

History of Adair County

—BY—

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Kirksville, Mo.*

TOGETHER WITH

Reminiscences and Biographical Sketches

EDITED BY C. N. TOLMAN

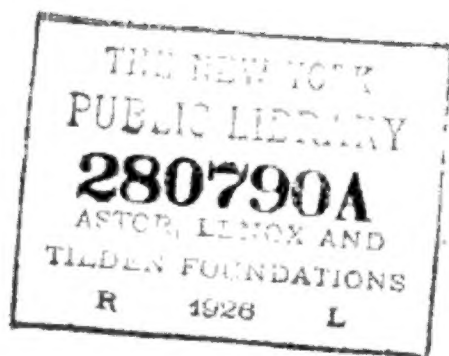
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TO THE
MEMORY OF THE
EARLY PIONEERS OF ADAIR COUNTY
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR

ex 15 Nov. 1926

Preface

As the title of this work suggests, the responsibility for its contents is divided. For Part First I alone am responsible; for the other parts, I am in no wise responsible, as they were composed and edited by other hands.

When asked by the Denslow History Company a year and a half ago to write an historical sketch of Adair County, I thought I appreciated somewhat the nature of the task, and consented to do it only after giving the matter some consideration. But I did not think it would entail as much labor as it actually has. I undertook it with the avowed intention of doing my best to make the History of Adair County somewhat different from the ordinary county histories. To do that meant a great deal of investigation which may never appear to the general reader as having ever been made. While carrying on some of my investigations I was frequently advised by different ones not to spend so much time upon them, and I was frequently told that the only readers of the book would be those whose biographical sketches constitute the last part and that they would be interested only in their own biographies. It may be that the historical part will attract very few, but whether that be the case or not, I have the personal satisfaction of having endeavored to do the work thoroughly all the way through.

No claim is hereby made to infallibility. I am more fully aware of the defects than any critic may ever point out. Since my part of the work has gotten into print, I have discovered some errors and have greatly regretted I had made them. I have done all I could under the circumstances to correct them by mentioning them in the page of errata on page 1169. Other errors may be found by those who chance to read this book. I shall consider it a great favor if readers will point these errors out to me as they discover them. I have found the preparation of this sketch interesting though at times laborious, and I shall always be glad of an opportunity of discovering any mistake I have made.

I anticipate that more exceptions will be taken to the chapters on Early Settlements and on the Civil War than any others. Time was not sufficient to enable me to investigate the early settlements as I would have liked to do. I had therefore to make the chapter on that subject briefer than I think it ought to be. I have possibly committed a great offense against a good many people in not including the names

of certain persons among those who are named as having come to this county as the first white settlers. I found it very risky to accept the claims made by many people that their ancestors were the first to do this, that, or the other. To my great surprise and amusement, I have come across the names of five or six people who have it claimed for them that each one was the first white child born in Kirksville, and of these, some were born almost five years after the town was laid out. Because of the great uncertainty of family traditions, I have been compelled to reject many of them. Of those accepted, there is no assurance that they are all trustworthy.

Since there are no footnotes to indicate the sources from which I have drawn my information, it may not be out of place for me to indicate here briefly some of the more important sources that have been used. The official records of the county and of the incorporated towns and villages have been extensively used. Unfortunately the records of the county and of Kirksville prior to 1865 are very meagre because of the burning of the court house in that year. There are many facts that one would like to know concerning both the county and the town that can never be known because the records are gone forever. However, the records in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City were made to yield up some of the facts that had been recorded in the records that had been burned in the court house in 1865. The published reports of the various state officials and bureaus, such as the Auditor, Superintendent of Public Schools, Bureau of Labor, and Bureau of Mining, were frequently invaluable sources of information. The chapter on the Civil War was written largely from the War Records of the United States Government and from Dr. Joseph A. Mudd's recent book, entitled "With Porter in North Missouri." Of course, participants and witnesses were consulted as they were to be found. The account of the "Big Neck War" in 1829 was written from contemporaneous sources which were found in the files of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser for that year. The newspapers of Adair County have been thoroughly gleaned, and as there is an almost complete file reaching back to 1870, the county's history for the last forty years is very easily followed. In addition to the home papers, the early newspapers of Macon and of Palmyra were gleaned, and some scattered material gathered therefrom. For example, all that has been given concerning the contest over the creation of the group of new counties in 1841, of which Adair County was one, was found in the Palmyra Whig for that year. The old county history published in 1888 was occasionally used, but generally just for the suggestions that it offered. If any

matter drawn from it was of vital importance, no statement was taken unless verified by some more reliable source of information. Personal interviews with "old timers" have been held as opportunity would offer, but due caution has always been exercised in taking what has been gathered in this way. The memory of these interesting people is often treacherous, and their imagination frequently shows evidence of incredible activity.

The institutional method of treatment has been followed. It would have been much easier to have made a kind of chronicle out of the work and given in a straight narrative the events as they occurred from year to year. But the more difficult method of tracing the history of institutions or movements was preferred, as this shows more nearly the life of the people than the other.

I cannot close this preface without some mention of the help rendered by a great number of people in preparing this work. To mention each one separately would be impossible. But special mention must be made of Miss Reba Polson of Kirksville, and Col. F. A. Sampson and Professor Jonas Viles of Columbia. Miss Polson gathered most of the material for those sections dealing with the Rural Schools and the Kirksville Schools, and also for the Municipal Organization of Kirksville. I am also indebted to the Denslow History Company for the freedom they have granted me in the preparation of this sketch, and to the compositing force of the Journal Printing Company for their patience in handling the copy and proof.

E. M. VIOLETTE.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI,
May 31, 1911.

Publishers' Statement

In presenting this History of Adair County to the public, the publishers believe they are putting out a work of which they can be justly proud. It has taken more than twice as long as was at first anticipated, but time and labor have only added to its thoroughness, completeness and value, and we trust will be all the more appreciated by the subscribers and the general public. It has been a stupenduous undertaking, greater than any of us realized, but we were determined to make it worthy and as complete as possible, no matter what the cost, and the time and the labor it entailed. We feel sure the work is a monument of its kind, a credit to its publishers, the author and editors, and to Adair County. Competent critics, who have examined it, say it is the best thing of its kind ever issued in the West.

Too much cannot be said for Mr. Violette, the author of the Historical Section. He has, without doubt, made the most careful and exhaustive research possible in the time allotted to him. For accuracy, thoroughness and systematic treatment, we believe his part of the work is unexcelled by any county history anywhere. It was a much greater task than he realized at the outset, but he did not hesitate nor falter, laboring all the more assiduously to make it a work of which he might feel justly proud. The publishers fully appreciate all that he has done, and trust that the consciousness of a task well done will help to compensate him for the labor involved.

The other sections of the work were as carefully and systematically handled as possible under the circumstances, but errors have crept in, in spite of the utmost care and vigilance. Some of them are corrected under "Errata" in the back part of this volume.

We believe we have every reason to feel proud of the illustrations used in this work. The cuts, made by the Quincy Photo Engraving Co., are high-class and unusually artistic. The credit for the character of illustrations is due almost entirely to W. M. Denslow, proprietor of the Grand Studio and Secretary of the Company. While some few pictures have been made by others, he has had entire charge of this part of the work. The illustrations themselves tell most clearly how well he has accomplished his task. It has entailed a vast amount of labor, as well as artistic skill and knowledge.

The press work is unusually excellent and reflects great credit on the Journal Printing Co., from whose well equipped plant this work is issued.

We desire to express our thanks to all who have assisted us in any way in the preparation and marketing of this work. So many have aided us that space will not permit them to be named here, but it is not inappropriate to mention a few who have lost no opportunity to give us needed assistance. To the writers of the reminiscences; W. T. Baird, P. F. Greenwood, Mrs. Jacob Waddill, Mrs. Otis Miller, T. J. Dockery and Geo. W. Cain, we feel deeply grateful. Their articles form one of the most interesting parts of this work. They bring before us vivid pictures of scenes most of us have never known; glimpses of a fast fading frontier. To the writers of the excellent articles on the "Great Men," W. T. Baird, Mrs. G. A. Gobin, John R. Kirk and others, we extend our sincere thanks.

To Daniel and Jacob Novinger, H. C. Worman, G. B. Easley, E. B. Campbell, B. F. Heiny and others who assisted us in countless ways, we express our sincere appreciation. To the members of the force of the Journal Printing Co., for their care and patience in handling copy and proof, as well as for their uniform courtesy, we are more than grateful.

In closing, we desire to commend this work to our subscribers and to discriminating lovers of history, feeling sure that we have done better than we anticipated and more than we promised.

THE DENSLOW HISTORY CO.

Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 25, 1911.

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PART I
History of Adair County

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN MOUNDS.

Adair County was evidently a favorite hunting ground for the Indians at one time. The many Indian remains that have been found in the county would be sufficient testimony to establish the fact, but that testimony is strengthened by the stories that have come down from the first white settlers about the visits that the Indians were accustomed to make to this region after they had yielded up their claims to it and had gone farther north into Iowa. Sometimes they came with the evident intention of staying, and menaced the safety of the white settlers. This led to encounters between the Indians and whites, the most noted of which was the battle of "The Cabins," or the "Big Neck War," which occurred in July, 1829, and which will be related at length in the next chapter. How long the Indians had lived here when the whites came is not known, but the probabilities are they had been here a very long time.

The remains that have been found were picked up on the ground along the Chariton River or dug out of mounds in the same region. The mounds are mostly on the east side of the river, and are estimated at about three hundred in number. They were always built on high ground, either on hills or ridges, and were circular in shape. They are from ten to thirty feet in diameter, and are at present from two to five feet high in the center. It appears from those in the best state of preservation that they were originally banked up rather high at the circumference with a slight slope upwards to the center.

That some of these mounds were used for burial purposes is well established by the fact that human remains have been found in them. Very few bones have been found, however, in a good state of preservation. As soon as they were uncovered they generally crumbled into dust. The teeth were usually in a better state of preservation than the bones.

In the center and at the bottom of one these mounds situated in section 13, township 61, range 16, about two miles east of Yarrow on Sugar Creek, there was found a rock grave. Slabs of rock had been laid on the ground and on them a body had been placed; then other slabs had been set up on edge along the sides and at the head and feet;

and then across these upright slabs others had been placed, so that the body was fairly well enclosed. On top of the grave the dirt had been piled up several feet. Considerable skill had been used in constructing it. This grave was opened by Mr. T. J. Dockery, of Kirksville, several years ago.

In other mounds that have been opened bodies have been found which had been laid between layers of loose rock, while in others the bodies were apparently covered over with dirt and without any such protection. In one or two mounds were found a great lot of burnt rocks, and it has been supposed that the remains of the persons buried in these mounds were first cremated and their ashes covered over.

Besides these human remains there have been found all kinds of stone implements and weapons. Axes, large and small, arrowheads, spear points, knives, and the like have been found. Pieces of pottery and pipes have also been taken out. One of the most interesting things found is a smooth black stone, oval in shape, about a quarter of an inch thick, about five inches long and an inch and a half wide. Along the edge notches are cut. It is conjectured that this was a kind of record. Probably some Indian passed a string through the two holes that had been bored through it near the end and hung it about his neck, and as he shot down game he would keep a record of it by notching this stone. The stone was found by Mr. T. J. Dockery in the mound which contained the rock grave mentioned above.

At various times expeditions have been formed among the citizens of Kirksville to excavate some of these mounds. The earliest one of which anything is known was made in July, 1877. The party consisted of Sam'l Reed, R. M. Ringo, John Harlan, B. F. Heiny, H. W. Snyder, Robert Clark, Henry Eckert, A. Wolf, Dan Draper, Wm. Heron, W. C. B. Gillespie, W. T. Baird, and W. P. Nason. This party excavated two mounds on the farm of A. K. Collett, six miles west of Kirksville, and found remains of two Indians far below the surface between the layers of loose stone. The bones that were found were brought to Kirksville and placed on exhibition at Hope's Drug Store. That these bones are not those of white persons is supported by the fact that the first white settlement in the county was made in the immediate vicinity of these mounds, and no tradition has come down of any whites being buried at these places.

Other expeditions have been made since then, especially in the early eighties. Prof. W. J. Smith of the Kirksville Business College, and T. J. Dockery made frequent trips, and Prof. C. E. Ross, formerly of the State Normal School at Kirksville, organized several expeditions.

Many relics have been found lying on the ground and some have been turned up in plowing.

Several collections of relics picked up in the county were made by different persons. The most noted collections were those of B. W. Sands, T. J. Dockery, W. J. Smith, C. E. Ross, and Geo. W. Cain. The Sands collection is probably the largest that was ever made of relics found in this county. In June, 1886, Prof. Smith arranged an Indian Exhibition in his Business College, and brought together all the Indian relics he could get, and to add greater interest he had brought up from the Indian Territory a number of Cherokee Indians who appeared in their native costumes and gave certain exhibitions. The event proved to be one of extraordinary interest.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Whatever claims the Indians had to lands lying within what is now Adair County, were extinguished before any attempt was made by the whites to settle here. The Sacs and Foxes seem to have had the best Indian claims to territory in which Adair County is situated. In 1804 they ceded to the United States all lands between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and a line from the mouth of the Gasconade River to a point on the Jeffreon River (Salt River) thirty miles from its mouth down to the Mississippi. The cession made by this treaty, however, did not include what is now Adair County. In 1808 a treaty was made with the Osages whereby it was agreed that the boundary between them and the whites should begin at Ft. Clark, a fort on the Missouri thirty-five miles below the mouth of the Kansas, and extend due south to the Arkansas River, thence down the same to the Mississippi. In this same treaty it was provided that all lands north of the Missouri to which the Osages had claims were likewise ceded, but this seems to have been more of a formality than anything else.

When the first counties of the territory of Missouri were organized in 1813, St. Charles County was made to consist of the territory ceded by the Sacs and Foxes in 1804, with the proviso that if the Indian titles should be extinguished to lands lying north and west of this country, the Governor might add such lands to it by proclamation. In 1815 Governor Clark issued a proclamation declaring that the Osage claims which had been ceded in 1808, extended 140 miles north of the Kansas River, east to the Ottata River, and thence south to the Missouri River where the Gasconade empties into it, and that all other claims were unfounded; he further declared that all this territory was thereby annexed to St. Charles County, and based his action upon the law passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1813 which organized that county. The territory thus declared to be annexed to St. Charles County included what is now Adair County, but there is some question as to the authority of the Governor in making his proclamation. If he had no authority to do so, then the Indian title to the territory which included the present Adair County, was not extinguished until the treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes in 1824. In this treaty these Indians sur-

rendered all remaining claims that they had in Missouri, and this surrender clearly included the present County of Adair.

As has been said, there is no record or tradition of any white settlers coming to what is now Adair County until after the Indian titles were extinguished. There seems to be no record of either the French or the Spanish in Missouri coming up the Chariton River this far, though it is not altogether improbable that some of them may have done so. Perhaps American hunters and trappers may have come in advance of the first settlers, but of them we have no record.

The first attempt at settlement by the whites in this county was not made until 1828, twenty-five years after the Louisiana purchase, and three years after the extinction of the above mentioned Indian title. The earliest white settlements in Missouri had been made along the Mississippi by the French, the first being Ste. Genevieve in 1735, if not a little earlier. By the time the United States acquired the Louisiana territory from France, a dozen or more settlements had been established in the State, chiefly along the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Madrid. In addition to these Mississippi settlements there was at least one on the Missouri, that is St. Charles, but it was so close to the Mississippi that it might well be included in the group of settlements along that river. The population of these settlements in 1803 was between six and seven thousand. From 1803 to 1828 the movement of population into the interior of the state had been along the Missouri chiefly. Nearly all the new counties that had been formed between 1813, when the first were established, and 1828 were along that river. The population of the state in 1830 was 140,455, fully one-half of which belonged to the Missouri River counties. It was from these settlements along the Missouri River that many moved into the northern and southern parts of the state, and became thus the earliest pioneers of these sections. We are therefore prepared to find that the early settlers in Adair County came largely from the Missouri River counties directly to the south, chiefly Howard County.

It was in 1828 that a band of sturdy pioneers came from Howard County to dwell in what is now Adair County, a region which was as yet very much as nature had made it. James Myers, Isaac Gross, Stephen Gross, Nathan Richardson, Reuben Myrtle and Jacob Gupp are, according to traditions, the men who composed this first band of settlers. It seems that Gupp was the only unmarried member. These men decided to locate on the east side of the Chariton about six miles west of what is now Kirksville, and tradition has it that they proceeded to build three cabins, one of which stood just in front of the present



house of George W. Cain, another on the present farm of Chas. Brawner a mile or two away from the first, and another on the old Stinson place which was equally distant in another direction. This settlement became known as "The Cabins." The nearest neighbor to this band of new comers was Jos. Loe, thirty or more miles to the south in what is now Macon County.

In the next year after this settlement was made, it was suddenly broken up by what is popularly known locally as the "Big Neck War." Some attention must be given to this episode, as it reveals something of the difficulties which pioneers had to encounter, and its story has become one of the historic traditions of the county. The difficulty in relating this story exactly is great because the accounts found in the newspapers long after the event are often contradictory, and no doubt much in these accounts is fictional.

Upon the extinction of the title of the Indians to the lands in North Missouri, the Saes, the Foxes, and the Iowas moved into what is now Iowa. During the following three or four years they were accustomed to come back to their old hunting grounds in Missouri, and one of these favorite resorts was the region of the Chariton where deer, elk and fish were plentiful. Among those who longed for the Chariton was Che Quesa or Big Neck, a sub-chief of a band of sixty or seventy Iowa Indians. He had from the first been dissatisfied with the treaty which had extinguished the Indian titles, and finally he and his band came back in 1829 to their hunting grounds on the Chariton with the avowed intention of living in the community permanently.

In coming down the Chariton they reached, some time in the last of June, the cabins of the white folk who had come to what is now Adair County in the year previous. Trouble ensued almost immediately. Some hogs which belonged to the whites were killed by the dogs of the Indians and the meat was appropriated by the Indians. A deputation of the whites went the next day to the Indians in their camp and protested against their presence in the state and demanded that they should pay for the slain hogs and that they should leave. Old Big Neck replied in broken English that they had not signed a treaty and that they had come back to live and that they would fight for the land if necessary. This hostile attitude caused the handful of whites to reconsider their demands, and they decided to send back to the settlements in Randolph County for assistance against the Indians.

On reaching the settlements in Randolph County the fugitives spread the alarm and very shortly a band of twenty-six men under Capt. Trammell was on its way to The Cabins. Before they set out

word was sent to the Howard County settlers to acquaint the state authorities with the situation in the upper country. In reaching The Cabins the company found that the Indians had retreated farther up the Chariton, and it was decided to follow them. About ten miles farther up the river they found the Indians encamped on the east bank, northeast of what is now Connelsville. The Indians showed bad temper from the first by sending their squaws and children out of the camp and refusing to send out an interpreter. The whites attempted to convince the Indians that they were friendly, but when they asked the Indians to give up their arms this was too much. One Indian cocked his gun and pointed it towards a Mr. Myers, whereupon the Indian was shot dead by Myers' son. In a moment the battle was on, and though it lasted but a short time, the struggle was a fierce one. The probable date of this battle was July 17, 1829.

Three white men were killed; they were John Myers, James Winn and Powell Owenby. Owenby was shot dead in the Indian camp. Winn and Myers were at first merely wounded and attempted to escape. Myers was taken up on a horse behind another man, but the horse was shot from under them and Myers was left on the ground to the mercies of the Indians. The killed were all scalped, and it appears from the remains of Winn that he was burned after he had been captured. The bodies of Myers and Owenby, however, showed no signs of their having been burned. Four whites were wounded; they were Capt. Trammell, James Myers, John W. Myers and John Asbell. Capt. Trammell died from the effects of his wound after he reached his home in Randolph County. At least three Indians were killed. How many were wounded is not known.

The news of this engagement spread rapidly through the counties along the Missouri, and companies of soldiers from Howard, Boone, Chariton and Randolph hastened towards the scene of trouble. The story grew as it passed from mouth to mouth until it was thought that 1500 Indians were on their way south to the river. Gov. John Miller sent in a call for some U. S. troops which were stationed at St. Louis, and dispatched Gen. I. B. Owen with a force of about 200 men with orders to put down the Indians and restore order. When Owen got to the scene of trouble he found everything quiet, inasmuch as the Indians had withdrawn to Iowa. The other troops that came on from the other counties found nothing for them to do and therefore retired soon. The Governor ordered Owen to detail about one hundred men to remain in the region to protect the settlers from further attack, and if necessary to retain his force there until he could feel sure that there was no more danger.

The men who had established the settlement of "The Cabins" the year before this encounter with the Indians, decided it would be best for them to abandon their claims for the time at least, and so departed immediately after the battle for Randolph County with the company that had come up under Capt. Trammell.

Tradition has it that in the spring of 1830 the settlement of "The Cabins" was restored, but tradition cannot be trusted for a correct list of the settlers who came in that year. Of the dozen or more persons who have been said to have come in 1830, the writer is able to name only three whose claim to this honor has not been questioned in one way or another. They are John Cain, Andrew Bozarth, and Isaac Parton. Mr. Cain was the father of Geo. W. Cain, who has lived all his life on the family estate six miles west of Kirksville. There were undoubtedly others who came in 1830, but they cannot be named in any confidence.

Among the traditions of the Cain family of this county is one according to which John Cain, the one mentioned above, bought out the claims of the Myers family that had fled the country the year before, for a pair of shoe leathers. From this one might conclude that either land was very, very cheap at that time, or that shoe uppers were very expensive. There is another tradition in this family to the effect that John Cain and Daniel Boone came from Kentucky to Missouri together and that after they had lived in Howard County they came into what is now Adair County. There is nothing at all to support that part of the tradition that brings Boone into Adair County. He died in 1820 at the age of eighty or more, and John Cain did not come to Adair County until 1830.

Between 1830 and 1840 settlements were made in most all of the present townships of the county, but before following that subject any further, our attention will be directed briefly towards the last Indian flurry in the county.

The Black Hawk War which broke out in the summer of 1832, called attention again to the dangerous situation in which the settlers in northern and northeastern Missouri were placed. A military force was sent to what is now Adair County under Capt. Richard Madison of Ralls County, and a fort was built in the northern part of what is now Polk Township, about eight miles east of the Chariton and a quarter of a mile north of Salt River. This fort was called Ft. Madison, after the Captain of the company that erected it. It consisted of a block house enclosed by a palisade. A separate log building was used for a magazine and the storage of supplies, and brush sheds were built for the horses. When it was found that there was no danger threat-

ening, this fort was abandoned and the company occupying it was sent home to Ralls County.

Later in the summer of 1832 a considerable military force under General John B. Clark, of Howard County, was sent up the Chariton to reconnoitre the situation. It is believed that General Clark crossed the Iowa boundary line in quest of information; but finding no signs of Indian disturbances he turned southward, and stopping at what is now the Collett farm, he built a fort which bore his name. This fort was a three-cornered affair, built out of split oak logs which were arranged so that the upper ends were sharpened like pickets and the lower ends placed in the ground about three feet. Block houses were built at each corner of the fort with port holes through which the soldiers could shoot.

After the garrison left this fort the Indians are said to have frequently visited the growing settlements along the Chariton between 1835 and 1845. As far as is known they offered no violence to the whites, though they are said to have frequently killed their hogs. After 1845 there seems to be no account of the Indians coming any more as visitors.

Remains of these two forts existed down to a very late time. The Collett family is said to have used the block house of Ft. Clark for a stable for a long while, and until recently the outline of the earthworks of Ft. Madison were plainly discernible.

The author has made a special effort to find out who the permanent settlers were during the decade from 1830 to 1840, where they came from and in what part of the county they settled, but the results have not been at all satisfactory. The various so-called historical sketches of pioneer days which have appeared in the county newspapers from time to time and in the old county history published in 1888, are very contradictory on the early settlers and are much in error, so that little dependence can be put upon them. The subject is yet to be marked out satisfactorily, but it will be done only after long investigation and a careful sifting of the evidence acquired.

All that be safely said is that from 1831 to 1840 the following named persons are known to have settled in what is now Adair County: Frank Adkins, James A. Adkins, Hiram Bozarth, Washington Conner, Lewis Conner, Wm. Collett, A. K. Collett, Thomas Clifton, J. Dabney, Abram Earhart, Samuel Eaton, Benj. Ely, K. S. Filts, Jack Floyd, Nathaniel Floyd, Wm. A. Floyd, Jesse Gilstrap, Jas. H. Ginnings, Wm. Hurley, Isaac Hargis, Charles Hatfield, Wm. Horton, Samuel Hay, David James, Wm. B. Jones, Jesse Jones, John Lesley, A. H. Linder, John Morrow, John Murphy, John Myers, Jr., Robert Myers, Frayel Myers, Robt. Miller, Canada Owenby, Wm. Parcells, Hartin Parton, Thos. Parton,

Josiah Rogers, Hiram Reed, John Shibley, David E. Stone, Edward Stewart, Coleman Stewart, John Stewart, Andrew Thompson, and Jesse Walker. These men are believed to have been grown men or fast approaching to grown manhood when they came.

Many others are known to have come during this decade, but they were mere children at the time, so they are not included in this list. There were undoubtedly many others of adult age who came during these ten years, but who they were is not known to the writer. An interesting study here awaits some one who will be willing to labor a long time upon it.

When the early settlers began to come into this part of the state the government survey had not been completed; in fact, it may be safely said it had not been commenced as yet. There was nothing in the way of patents, deeds or other documentary evidence which the settler could secure and to which he could point to when he wished to prove his right to the land he had taken. He took up a "claim" on the land he settled upon and stood ready to defend his rights with his own muscle and his musket, if need be. His claim would extend generally from this creek to that one, or from this hill to that. So secure did he feel in the possession of his claim that he sometimes waited for years after the government survey had been completed through this part of the country before he entered his land and got a patent from the government. He ran the risk of having some one preempt his claim and invoke the government to dispossess him of it, but the one who dared to preempt land that had been squatted upon ran a risk of another kind that deterred him from such a procedure. This will explain why it is that some of the earliest settlers did not enter their lands until long after they had settled here. It will also explain why the dates of entry in the plat book of the county are no safe index as to the exact time when the settlers first came into the county.

It would be a matter of great interest to know how many people there were in the county in 1841, the year in which the county was organized. At that time just about ten years had elapsed since the settlement of the county had been resumed, and curiosity, if nothing else, would prompt one to inquire how many people had come in during the first decade of actual occupation. But the best that can be done will be to make an estimate. Judging from the census of 1850 which gave the county a little over 2000, we are likely safe in saying that not over 1000, if that many, were here by 1841.

Though the first settlement was made along the Chariton River west of what is now Kirksville, it was the central southern part of the

county that began to fill up first. The probable reason why this part of the county began to fill up first was its better adaptability to farming than the Chariton region. The Chariton offered its special inducements in the way of wild game, and the men who first settled it were as a rule good hunters. These men had, moreover, a decided preference for timbered land for agricultural purposes over the prairie land. The reason for this was that the prairie land was harder to cultivate than the timber land because of the toughness of the soil. It took several yoke of oxen to pull a plow through the prairie sod, and it was felt an easier task to clear land of timber than to subdue the prairie land. But when the prairie began to be settled it filled up much more rapidly than the river region. Tradition has it that Canada Owenby was the first settler to take up a prairie claim, but how well this can be substantiated is not known.

In the early days hunting was more than an occasional pastime with the pioneers. It was one of their means of livelihood and with some it seemed to be their chief means. Those who established reputations as hunters of more than extraordinary skill were John Cain, Nathaniel Floyd, Frank Adkins, Edward Stewart, James Adkins, Joseph Stewart, James Myers, James Clifton, Thomas Clifton, David Floyd, Wm. Brasfield, Dennis Brasfield, John Lesley, Thomas Turner and John Burton. Salt River and the Chariton were the chief hunting grounds, and deer, wild turkeys and elk were plentiful. Occasionally bears, panthers, wolves, and foxes would be killed. Frank Adkins had the reputation of being the most successful deer hunter, and Ed. Stewart of being the most daring hunter of panthers and other dangerous animals. The fall hunt would usually result in the bagging of enough game to insure the winter's supply of meat. Bee trees were frequently found, and the honey taken from them added to the comfort of the settler's table and offered him a commodity which found ready sale at the nearest market. Stories have come down of whole wagon loads of honey which had been taken from the trees and then hauled out of the county by oxen to the nearby markets.

Conditions during the first years of the early settlement of this county were hard and primitive. Whatever farming was attempted was carried on under great difficulties. If the farm was in the timbered region, the land had to be cleared first and that meant much hard labor. When that was finished the plowing was done with a wooden mould-board plow drawn by oxen. Because of the scarcity of oxen and plows, the neighbors would frequently join all their forces and do the plowing on their farms together, taking them one at a time.

The grinding of the grain raised was done at first by hand mills which the pioneers brought with them. In the course of time horse and water mills were built. High waters would frequently make water mills unusable. The first steam mill built in the county was put up by the German colony at Nineveh. That was erected about 1850 and was for years the only one of its kind in the county. Going to mill in early days meant usually going a long distance and frequent delay in taking one's turn at the mill.

A tanyard was established by Washington Connor on what is now called the Collett farm, in 1837.

The trading posts for the earliest settlers were Hannibal and Quincy to the east and Huntsville to the south. It meant a great deal to go to market then. Trips were not made very often, and full supplies were always laid in whenever they were made. The first trading post in the county is said to have been opened up by Col. Jesse Jones, which stood on what has been known in recent years as the Joel Stinson place. He also set up there a tramp horse mill, which is said to have been the first of its kind in the county.

Mail facilities were necessarily meagre. The first post office in what is now Adair County is said to have been on the Sohn place near the Baptist church on the Nineveh road between Kirksville and Nineveh, and Samuel Withrow is said to have been the first postmaster. Just when this was established is not known. When David James, the first county clerk, sent in the election returns from the county in August, 1842, he requested the Secretary of State to address all communications to him at Bloomington, the county seat of Macon County, as that was the nearest post office to the Adair County Court House. Mail was carried across the country at first on horse back, and then later in stage coaches. As postage was paid at the place of delivery, the person receiving mail was sometimes put in a very embarrassing position. In those days of barter and trade "in kind," there was little ready cash, and men were frequently compelled, according to traditions that have come down, to borrow as little as a dime with which to pay the postage on a single letter which had come.

The distances between neighbors were at first great. To have one's nearest neighbor as far as five miles away was nothing unusual. Of course neighbors came to mean neighbors as the county filled up.

Prairie and brush fires were frequent, entailing danger and frequently a great deal of damage. A story of an experience in a prairie fire which Nathaniel Floyd and his wife had in the early thirties has come down. They had been to visit a neighbor and on returning to their home on

Floyd Creek they found that they were cut off from it by a prairie fire. Their horses could not be driven across it and so Floyd decided to go home in a round about way, while his wife tried to cross the fire line. When Floyd reached home he found his wife had not arrived as yet and started in search of her. He found her the next day with all her woolen clothing burned off. They had caught fire in her efforts to get across the fire line. She carried all the rest of her life the marks of this terrible experience.

Churches and schools were in the course of time established, and were in keeping with the primitive conditions of the community. The frontier settlements throughout our nation west of the Alleghanies owe their first religious organizations largely to the Methodist and Baptist circuit riders. These men were pioneers in spirit and in body, and gave themselves heartily to the difficulties of the work that the newly settled regions presented. It was not otherwise in Adair County. Something further will be said of the early churches and schools in subsequent chapters.

All buildings in these early days, whether dwellings, churches, school houses, stores, or barns, were built of timber cut down and hewed out by the settlers themselves. The walls were made of logs, the roofs were covered with clapboards, and the floors were either dirt or puncheons. The cabins were usually one story high and contained ordinarily one and never over two rooms. No one of the original cabins built in 1828 remains, and very few, if any, of the houses built before 1841, when the county was organized, are still in existence. House and barn raisings were great events in a settlement. Neighbors from far and near, generally from far, came to lend a hand, and the work was usually crowned with a feast of such good things as the community afforded.

Domestic life was exceedingly laborious. Women not only worked at the usual household duties such as cooking, spinning and weaving, but they often assisted in the field in plowing, threshing, and sometimes in hewing timber. Robert Miller's four daughters established their reputation as excellent hewers, and were known to have raised a house or barn by themselves under the direction and help of their father.

The only relaxation which the early pioneer had was to be found in the occasional church services, the trip to market, or the neighborhood house or barn raising. But these pioneers had the spirit of conquest and counted themselves as fortunate in having their lot in a new field. They therefore built their homes and took up their work cheerfully, not always realizing just what their work meant to the future generations, but with a hope that it would not be in vain.

The first white person to die a natural death in the county was Lovern Evans. The first white couple to get married in the county were Missouri Evans and Sevon Dean. The wedding was celebrated at John Cain's. The first white child born in the county was James M. Bozarth, who was born December 14, 1831. Geo. Cain for whom that honor has been claimed by uninformed persons, was not born until 1833.

Many of these conditions which existed in the first decade of the history of the first settlement continued until after the war. As the county became more densely settled and towns were established, life became less isolated and more comfortable. The further consideration of these improvements will be included under other subjects in this history.

The settlers of the first decade came largely from some of the counties to the south of what is now Adair, particularly Randolph and Howard. Many of them had come to these counties from Kentucky and Tennessee. Some few came directly from Kentucky to Adair County. For the next twenty years after the first decade we find the new settlers coming from other states also, such as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. From Pennsylvania came a German element which founded Nineveh, some account of which will be given in another place. The neighborhood called Illinois Bend was settled by people from Illinois. From Iowa came a few people. But the main streams of immigration flowed from the Mississippi along Salt River, and from the Missouri along the Chariton.



MAP OF MISSOURI ILLUSTRATING THE CENSUS OF 1910.

Counties shown in white increased in population between 1900 and 1910.

Those shown in the fine lines decreased in population.

(Reproduced from the St. Louis Republic, October 3, 1910.)

CHAPTER III.

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

From the beginning the county has enjoyed in a steady and substantial growth. This is exhibited in a variety of ways. The first index of growth that one usually consults is the U. S. census reports on the population. On turning to them we find nothing on the population of Adair County prior to 1850, as the county was organized in 1841, the year after the census of 1840 was taken. Inasmuch as no separate record was kept of the population of the territory that was attached to Macon County from 1837 to 1841, and out of which the present Adair County was formed, we have no means of knowing just what the population of the county was when it was created in 1841. The census reports since 1850 give the population of Adair County as follows:

1850	2,342	1890	17,417
1860	8,531	1900	21,728
1870	11,448	1910	22,700
1880	15,190		

	WHITE	FREE COLORED	SLAVE	TOTAL	NATIVE BORN	FOREIGN BORN	TOTAL
1850	2,283	8	51	2,342	*	*	2,342
1860	8,436	9	86	8,531	8,320	229	8,531
1870	11,305	143		11,448	11,072	376	11,448
1880	14,964	226		15,190	14,708	472	15,190
1890	17,114	303		17,417	16,986	431	17,417
1900	21,412	316		21,728	21,233	495	21,728
1910	*	*		22,700	*	*	22,700

* Data lacking.

Of the 495 foreign born persons in the county in 1900, 80 were natives of England, 48 of Canada, 74 of Ireland, 128 of Germany, 58 of Italy, 24 of Scotland, 29 of Sweden, 15 of Wales, and 13 of France.

From this it will be seen that the decade which saw the greatest rate of increase of population was 1850-60, during which time the population increased from 2,342 to 8,531, or nearly four-fold.

The census for 1910 contained a great many surprising revelations. The population of the entire state for that year was 3,293,335, an in-

crease of only 186,670, or six per cent in ten years. Of the 114 counties in the state, only 43 showed any increase in population. Of the 71 counties which showed a decrease in population, 32 lost more than ten per cent of the population they had in 1900, 23 lost between five and ten per cent, and 16 less than five per cent. The majority of the counties that showed any increase in population lie in the southeastern part of the state, and the majority of those that lost the most heavily lie in the northern and northwestern part of the state. Of the 44 counties north of the Missouri River, only 8 showed any increase in population. Adair County happens to be among these eight. The increase in this county in the last decade was 972, or 4.5 per cent.

Nearly all the counties that lost in population are agricultural counties, as a rule. Adair County undoubtedly sustained a loss in her rural population during the last decade, but the increase in population in the towns of Kirksville, Novinger, Brashear and Connelville was enough to more than offset the decrease in the country.

The same decade that witnessed the largest percentage of increase in population, that is from the years 1850 to 1860, also saw the greatest number of government land entries. An examination of the original plat book of the county shows that the greatest number of land entries were made from 1853 to 1857, and particularly in 1855 and 1856. The earliest entry was made by Thomas M. Easley in 1836. Entries were made in large numbers in 1839, but from then until 1851 there were practically none. By 1853 the final rush to enter land began and kept up until practically all the land was entered by 1859. A few entries were made in the sixties and seventies, and even as late as 1908 T. J. Dockery, of Kirksville, entered some land in Adair County. But the great bulk of the land was entered in the fifties of the nineteenth century. The entries made in the fifties were made mostly by new settlers. There were speculators in land in the county in those days, but the lands they bought up did not equal the amount actually occupied by bona fide settlers.

Not only the plat book, but the abstracts of assessment returns of the county assessor show that the rate of growth in the county was greatest in the decade from 1850 to 1860. In 1843 the assessor found only 2,100 acres subject to taxation in the county. That was an exceedingly small amount for that year, inasmuch as permanent settlers had been coming in for over ten years and the county had been organized for two years. It may be that the assessor's returns for 1843 were not complete, and this appears all the more probable since the returns for the very next year show that he had then found 15,131 acres subject to

taxation. For a few years after 1844 the number of acres subject to taxation gradually increased, but it was not until 1853 that the increase became marked. From 1853 to 1860 the increase became greater, so that the maximum limit was reached by the latter year. The following table will show how many acres there were subject to taxation in the county from 1853 to 1860, from which the rate of increase may be readily computed:

1853 (est.)	50,000	1857	350,256
1854	94,348	1858	351,354
1855	156,817	1859	362,417
1856	262,109	1860	369,858

The number of acres subject to taxation at the present time runs at a little over 360,000 acres. The above table shows that that number was reached by 1859.

The county has gained in wealth at the same time it has grown in population. The abstracts of the assessment returns give a basis for some idea as to the growth in wealth. The returns prior to 1844 are not available, so that our investigation cannot go back of that year. The assessed valuation for 1844 is about the same as that of 1845; by commencing therefore in 1845 and taking every fifth year thereafter, we are able to set forth in the following table the growth in wealth of the county from 1845 to the present, as far as assessed valuations will show it:

1845	\$ 49,946	1880	\$3,176,789
1850	90,290	1885	3,498,370
1855	964,968	1890	3,729,558
1860	1,154,291	1895	4,776,543
1865	1,430,431	1900	5,067,361
1870	2,966,820	1905	5,459,474
1875	3,388,046	1910	5,840,078

Of course, the above valuations as taken from the assessors' lists, are not actual valuations, and we have no way of determining exactly just what they are, inasmuch as the rate of assessment varies from time to time, and furthermore, there is always a certain amount of property that never is listed by the assessor. One would be comparatively safe, however, in multiplying the above returns by three or four and taking the product as approximating the actual valuations.

By comparing the tables given above on the increase in population and on assessed valuations, it will be seen that the largest percentage of increase in population came in the same decade that saw the greatest percentage of increase in assessed valuations, that is, the dec-

ade from 1850 to 1860. In 1850 the assessed valuation was \$90,290 and the population 2,342; in 1860 the assessed valuation was \$1,154,291 and the population 8,531.

On comparing further the increase in population and the increase in assessed valuations for 1850 and for 1910, we find that the population has risen from 2,342 to 22,700, or nearly ten fold, while the increase in assessed wealth has risen from \$90,290 to \$5,840,078, or six hundred and fifty fold. This is a most eloquent commentary on the natural resources of the county and on the industry of the people.

Like all other frontier districts, land was exceedingly cheap in the early days of the county. Land was entered under government patents at \$1.25 per acre. The improvements put upon the homestead lands raised their value, of course, but for a long time these improvements were meagre, and hence the increase in values was comparatively slight. The best improved lands just before the war were valued at from \$10 to \$20 per acre. In the early seventies such lands ranged from \$10 to \$30; in the early nineties from \$40 to \$75; and at the present time from \$50 to \$100. As long as there was left any government land unentered that was of good quality, the unimproved land did not rise much above the price paid for government land. But by the middle of the fifties, practically all the government land was entered, so that values in unimproved land began to rise. Between 1855 and 1860 there was much talk of a railroad being built in the county, so that unimproved land was held at from \$5 to \$10 an acre. The railroad failed to materialize for a while, so that the values in unimproved lands dropped. Very shortly after the war all the land fit for agriculture or stock-raising was brought under improvement. Today only a small portion of the county is unimproved land, and this land lies in the region of the Chariton River mostly, if not altogether.

The growth of the county is due to a variety of causes, among which may be noted her facilities for agriculture and stock-raising, her railroads, her wealth of timber and coal, and her educational institutions. In the early days agriculture was practically the only pursuit followed by the people. But with the coming of the railroads it became possible to exploit the natural resources of the county. The forests of the Chariton offered the first field for exploitation, and for years the making of railroad ties has been a very important industry. It is not so important now as it was formerly, though it is still maintained. In this same Chariton region have been found rich deposits of coal, and the coal mining industry has grown into large proportions. Meanwhile, the raising of fine stock has become one of the greatest enterprises of the

county and has brought it to the attention of men dealing in fine stock far and wide. The State Normal School and the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville have been potent agents contributing to the growth of the county.

From early times the advantages of the county have been in one form or another brought to the attention of the people of the state and in adjoining states. The Glasgow News, a newspaper published at Glasgow, Mo., in its issue for October 8, 1846, contained an article on Adair County, which it had copied from the Paris Mercury, published at Paris, Mo. This article was as follows:

"To those who desire good and profitable stock farms, Adair County offers many advantages, fine large prairies, diversified with streams which furnish water, and which are thickly set on each side with good timber. The Grand Chariton is also a great advantage to that county, as it is an excellent mill stream.

"Those who wish to build in Adair County can get lumber on reasonable terms. We saw a lot of excellent inch flooring plank, the price of which is there only 75 cents per hundred feet; Kirksville, the county seat, is now rapidly improving. The lands adjoining the county seat are not yet in the market. Those who wish to settle in a new county and rise as the county rises, will do well to pay Adair County a visit."

Many of the pioneers who came in the early forties induced many of their friends who had been left behind in Kentucky, to join them. This coming in of men to join former friends in their new homes in this county continued in a noticeable way until at least the war.

Since the war active efforts have been made at several different times to induce strangers to come to the county. Several immigration societies have been formed at different times. The associations of Kirksville business men, which have flourished under various names for thirty years or more, have been the means of bringing certain enterprises to the town and county which have contributed something to the general growth.

The county has made steady growth all along, but that which has counted most in the making of the county what it is now, was done in the last two decades. Judging from the aggressiveness of the business and professional men of the county one might say that in the next twenty years a decided advance will have been made beyond what has already been done.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CREATION OF THE COUNTY.

The history of county organization in Missouri is very instructive and interesting. As one follows the creation of new counties from 1804, when the District of Louisiana was divided into five districts, down to 1876, by which time the present 114 counties had all been created, and sees the map of the counties of the state gradually assume its present form, one follows very closely the early growth of the state. Adair County was created together with thirteen other counties in 1841. Prior to the creation of these thirteen counties only sixty-two counties had been formed, just a little more than half the present number of counties in the state. In order to understand the circumstances of the organization of Adair County and to appreciate how its creation marked a stage in the growth of the state, it will be well to review hurriedly the history of county organization prior to 1841.

In 1804 the United States government divided the great Louisiana purchase territory, which had been obtained from France in the previous year, into two parts; all south of the thirty-third degree of north latitude was formed into the Orleans Territory and all north into the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the jurisdiction of General William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was enacted into a first-class territory, the lowest class of territories, and was named the Territory of Louisiana. Meanwhile, General Harrison had divided the District of Louisiana into five districts, which were called St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid. The exact boundaries of these districts cannot be ascertained, but it is quite likely that they had the same boundaries which the districts of the same names had in 1811. In 1812 Congress raised the Territory of Louisiana into a second class territory and named it the Territory of Missouri. The Territorial legislature, which had been provided for by Congress, divided the territory in 1813 into seven counties: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, Washington, and Arkansas. New Madrid and Arkansas Counties was practically what is now the state of Arkansas. The other five counties lay within the boundaries of what is now Missouri.













In 1815 Lawrence County was formed, and in 1816 Howard County. The latter has been called the mother of counties because of its immense size and because of the great number of counties which have been created from within its original boundaries. Adair County was among this number.

In 1818 Wayne, Franklin, Pike, Montgomery, Jefferson, Madison, and Lincoln Counties were created, but no one of these came from what was then Howard County. In 1820 twenty new counties were formed; of these Calloway, Boone, Chariton, and Ray were created out of Howard.

By 1830 six more new counties had been formed, one of which was Randolph with its present boundaries. It was carved out of the original Chariton County, and provision was made that all the territory lying to the north of it up to the Iowa line should be attached to it for purposes of government. This attached territory included what is now Adair County.

In 1837 Macon County was formed with its present boundaries, by carving it out of the territory attached to Randolph County; the territory lying to the north of the new county was attached to it for purposes of government.

In 1841 Adair County was formed with its present boundaries, by carving it out of the territory attached to Macon County, and the territory to the north of the new county was attached to it for purposes of government. This attached territory was erected into Schuyler County in 1843, but was not completely severed from Adair County until 1845. Putnam County was organized in 1843 and attached to Adair County until 1845, when it was separated. This practice of attaching territory to counties prevailed through the state and was not peculiar to Randolph, Macon and Adair County.

It would be a matter of great interest to trace the formation of the other counties created since 1841, but that would lie beyond our province. It may be in order, however, to state in this connection that an effort was made in 1868 to take certain sections of Adair, Chariton, Macon, Sullivan and Linn Counties and make a new county out of them, but nothing came of the effort.

The accompanying maps, which are printed with permission of the Political Science Department of the University of Missouri, present graphically the formation of new counties and the changes in county boundaries from 1803 to the present.

It is not out of the way to mention at this point, of the boundary contest between Iowa and Missouri which came up in 1838. In that

year Iowa was made a separate territory, and the claim was set by by the Iowans that the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri as was claimed by Missouri, was about ten miles too far to the north. The dispute arose over the location of the Des Moines Rapids. In the act admitting Missouri into the Union, the northern boundary was described as a parallel passing through the rapids of the Des Moines River. Missouri therefore claimed that the line should be drawn so as to comply strictly with the provisions of the act, while Iowa, after having been formed into a separate territory, claimed that the rapids that were intended to be mentioned in the act were in the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi, and not the Rapids of the Des Moines River. It was brought forth by Iowa that Missouri and Congress had by different acts prior to 1838 recognized that Missouri had no right to the line she was claiming. As has been said, the line as was claimed by Missouri, was ten miles farther north than Iowa was willing to recognize, and the area of this strip in dispute was greater than the entire area of Rhode Island.

The contest hung on for a long time, and in its course Adair County became involved. The controversy was well under way when Adair County was organized in 1814. It will be recalled that when the county was organized the territory to the north of it was attached to it for purposes of government, and remained attached to it until 1845, at which time Schuyler County, which had been organized in 1843, was finally severed from Adair County completely. This attached territory included a part of the strip in dispute between Iowa and Missouri. When the officials of Adair County sought to collect taxes and administer the laws of Missouri in this part of the disputed territory, they found themselves in trouble, just as the officials of other counties had found themselves when they undertook to do the same things. Very few evidences of the struggle have come down to us from the records of this county, but the county court of this county seems to have considered that the contest between Iowa and Missouri was as good as lost as early as December, 1843, for in that month an entry was made in the county court records to the effect that the collector, that is, the sheriff, should not collect any more taxes in the territory claimed by Iowa until further orders.

The contest was finally settled through a friendly suit in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1849. This body decided that the Indian line run by Sullivan in 1816 was the true boundary line, and appointed two commissioners to find this line and re-mark it. This line was run by Hendershot and Minor in 1850. The controversy closed

with Missouri losing the case. The present boundary line runs ten miles farther south than Missouri had claimed it should run.

The act passed by the state legislature and approved January 29, 1841, providing for the creation of Adair County, provided also for the creation of thirteen other counties in different parts of the state. Between twenty-five and thirty separate applications for new county organizations were sent to the legislature in January, 1841. These applications came from the southern, western and northern parts of the state. The whole matter was finally referred to a joint committee of the two houses of the legislature, and when the committee reported, it was found there were two reports. The majority decided to recommend the organization of nineteen new counties. The minority very strenuously opposed this recommendation and bitterly fought the adoption of the majority report. The argument used by the minority was somewhat as follows: The constitution of the state provided that each county should have one representative in the state legislature, but the total number of representatives for all the counties should never exceed one hundred. In case the counties should not be one hundred in number, the legislature had the power to apportion the representatives among the various counties according to the free white male population, so that the total number of members in the house should reach one hundred. If the bill providing for nineteen new counties should pass, there would be eighty-one counties in the state; as each county was entitled to at least one representative there would be left only nineteen representatives to apportion among these eighty-one counties, and there was great difficulty in getting these nineteen properly apportioned. The population of the state in 1840 was 172,000 free white males, or 381,754 persons of all ranks and conditions. On the basis of one hundred representatives in the House, the unit of representation should be one representative for every 1,720 free male whites, or one for every 3,817 persons of every description. No proposed county had at the time 1,720 free white males or 3,817 persons of every description. A few came close to these figures, but most fell far short. Moreover, the creation of these new counties would reduce the population of the old counties from which they were taken, so that in many cases the counties that had been reduced in size would not contain 1,720 free white males or 3,817 persons of every description. If this bill should pass sixty-five counties would have each only one representative, and of these sixty-five there would be some which would have a population of more than 6,000. Moreover, the majority of the one hundred representatives in the House would be elected by counties having an aggre-

gate population of only 124,788, while the minority would be elected by counties having a population of 200,906. It was admitted that many people who were asking for new county organizations were greatly inconvenienced by the existing conditions, but the blame for the unfortunate situation was laid upon the improvident legislation of the past. Finally, many of the counties which had recently been organized did not pay enough taxes to the state to pay the expenses of their representatives in the legislature.

One of the most ardent supporters of this minority report was T. L. Anderson of Marion County. He said in a speech marked for its grandiloquence, that the result would be to give double representation to those counties that were to be reduced in size in order to create the new counties; the reduced county would retain its representative and the newly formed county would acquire its representative. Moreover, the reduced county and the new county would frequently fail to have the number of inhabitants which the constitution requires them to have in order to be entitled to representation. The bill tended to take representation away from the larger counties and to give it to the new counties; in other words, if the new counties were not created all the larger counties of the state would each have at least two representatives. If the bill passed fifty-one representatives representing 126,000 persons would have an ascendancy over the forty-nine members representing 254,000 persons. Mr. Anderson closed his vigorous protest by objecting to the fact that the matter was being pushed through in one omnibus bill; he would have been glad to vote for the organization of certain counties if each had been provided for in a special bill, but he would vote against them all since they were in one bill.

No doubt there was a good deal of "politics" injected into this question, but the bill after having been amended so as to create only fourteen counties instead of nineteen as originally drawn up, was passed by a safe majority. With the passage of this act the counties of the state were increased to seventy-six in number.

Adair County was named after Hon. John Adair of Kentucky. This was due to the desire of the many Kentucky immigrants who came to this part of the state during the decade preceding its organization as a county, to perpetuate the memory of one of the prominent public men of their old home state. John Adair was born in Chester County, South Carolina, in 1759. After serving in the Revolutionary army he went to Kentucky and there soon became identified with the public activities of that new commonwealth. His service was both military and civil in character. He was an officer in the Kentucky State Militia.

becoming ultimately Brigadier General; he served in the Indian wars and commanded the Kentucky troops at the battle of New Orleans. He was U. S. Senator from Kentucky from 1805 to 1806, Governor of Kentucky from 1820 to 1824, and member of Congress from Kentucky in 1831-33. He died at Harrodsburg on May 19, 1840. It was in the year following his death that the county named in his honor was organized.

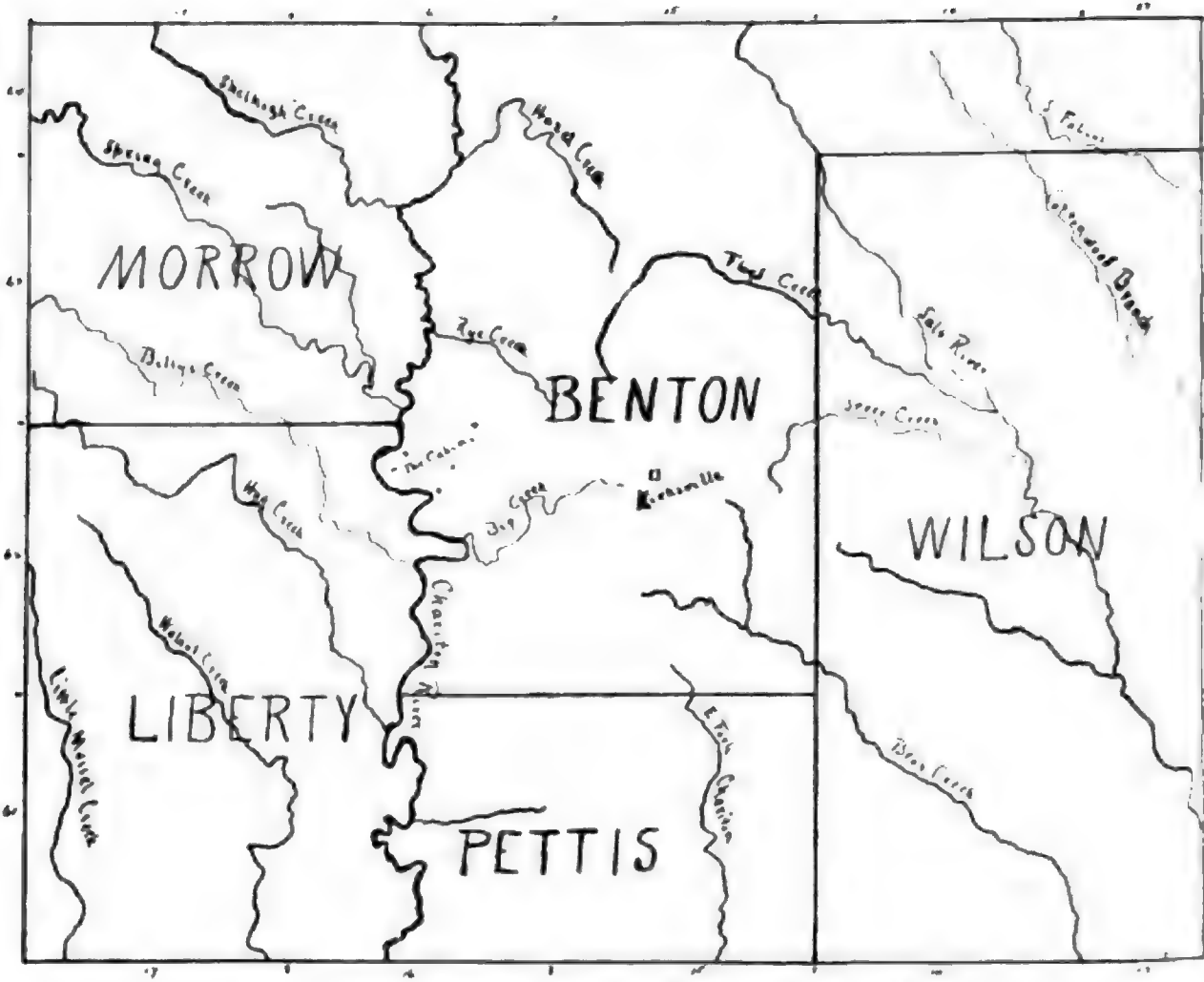
The boundaries of Adair County as the act provided for are the same as they are today, and are as follows: "Beginning at a point in the middle of range 13 on the township line dividing townships 60 and 61; thence west on said township line to the range line dividing ranges 17 and 18; thence north on said range line to a point three miles north of the township line dividing townships 63 and 64; thence east on a line parallel to said township line to the center of township 64 in range 13; thence south to the place of beginning." The total area is 570 square miles.

This same act also provided that Jefferson Collins of Lewis County, L. B. Mitchell of Clark County, and Thomas Ferrell of Monroe County, should be commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for the county, and that this selection should be within two and one-half miles of the geographical center of the county.

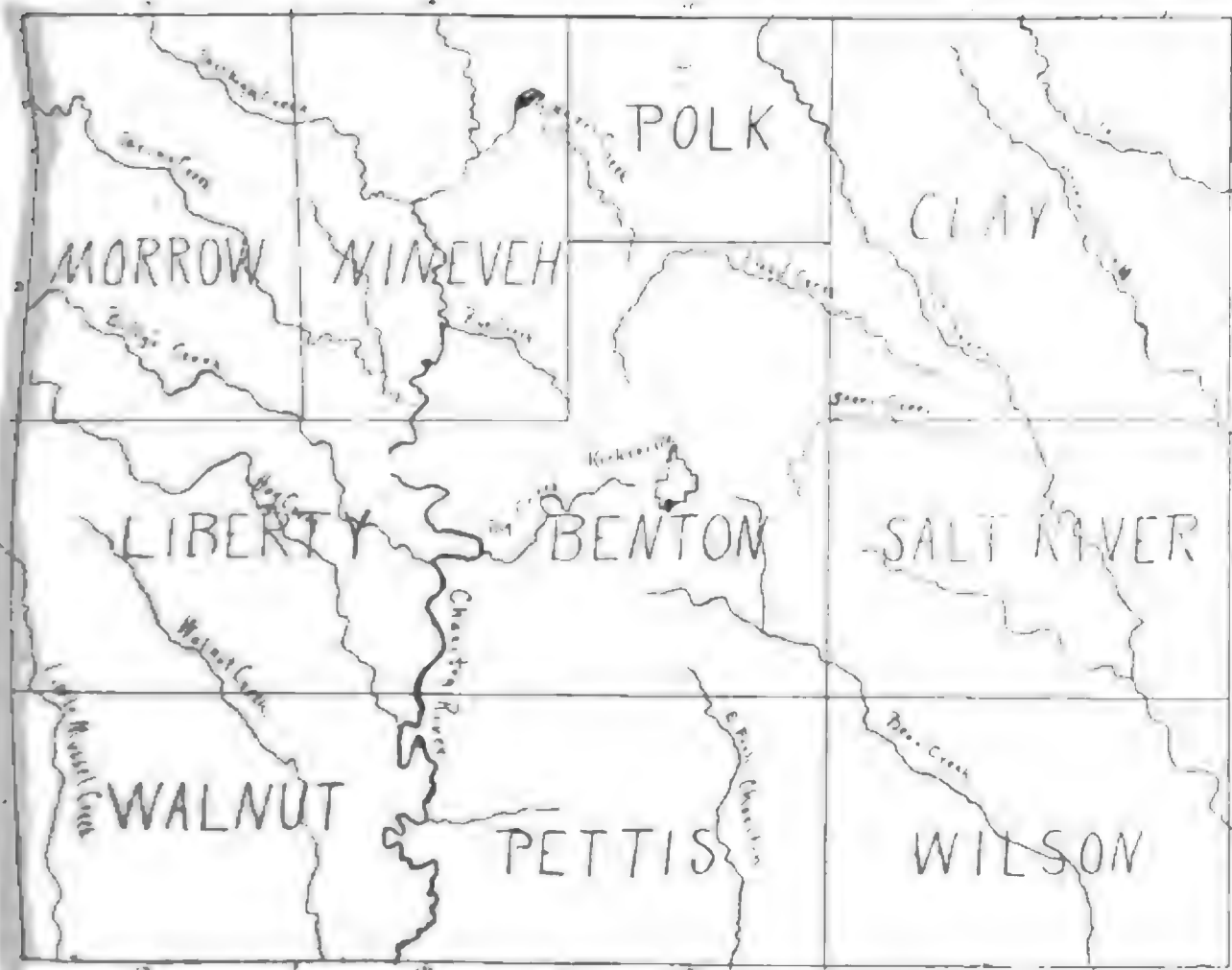
Some time during 1841 or 1842 these commissioners located and established the county seat in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 62 north, range 15 west. The county seat was called Kirksville, and the original plat was acknowledged on May 18, 1842. The proceedings and acts of the commissioners were legalized by the legislature on December 19, 1842.

The county had no official seal until 1848. The election returns which were sent in by the county clerk to the Secretary of State at Jefferson City show no seal until the year 1848, and the statement was frequently made in these returns that no provisions had been made as yet for a seal.

For four years after Adair County was established as a separate county, what is now Schuyler County was attached territory. During these years, 1841-45, the county court records of Adair County make mention of eleven townships. They were Benton, Morrow, Liberty, Wilson, Pettis, Goshen, Richland, Wells, Fabbe, Cochran and Parton townships. Of these the first five lay within the county proper, and the other six in the attached territory. After the attached territory was enacted into a separate county in 1845, the Adair County court in its May adjourned session of that year, proceeded to describe anew the boundaries of the five townships lying within it. These boundaries were as follows:



TOWNSHIPS OF ADAIR COUNTY IN 1845.



TOWNSHIPS OF ADAIR COUNTY SINCE 1865.

(No attempt has been made to show the location of towns except Kirksville.)

BENTON: Commencing at the northeast corner of Adair County, thence west along the northern boundary line of Adair County to where said line crosses the Chariton River; thence south along the middle channel of said Chariton River to where it crosses the township line dividing townships 61 and 62; thence east along said line to where the range line dividing ranges 14 and 15 crosses the same; thence north along said range line to where the same crosses the township line dividing townships 63 and 64; thence east along said township line to the eastern boundary line of Adair County; thence north along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

LIBERTY: Commencing at the southwest corner of Adair County, from thence north along the dividing line between Adair and Sullivan Counties to the township line dividing townships 62 and 63; from thence east along said township line to where the Chariton River crosses the same; thence south along the middle of the said Chariton River to the southern boundary of Adair County; from thence west to the place of beginning.

MORROW: Commencing at the northwest corner of Adair County, from thence south along the division line between Adair and Sullivan Counties to where the township line dividing townships 62 and 63 crosses the same; from thence east along said township line to where the same crosses the Chariton River; from thence north along the middle of the channel of said river to the northern boundary of Adair County; thence along said northern boundary line to the place of beginning.

PETTIS: Commencing on the division line between Adair and Macon Counties at the line dividing ranges 14 and 15, thence west along the division line of said counties of Macon and Adair to the Chariton River; thence north up the middle of the channel of said river to where the township line dividing townships 61 and 62 crosses the same; thence east along said township line to the range line dividing ranges 14 and 15; thence south along said range line to the place of beginning.

WILSON: Commencing at the southeast corner of Pettis township, thence east along the division line between Adair and Macon Counties to the southeast corner of Adair County; thence north along the division line between Adair and Knox Counties to the township line dividing townships 63 and 64; thence west along said township line to the range line dividing ranges 14 and 15; thence south along said range line to the place of beginning.

A comparison of the two accompanying maps show that all the townships except Pettis are much larger than the townships of the present time. Benton included besides the present Benton township, all of Polk and part of Clay and Nineveh townships; Morrow included

parts of Nineveh and Walnut; Liberty a part of Walnut; and Wilson, all of Salt River and a part of Clay. Pettis township was in 1845 the same in boundaries as it is today.

In the records of the proceedings of the county court for 1847 mention is made of a Parton township. Just what this was cannot be made out. No mention seems to be made of this township in any subsequent record that has come down to us. Owing to the loss of so many county court records in the court house fire in 1865, it is impossible to state just when all the new townships were formed. By 1851, however, there were seven townships, the original five of 1845 and Polk and Clay. The latter was organized by the county court on June 7, 1851. The records from 1851 to 1857 do not show any increase in the number of townships, but by 1865 the number had run up to the present ten, the three new ones since being Nineveh, Walnut, and Salt River. It is the testimony of many persons that all of the ten townships were in existence with their present boundaries before the civil war.

There has been at least one effort to create new townships since the present ones were formed. In 1898 Oklahoma township was formed by cutting off the eastern portion of Pettis and the western portion of Wilson and putting these parts into one township. The reason for doing this was to furnish more convenient voting precincts for the people living in this part of the county, but it is evident that this arrangement was not satisfactory. On December 6, 1898, Oklahoma township was abolished, and Wilson and Pettis townships were restored to their former boundaries. The county court proceeded later to establish convenient voting precincts in the Wilson and Pettis townships, which served the purpose better than the arrangement for an extra township.

Six of the townships were named after men who were prominent either nationally or locally at the time when they were created. Benton was named after Thomas Hart Benton, then at the height of his power and influence as U. S. Senator from Missouri; Morrow, after Judge John Morrow, one of the original three county judges of the county; Pettis, after Spencer Pettis, who was Missouri's sole Congressman from 1829 to 1831, and who was killed in a duel with Major Biddle in St. Louis in 1831; Wilson, after Judge Joseph Wilson, who was county judge from 1842 to 1844; Polk, after James K. Polk; Clay, after Henry Clay. Two townships took their names from their physical conditions: Salt River is named after the river of that name that passes through it; Walnut, after its walnut forests. Nineveh was named after the German communistic colony of that name which was established in that part of the county about 1850. Liberty was probably derived from patriotic sentiments.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

SECTION I—COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first officers of the county were all appointed, and held from the time of their appointment in 1841 till the next election in 1842. Samuel Easton, Joseph Ringo and John Morrow were appointed Justices of the County Court by the Governor, and Isaac Eby was likewise appointed by the Governor as Sheriff. These appointments were made on February 10, 1841. In April David James was appointed County Clerk by the County Court, and a little later in the same winter he was appointed Circuit Clerk by Judge Clark, Judge of the Judicial District of which Adair County was a part.

The act creating Adair County provided that the Circuit and County Courts should hold their sessions at the residence of David E. Sloan until the permanent seat of justice of the county should be established. It is the tradition, however, that the first session of the County Court was held in a large school house two miles south of what is now Kirksville, near the residence of a Mr. Myers. The time of this first session, wherever it was held, must have been not later than April, as the records in the Secretary of State's office at Jefferson City show that David James was appointed by the County Court by April 5. Tradition has likewise declared that the first Circuit Court session was held at the residence of John Cain, six miles west of Kirksville, some time early in 1841. The Circuit Judge was Jas. A. Clark, and the Circuit Attorney, Benjamin F. Stringfellow.

From 1841 to 1867 the county court was composed of three justices, who chose one of their number as the presiding officer. From 1841 to 1858 the term of office was four years, and all three of the justices came in and went out at the same time. In 1858 the terms were lengthened to six years, and arrangements were made so that one justice retired every two years.

The county court when first established attended to probate matters, as well as the ordinary county administration; but in 1847 a separate probate court, composed of one judge, was established. This court took away from the county court its jurisdiction in probate cases.

In 1867 a special law was passed by the legislature abolishing the

county court justices of Adair County and creating a county court of only one judge. D. S. Hooper is credited with securing the passage of this law, as he was a frequent visitor to the legislature while the bill was pending. He was then appointed by the Governor to fill the office until the first regular election. Though his term was short, he inaugurated a change in the county finances which was greatly needed. The county funds had for a long time been insufficient, and as a result the county warrants were passing for about half their value. The creation of a sole county judge in place of the court of three justices made it easier to secure court action raising the levy of taxes, so that more income would be brought in and the county's credit would be restored. Judge Hooper did this very thing, and though he was bitterly condemned for his act by many people, his financial policy proved a good one for the county at large, which practically all came to realize in time. In 1868 Judge Jacob Sands was elected to succeed Judge Hooper.

It ought to be noted here that many people believed that the county finances were allowed to get in a bad shape for the purpose of enabling a few to make money out of the matter. It has been said that those who bought up the protested county warrants at half price supported for a long time a county court organization that refused to make a levy sufficiently large to meet the deficiencies, but when they had accumulated a large amount of their warrants they then got a county court organization of one judge who raised the levy and enabled them to collect their warrants at full face value and with interest besides. How much truth there is in this cannot be said.

The same law that abolished the county court justices in 1867, also abolished the probate court, and thus threw the probate business back into the county court. In 1870, however, the legislature by another special act, restored the county court of three justices for Adair County, and also the probate court of one justice.

In June, 1872, the county voted to have township organization, but it was over a year before the change was effected because of the opposition there was to the change. The proposition was carried in June by a vote of 660 to 295, but the election had to be held over again in November, because the law provided it must be carried by a majority of the registered voters. The second time it carried easily by a vote of 1548 to 491. A controversy arose as to whether the county could organize under the new township law which had been recently passed by the legislature, but the Supreme Court finally decided it could. In August, 1873, the new county court was convened for a called term. It was composed now of five judges instead of three. They were C. B.

Polley, Presiding Judge: J. S. Erwin, S. P. Shibley, A. H. Linder, and J. H. Rainier, District Judges.

In 1874 a still more radical change was made by the legislature in the county court of Adair County. A law was passed in that year providing that this body should be composed of one judge, who should be called the Judge of the County Court, and of a township trustee for each of the ten townships of the county. The judge of the county court was the sole judge, except at the general term. The general term was the annual session of the court, which was composed of the county judge and the ten township trustees, and was held in June. In this same year, 1874, the legislature again abolished the probate court and transferred its business back again to the county court.

In 1875 the present constitution of Missouri was adopted, and with that instrument there came to an end the long established practice of passing special legislative acts regarding the organization of towns and counties. From that time to this the town and county organizations have been uniform throughout the state, except in the case of towns that have clung to the charters that were granted to them prior to 1875. In conformity to that principle of uniformity in local administration the legislature in 1877 passed a law which provided for a system of county courts which have continued to this day. By this law each county is divided into two districts, each of which elects a county judge; the entire county elects the presiding judge. In this same year the probate court of one judge elected by the whole county was restored.

The effort to inaugurate the system provided for by this law was opposed by the then existing county court which was organized on the township basis. The Governor appointed D. A. Ely, Noah Stukeey, and Geo. T. Spencer as the county justices, but when they sought to assume the duties of their office they were opposed by Judge Slingerland, who had been since 1876 the judge of the county court. Judge Slingerland claimed to be the legal judge and proceeded to open court before the judges appointed by the Governor could appear to do that themselves. The three judges failing to secure recognition and possession of their offices, instituted judicial proceedings, and in the course of time received a decision from Judge Ellison in their favor. It seems as though there was something of "politics" in this controversy, inasmuch as Judge Slingerland was a Republican and the three judges appointed by Governor Phelps were Democrats.

This county has never returned to township organization since its reorganization in 1877, though there have been at least two attempts

to that effect. In November, 1880, the county voted on the proposition of adopting township organization, and carried it by 779 to 371; but the Attorney General decided that it had not been legally submitted, and hence was lost. In November, 1890, the proposition was again submitted and was defeated at the polls.

In addition to the county justices with which the county began its existence in 1841, there were a Sheriff and a Clerk of the County Court and of the Circuit Court. From time to time other offices have been created. In 1845 the office of Surveyor was created; in 1846 that of Coroner and that of Assessor, and in 1855, that of County Commissioner. In 1859 the office of Clerk of the County Court and of the Circuit Court was divided, so that there were two distinct offices, that of Clerk of the County Court and that of Clerk of the Circuit Court. The duties of the Circuit Clerk included at that time not only those of the Circuit Clerk of today, but also those of Recorder. In 1859 there were four Assessors, one for each of the four districts into which the county had been divided. In 1860, however, this law was changed, and one Assessor was provided for for the whole county, and there seem to have been no further changes in that office since then.

In 1866 the offices of Supervisor of Registration and County Superintendent were established. The first was created by the Court of 1865 and passed away with the repeal in 1870 of those laws regarding the suffrage that had been obnoxious. The duty of this officer was to supervise the registration of those voters who were made eligible to vote under the Constitution of 1865. The office of County Commissioner which had been established in 1855, was allowed to lapse during the war. In 1866 the office of County Superintendent was created.

In 1868 the office of County Treasurer was made elective instead of appointive, and the office of Public Administrator was created; in 1872 that of Prosecuting Attorney and that of Collector were also established. The Prosecuting Attorney took the place of the County Attorney. When the county was organized in 1841, each judicial circuit in the state had a circuit attorney. In 1845 a law was passed by the legislature authorizing the county courts to employ county attorneys to assist the circuit attorneys if they saw fit. The records of this county show, however, that in 1844 the county court appointed Samuel Truelock as county attorney for one year at the magnificent salary of \$40 per year. He was to prosecute the case against Jesse Kirk, the defaulting treasurer of the county. From time to time others were appointed until 1872, though there is no evidence to show that they were appointed regularly every year. In 1872 the offices of Circuit Attor-



ney and County Attorney were abolished and that of Prosecuting Attorney for each county was established.

The collection of the taxes was originally the work of the sheriff, who used to make trips throughout the county to gather up the taxes. He did not carry pads of blank receipts which he filled out and handed to the taxpayers as they paid their taxes, but instead a package of legal cap paper. On narrow slips of foolscap or legal cap paper he wrote out the receipt for the total amount, omitting the different items and details. He was relieved of this duty in 1872, when the office of County Collector was created. The county court may yet order the County Collector to make trips to different parts of the county to facilitate the collection of taxes, and as late at least as 1891 the court was accustomed to make this order, and the collector would appear at different places at different times. For example, M. F. Strock announced in 1886 his schedule as follows:

Sperry—Clay Township.....	October	7- 9
Stahl—Morrow Township.....	October	11-13
Novinger—Nineveh Township.....	October	14-16
Millard—Pettis Township.....	October	25-27
Sublette—Polk Township.....	October	28-30
Wilson—Wilson Township.....	November	8-10
Brashear—Salt River Township.....	November	11-13

In 1874 the office of County Superintendent was abolished by the legislature and that of County Commissioner was created in its stead.

The office of Recorder was created by order of the County Court April 9, 1898. Prior to that time this office had been included in this county under that of Circuit Clerk. In 1865 a law had been passed by the legislature providing that when a county had a population of 10,000 or more the county court might order a separation of the circuit clerk and recorder. In 1870 the county had a population of 11,000, but the county court did not see fit to order the separation of the two offices until 1898. As soon as Governor Stephens was notified of this act of the county court he appointed Harry Focht as Recorder; he served from April 18, 1898 to January 1, 1899. He was succeeded by Grant Corbin, who was Circuit Clerk and Recorder when the division was made.

The last elective office to be created in Adair County was that of County Superintendent. In 1905 this office was created by the vote of the people of the county according to a law which permitted counties to have county superintendents instead of county commissioners,

if they chose to have them. In 1909 the law was changed, compelling each county to have county supervision of the rural and village schools.

The following tabulation shows the various county offices from 1841 to the present. It is not claimed that this is absolutely correct. It is made up largely from election returns and does not always take into account those who failed to qualify or those who were appointed to fill unexpired terms. In the main, however, this list is believed to be correct.

STATE SENATOR		REPRESENTATIVE
1841		
1843	Maj. Bean	Maj. Lusk
1845		"
1847	"	Jas. C. Good
1849		"
1851	Hancock Jackson	Joseph Ringo
1853		John T. Smith
1855		W. H. Parcels
1857	Thos. Richardson	"
1859	W. S. Fox	W. M. Gates
1861		W. H. Parcels
1863	Abner Gilstrap	Jonathan Ransom
1865		Dr. Lee
1867	Isham B. Dodson	A. H. Linder
1869		A. L. Gibbs
1871	R. H. Browne	D. S. Hooper
1873		"
1875	W. M. Rubey	Jas. Marquess
1877		S. M. Pickler
1879	H. F. Caldwell	F. M. Harrington
1881	O. T. Rouse (1)	"
1883		"
1885	W. M. Vancleave	"
1887	W. H. Sears (2)	J. W. Davis
1889	N. M. Shelton	"
1891		J. T. Reynolds
1893	E. R. Stephens	P. D. Grubb
1895	A. N. Seaber	"
1897		S. M. Pickler
1899	E. B. Fields	"
1901		A. G. Hildreth
1903	T. L. Rubey	"
1905	G. W. Humphrey	F. M. Harrington
1907		F. P. Young
1909	"	J. W. Tinsman
1911		S. M. Pickler

(1) State Senators are elected for four years. The redistricting of the State every ten years frequently effected a transfer of Adair County from one district to another, so that there is some apparent irregularity in the succession in office. This is true in 1881, 1891, and 1901.

(2) Elected to fill vacancy.

	CIRCUIT JUDGE	CIRCUIT ATTORNEY	CIRCUIT CLERK
1841	Jas. A. Clark	B. F. Stringfellow	David James (2)
1843		Wesley Hamilton	"
1845	Addison Reese	Jos. R. Abernathy	
1847			
1849			"
1851		J. J. Lindley	
1853		John C. Anderson	
1855			E. M. C. Morelock
1857			
1859	Thos. Richardson	B. G. Barrow	
1861			W. T. Porter
1863	Jas. Ellison	John T. Foster	
1865	E. V. Wilson	W. C. Hillis	
1867			E. O. Gates
1869			
1871	J. W. Henry	Fletcher White PROS. ATT'Y (1)	A. Slingerland
1873		J. A. Pickler	
1875	"	Jas. Ellison	D. C. Pierce
1877	Andrew Ellison	A. D. Risdon	
1879	"	P. F. Greenwood	W. J. Ashlock
1881	"	A. D. Risdon	
1883		"	"
1885		"	
1887	"	J. W. Johnston	Jas. B. Dodson
1889		"	
1891		M. D. Campbell	A. P. Hibbs
1893	"	J. B. Dodson	
1895		A. D. Risdon	Grant Corbin
1897		J. C. Storm	
1899	N. M. Shelton	W. D. Goode	S. S. Cavett
1901		"	
1903		J. A. Cooley	"
1905	"	"	
1907		W. E. Shirley	Ed. Rorabaugh
1909		J. E. Rieger	
1911	"	G. C. Weatherby	"

(1) The office of Prosecuting Attorney was created in 1872, whereupon the office of Circuit Attorney was discontinued. County Attorneys were originally appointed to assist the Circuit Attorneys.

(2) The offices of Circuit Clerk and of County Clerk was held by the same person from 1841 to 1860. The term was six years until it was changed to four years in 1867.

	RECORDER	COUNTY CLERK	ASSESSOR
1841		David James (1)	Thoret Rose
1843		"	"
1845			"
1847			"
1849		"	Christian Krupp
1851			"
1853			Isaac Turner
1855		E. M. C. Morelock	"
1857			"
1859			(3)
1861		R. M. Ringo	Franklin Freeman
1863			Jas. A. Smith
1865			
1867		John Richey	H. W. Snyder
1869			W. J. Ashlock
1871		"	"
1873			Jas. Brewington
1875		B. F. Heiny	(4)
1877			(4)
1879		J. C. Carothers	D. C. Lord
1881			J. W. Waddill
1883		S. S. McLaughlin	"
1885			H. C. Sohn
1887		"	"
1889			A. C. Rowlinson
1891		P. J. Rieger	F. M. Gilliland
1893			A. C. Rowlinson
1895		Hezekiah Grisham	T. A. Hulse
1897			" (5)
1899	Grant Corbin (2)	W. R. Holloway	
1901			Chas. Englehart
1903	R. M. Miller	"	
1905			W. S. Polley
1907	Geo. Tuttle	John T. Waddill	
1909			"
1911	Grove Lowrance	"	

(1) The Circuit Clerk and County Clerk offices were held by the same men until 1860 when they were separated. The term was originally six years, but was cut down to four years in 1867, and has remained so to the present.

(2) The duties of Recorder were taken from the Circuit Clerk in 1898 and a separate office was created. Harry Focht was Recorder by appointment by the Governor in 1898.

(3) In 1859 there were four assessors for the county instead of one; they were J. A. Smith, R. M. Ringo, John McAllister, and John Pickens.

(4) The county had township organization from 1874 to 1877, and hence there were no County Assessors during that period.

(5) The Assessor's term was lengthened to four years in 1897.

	SHERIFF	COLLECTOR	TREASURER
1841	Isaac N. Eby		W. C. Warrener
1843	"		Jesse Kirk
1845	Preston Mullanix		John D. Callison
			John T. Smith
1847	Isham B. Dodson		(5)
1849	"		
1851	John Adkins		Benj. Murphy
1853	"		Evans Mullanix
1855	W. H. Sheeks		J. C. Thatcher
1857	"		(6)
1859	Andrew Beatty		
1861	"		
1863	John Owenby		
1865	"		
1867	Edwin Darrow		
1869	"		G. W. Parks
1871	A. J. Knight		H. W. Snyder
1873	J. D. Miller	A. J. Knight (2)	"
1875	"	(3)	"
1877	P. M. Smith	(3)	"
1879	"	H. W. Snyder	G. M. McGuire
1881	John Shaver	R. G. Bielby	P. J. Brown
1883	"	"	C. H. Malone
1885	J. H. Kinnear	M. F. Strock	M. J. Ross
1887	"	"	"
1889	G. F. Williams	Jacob Sands	Theo. Brigham
1891	E. A. Polly	J. H. Paul	A. D. Starr
1893	G. W. Rupe	Wm. Meeks	J. S. Matter
1895	"	"	"
1897	R. I. Blackledge	W. F. Engelhart	Benj. Ely
1899	"	"	J. S. Matter
1901	C. N. Roberts	F. W. Gibbs	"
1903	"	"	Jas. Crow
1905	J. T. Curry	"	Jos. Berry
1907	"	C. A. Chadwick (4)	"
1909	G. F. Williams (1)		H. C. Worman (7)
1911		U. S. G. Downing	

(1) The term of Sheriff's office was lengthened to four years in 1909.

(2) The duty of collecting taxes was taken from the Sheriff in 1872, and the office of Collector was thereupon created.

(3) The county was under township organization from 1875 to 1877, and there was no County Collector during that period.

(4) The term of the County Collector was lengthened to four years in 1907.

(5) The office of Treasurer was filled by appointment of the County Court apparently until 1868, when it became elective.

(6) Names of Treasurers from 1847 to 1867 could not be found.

(7) The Treasurer's term of office was lengthened to four years in 1909.

	CORONER	SURVEYOR	COUNTY SUPT. (4)
1841			
1843			
1845		S. G. Watkins (2)	
1847	David Smith (1)	Bartlett Asher	
1849		W. F. T. Lansdale	
1851		"	
1853			
1855		John D. Foster	
1857			
1859		Hiram B. Foster	
1861			
1863		Edwin Darrow	
1865	Levy Y. Henning	" (3)	
1867	P. J. Brown		Robt. Mercer
1869	P. J. Brown	Lyman Darrow	J. T. Dennis
1871	W. K. Miller		"
1873		G. W. Sublette	Robt. Mercer
1875	R. D. Dean		S. M. Pickler
1877	John Waddill	T. J. Dockery	Robt. Mercer
1879	Theobald Miller		S. S. McLaughlin
1881	John Waddill	"	Frank Propst
1883	J. C. McClelland		"
1885	John Waddill	Stephen Hall	"
1887	"		J. D. Brown
1889	"	"	Wm. Hartford
1891	J. J. McIntosh		L. B. Smith
1893	Robt. Willis	Tyler Paine	W. R. Holloway
1895	C. M. Wilcox		A. P. Vaughn
1897	"	"	C. S. Brother
1899	"		"
1901	"	"	H. Blair
1903			W. J. Banning
1905	G. A. Sparling	"	"
1907	"		L. B. Sipple
1909	Foster Easley	"	"
1911			

(1) The office of Coroner was created in 1846, but the incumbents of that office down to 1865 have not been discovered.

(2) The office of Surveyor was created in 1845. The term of office has always been four years. The first Surveyor was appointed until election. Bartlett Asher resigned before the expiration of his term.

(3) Edwin Darrow was elected in 1863 for four years, but the Constitution of 1865 required re-election of all officers, hence the re-election of Darrow in 1865 for four years.

(4) The office of County Superintendent was established in 1866. It was changed to County Commissioner in 1874. In 1905 the county adopted County supervision, thereby providing for County Superintendents. W. T. Porter is said to have been elected County Superintendent in 1857, but it is not clear just what the office was at that time.

The peculiar organization of the county court and probate court and the frequent and irregular changes made in their membership from 1841 to 1873, make it impossible to show easily in tabular form the members of these bodies during that period. The membership of the county court down to 1878 will be given here in narrative form, and then the membership from 1878 to the present will follow in tabular form. Similar treatment will be given the probate court immediately after this.

The first county court was composed of Samuel Easton, Joseph Ringo, and John Morrow, who were appointed by the Governor in 1841 until the first election. In 1842 they were succeeded by Jeremiah Bruner, Isaac Gilstrap, and Jos. Wilson, who were elected for a term of four years. In 1844 Gilstrap and Wilson resigned, and they were succeeded by Nathan Dick and Jonathan Floyd. In 1845 Bruner and Dick resigned, and Noah Stukey and Samuel Withrow were appointed in their places.

In 1846 Noah Stukey, John Murphy and Jonathan Floyd were elected for four years.

In 1850 Ellis Wilson, Franklin Freeman and Colden W. Hardin were elected for four years. In 1851 W. E. Green was elected in place of Ellis Wilson resigned. When Green resigned in 1852, Geo. Miller was appointed in his stead. In 1851 B. G. Barrow was elected county justice, and in 1853 D. A. Ely was appointed; but whom they succeeded is not known.

In 1854 Nelson Grogan, John M. Galyen and Henry Shibley were elected for four years. In 1856 Franklin Freeman was appointed in place of Shibley resigned.

In 1858 a change was made in the time when the terms of the different members would expire. Jacob Gilstrap was elected for two years, Noah Stukey for four years, and D. A. Ely for six years. In 1860, therefore, Andrew McFerron was elected for six years in place of Gilstrap, and in 1862 Noah Stukey was elected for six years to succeed himself, and Canada Owenby for four years in place of McFerron resigned, and in 1864 S. P. Shibley was elected for six years to succeed D. A. Ely.

In 1865 all the justices were declared removed and S. P. Shibley was appointed for the long term, Canada Owenby for the middle term, and O. H. Beeman for the short term.

In 1866 new judges were elected as follows: John Shibley for six years, Andrew Gregg for four years, and Wm. Rogers for two years.

In 1867 a special law was passed abolishing the court of three judges and substituting a court of one judge. D. S. Hooper was appointed to this position in 1867. In 1868 Jacob Sands was elected to succeed him for six years.

In 1870 the court was reorganized and two associates added to the sole judge. A. M. Gregg and A. H. Linder were appointed as associates.

and were succeeded by Jacob Cook for six years and A. N. Gregg for four years. In 1872 S. M. Crawford was elected to take Sands' place.

In 1873 the County Court was reorganized. C. B. Polley was Presiding Judge, and J. S. Erwin, S. P. Shibley, A. H. Linder, and J. H. Rainier were District Judges.

In 1874 a further change was made. The court was composed of a presiding judge and two township judges. Noah Stukey was presiding judge and the Township Judges were: A. K. Collett, Benton; John W. Gill, Salt River; S. M. Crawford, Pettis; A. J. Elmore, Wilson; T. G. Summers, Walnut; James Shott, Nineveh; E. M. C. Morelock, Morrow; D. A. Ely, Polk; W. E. Emerson, Clay; A. H. Linder, Liberty.

In 1876 A. Slingerland was Presiding Judge, and the township judges were: P. J. Brown, Benton; D. A. Ely, Polk; E. M. C. Morelock, Morrow; J. R. Cook, Wilson; James Shott, Nineveh; G. W. Lord, Clay; A. H. Linder, Liberty; J. N. McCreery, Salt River; A. B. Milliken, Walnut; S. M. Crawford, Pettis.

In 1877 a law providing for uniform county organization was passed according to the provisions of the Constitution of the State of 1875 and the Governor appointed Noah Stukey, D. A. Ely and G. T. Spencer as the County Judges, with Noah Stukey as Presiding Judge, and the other two as district judges. From that day to this there has been no change in the form of the court.

	PRESIDING JUDGE	JUDGE FIRST DISTRICT	JUDGE SECOND DISTRICT
1879	M. G. Clem	P. D. Shoop	John H. Rainier
1881		S. F. Stahl	J. Q. Johnson
1883	J. L. Hawkins	G. W. Novinger	"
1885		J. H. Novinger	Geo. R. Huston
1887	W. P. Linder	A. N. Toler	"
1889		R. N. Toler	Geo. Meeks
1891	J. J. Keim	Adam Shoop	Wm. Hart
1893		"	Dan'l Tuttle
1895	J. A. Bragg	Jos. Hickman	"
1897		"	D. H. Crawford
1899	Jos. Hickman	R. N. Toler	G. W. Newton
1901		W. C. Ditmars	"
1903	G. W. Newton	"	B. R. Hawkins
1905		C. E. Markey	"
1907	W. C. Ditmars	"	R. W. Hart
1909		Z. T. Hagans	"
1911	A. P. Hopson	J. H. Shoop	S. J. Reed

1879	M. G. Clem	P. D. Shoop	John H. Rainier
1881		S. F. Stahl	J. Q. Johnson
1883	J. L. Hawkins	G. W. Novinger	"
1885		J. H. Novinger	Geo. R. Huston
1887	W. P. Linder	A. N. Toler	"
1889		R. N. Toler	Geo. Meeks
1891	J. J. Keim	Adam Shoop	Wm. Hart
1893		"	Dan'l Tuttle
1895	J. A. Bragg	Jos. Hickman	"
1897		"	D. H. Crawford
1899	Jos. Hickman	R. N. Toler	G. W. Newton
1901		W. C. Ditmars	"
1903	G. W. Newton	"	B. R. Hawkins
1905		C. E. Markey	"
1907	W. C. Ditmars	"	R. W. Hart
1909		Z. T. Hagans	"
1911	A. P. Hopson	J. H. Shoop	S. J. Reed

The probate court as a separate court was provided for by a law of 1845. Wm. Hibbard was elected for a term of four years commencing in 1847. He was succeeded by B. G. Barrow in 1851, and then Abel Stukey served for two terms commencing in 1856. S. N. Holway served from 1864 to 1867, when the court was abolished and the probate business was transferred to the county court. In 1870 the court was restored, abolished in 1874, and restored in 1877, and has remained in existence ever since. Jacob Sands was Probate Judge from 1870 to 1874.

The probate judges from 1879 to the present are given in the following table:

PROBATE JUDGE		PUBLIC ADMIN'R
1869		Guy Chandler (1)
1871		"
1873		"
1875		"
1877		A. L. Shepherd
1879	J. D. Stephens	"
1881		S. A. Murphy
1883	C. L. Lewis	"
1885		Jas. Wait
1887	"	"
1889		"
1891	Isaac Morgan	"
1893		Sam'l Preston
1895	H. C. Farrington	"
1897		Thos. Shott
1899	"	Sam'l Preston
1901		L. P. Carmen
1903	U. S. G. Keller	"
1905		"
1907	"	"
1909		Geo. E. McDowell
1911	"	"

(1) The office of Public Administrator was created in 1868. The term has always been four years.

There have been a number of cases brought against different county officials for dereliction of duty and other things. Most of them belong to the early period of the county. The most interesting is that of John Owenby, who was sheriff during the war.

Owenby left Kirksville for Jefferson City on February 1, 1867, with \$14,000 for the state, but when it was learned he had absconded, his bondsmen, D. A. Ely and W. B. Harlan, started out in pursuit of him, and with the aid of a St. Louis detective found him in the Indian Territory. Charges of embezzlement were preferred against him, but the case was never brought to trial.

In defense of Owenby it is claimed by his friends that he had been duped by men who pretended to be his friends, and that he never intended fraud.

As an aftermath to this case arose the combat over what was popularly known as the "Big Warrant." The bondsmen of Owenby presented a bill of \$1,632.35 to the county court as the amount they had expended in finding Owenby and bringing him back. The county court granted a warrant for the amount, justifying their action on the ground that the bondsmen had had an understanding with at least one member of the court before the pursuit was begun that this expense would be borne by the county inasmuch as Owenby would be able to give certain information regarding some valuable documents that had been burned in the court house fire in April, 1865. The warrant went to protest because of lack of funds. In the course of time a judgment of \$5,000 was rendered against the bondsmen on account of Owenby. The bondsmen tried to offer the warrant in partial payment of the judgment, but by that time Judge Hooper was the sole county judge and he refused to honor the warrant issued by his predecessors. The matter was taken to the circuit court and there decided against the bondsmen, and on their appealing it to the Supreme Court the decision of the circuit court was confirmed in November, 1870. The ground for this decision were that the bondsmen were not acting as county officers in pursuing Owenby, but as private citizens trying to prevent the loss they would sustain as his bondsmen. The matter stirred up a great deal of feeling in the community, and was hotly debated on the streets and in the press. Among the articles written on it was one by P. F. and J. M. Greenwood entitled "Down with the Big Warrant."

Another case concerns E. M. C. Morelock, County and Circuit Clerk from 1855 to 1861. In October 1856, his bondsmen, Joseph Ringo, W. H. Parcels, Canada Owenby and O. H. Beeman, petitioned the County Court to remove him because of prolonged drunkenness and

failure to perform the duties of his office, and to inform the Attorney General of the State so that prosecution should be begun against him. The Court immediately declared him suspended from office and appointed B. G. Barrow as Clerk for an uncertain term. The case, however, was never brought to trial. His original bondsmen were released and on presenting a new bond he was reinstated in office in Dec., 1856.

SECTION II—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

COURT HOUSE—The law creating the county provided, as has been stated before, that the first session of the county court should be held at the residence of David E. Sloan, but no record has survived to tell us anything of this first meeting. Tradition has it, as has been noted before, that the first meeting was held at a school house two miles south of what is now Kirksville, instead of Sloan's house. The first records of the county court that have come down to us are for the meeting held on November 17, 1842, at the house of Jesse Kirk, which stood a short distance from where the Wabash Depot in Kirksville now stands, and from that time to May, 1843, the sessions of the county court were held in his house.

During this period arrangements were made for the construction of a temporary court house at Kirksville. This was well enough under construction by July, 1843 to allow the county court to hold its first session in it on the 15th of that month. The work on it, however, was not fully completed until the following month. It stood on the lot on which the National Bank of Kirksville now stands, and is described as a low one story brick affair, and is said to have cost \$1,000, a large amount for those days and relatively greater in value than the same amount today. The honor of constructing it fell to John B. Earhart, who did the brick work, and to John D. Callison, who had the contract for the wood work. David James, the County Clerk, had the contract for supplying the furniture. The order of the court for the furnishings was as follows: "Ordered by the Court that David James furnish four chairs and furnish a sufficient quantity of benches for the use of the Court House, also a bar for the room; also to furnish window shutters for all the windows of the Court House, with hasps or hooks to fasten them on the inside of the Court House, also one door shutter with a lock and key, and locks and kees [sic] to all the other doors, the fore-mentioned [sic] materials all to be good and substanch [sic] and to be done plain and neat."

It was felt at the time when this court house was built that it was only a makeshift, and so within ten years the county court began to plan the erection of a permanent building. In February, 1852, the

court ordered that a two story court house should be erected in the public square at Kirksville. To this order the Presiding Judge, Franklin Freeman, dissented and left his dissent a matter of record. The immense sum of \$2,200 was appropriated to build the court house thus ordered, and patriotic citizens desiring to contribute to a court house fund were urged to do so, and were offered county warrants bearing six per cent interest in return for their help. Wm. H. Parcels was appointed Superintendent of Construction, and he was instructed to go to Edina and procure the plan of the court house of Knox county and submit it to the court. The court later approved the plan which Mr. Parcels presented and ordered that he should let the contract on March 8, 1852. On that day the contract was let to Galyen and Douglass, whereupon the court appropriated \$150 more to the original \$2,200. How much more it cost by the time it was completed is not known. During the year 1853 the county court began to use part of the building, but it was at least two years before the work may be said to have been finished. The cupola which was the chief exterior adornment, was at the same time the source of a great deal of trouble, and the records show that order after order was made to have it repaired so that it would no longer leak. As late as 1857 the records further show that some sort of work was being done from time to time in the way of finishing certain parts of the building. The building was arranged so that the first floor contained office rooms, and the second floor the court room and a few other office rooms.

The court rooms of the first and second court houses were long used for religious purposes and for school purposes. As early as November, 1844, the court authorized the holding of religious services in the court room of the first court house, and in August, 1851, Robert S. Thompson was given the right to hold a school in it. In December, 1856, Samuel Sherman was authorized to maintain a school in the court room of the second court house, provided he would allow political and railroad meetings at any time and religious services in it on Saturdays and Sundays. There are many persons yet living in Kirksville who can remember when the religious services of the town were held in the court room. In fact, there was no other place of worship in the town until the Cumberland Academy building was erected in the early sixties. Just exactly when that building was fitted up for church purposes is not known.

Early on the morning of April 12, 1865, the second court house was destroyed by fire. It is presumed that the fire started in the county clerk's office or near it, inasmuch as this office was practically destroyed by the time the fire was discovered. No one knows how the fire started,

but the presumption is that it was due to accident, though the charge has been made in the public prints of the county that it was the work of incendiaries who sought to cover up certain things that the records showed to their disadvantage. Many of the records of the circuit clerk's and recorder's office were saved, but the records of the circuit court were badly burned. The circuit court records that were saved have since been recopied in new volumes, but the half burnt originals have been lost. The copied volumes contain only fragments of the original records. Only three volumes of the records of the county clerk's office were saved, and they were on fire when they were taken out. Two of these volumes contain the record of most of proceedings of the county court from November, 1842, to November, 1857. These volumes, with the binding burnt off and the edges of the leaves charred, are now preserved in two tin boxes in the county clerk's office, and are among the most valuable historical documents on the early history of the county. Another volume taken from the county clerk's office, the assessor's Tax Book evidently for 1859, is likewise badly burned and is preserved in another tin box. The saving of the records in the circuit clerk and recorder's office was largely due to Mr. John L. Porter, who was then deputy in that office, and to Mr. Ebenezer Vorhees. These two men took their turn in going in among the falling embers and handing out the records through the windows.

Over thirty years passed before Adair County possessed another court house of her own. Meanwhile, the court house square became known as the Park, which in time was set out in beautiful trees, though there were times when it was neglected and abused. A band stand was erected at one time in it, and this was used by the Kirksville band for its open air concerts. Moreover, during this period of thirty years the county offices and the courts were housed in different buildings around the square at different times.

The proposition to vote bonds to build a court house was submitted to the voters of the county at four different times at least and defeated each time before it was carried. The first which proposed the the issue of \$40,000 in bonds, was submitted November 5, 1872, and was defeated by a vote of 179 for to 1788 against. The defeat was doubtless due in part to the fact that the county was already heavily loaded with bonded indebtedness. Bonds to the amount of \$78,000 had been issued in 1870 for the Normal School, and bonds to the amount of \$75,000 had been issued for the Q. M. & P. R. R. Moreover, Benton township had voted \$40,000 and the east half of Salt River Township \$6,000 for the same railroad, so that the sum total of bonded indebtedness of the

county and the two townships just mentioned amounted to \$219,000. It is not surprising that the proposition to vote \$40,000 more in bonds for a court house should have been defeated so decidedly at the polls.

The second proposition was submitted on June 2, 1891. This was to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to build a court house and a jail. The county court decided that if the matter carried, the court house should be erected in the center of the square. But the matter was defeated by a vote of 737 for and 875 against. No such explanation can be offered for this defeat as was given for that in 1872. The county was at that time getting out of debt, the Normal School bonds having been paid off and the railroad bonds having been cut down considerably. Moreover, the county came very near losing all its records by fire a few months previous. On December 13, 1890, the northwest corner of the square, including the Masonic building in which the county offices and court were located, was burned to the ground. This would seem to have been sufficient warning to urge the people to vote to care for their own records, especially since the financial condition of the county was better than it had been twenty years before. But this did not prove to be the case. The election returns show that the country people defeated the proposition. Many of them said that Kirksville ought to build the court house and that they would leave it for the town to do so. It was also said that no plans had been submitted to the people so they could see what they were going to get for their money, and hence they would not support the proposition.

One of the questions that had been long discussed prior to this election was the site for the new court house when it should be built. The first court house had stood on the northwest corner of the square, but the second in the center of the square or park. Many people wanted the new court house in the square, but some protested against that and advocated the purchasing of a lot somewhere either on or off the square on which should be erected the court house. One reason given against the square or park as the site was that the court house would have to have four expensive fronts, while if it were built on an ordinary lot it would need only one front and hence would not be so expensive.

The third proposition was submitted in November, 1892. This provided for bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for a court house and jail, but was lost by a vote of 1094 for and 1407 against.

The fourth proposition was submitted at the regular election four years later, that is, in November, 1896. This provided for bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for a court house and jail, and while the vote was a little stronger for the proposition than the one cast in 1892, it was not enough to carry it. The vote stood 1422 for and 1592 against.

The last effort showed that the sentiment was gaining in favor of the building of a court house. This was a matter of encouragement to those who had long worked to give the county adequate protection for its records and who had some pride in the county's respectability. Within a year the matter was submitted again, and this time with success. On July 6, 1897 a petition bearing over 400 names was submitted to the county court asking for a special election to vote on \$50,000 bonds to erect a court house and jail, with the proviso that the court house would be built in the public square. The county court granted the petition and ordered the election to be held on August 3, 1897. The vote stood 1993 for, and 650 against. The victory for the court house was a decided one and reflected credit on the voters of the county.

The county court accepted the plans and specifications of Kirsch & Company of Milwaukee, and let the contract for building the court house according to the plans and specifications on November 6, 1897, to Anderson & Menke for \$46,675.00.

The corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremony on Monday, May 2, 1898. The day was not as auspicious as had been hoped, on account of the rain the day before and the threatening weather that day. But as it was, thousands of people were in town and witnessed the ceremony. In addition to the regular trains which brought in many people, a special train came up from Moberly.

At about twelve o'clock the parade was formed on High Street and moved west on McPherson to Franklin, south to Jefferson, west to Elson, north to Harrison, east to Franklin and south to the Grand Stand on Washington. Those in the parade came in the following order: Kirksville Cornet Band, Masonic Order, County Officials, City officials, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Lincoln Legion of Honor, G. A. R. Posts, Woodmen Order, American School of Osteopathy, Public Schools, Columbia School of Osteopathy, State Normal School, Adair County Volunteers, Old Settlers and other Citizens, and Marine Brass Band. H. A. Butler was Marshal of the day.

After the parade halted at the Grand Stand, the following program was carried out: The Address of Welcome was delivered by Mayor T. J. Dockery. The corner stone was then laid with Masonic rites under the direction of Andrew Fisher, acting Grand Master, of La Belle. The oration was delivered by Dr. C. H. Briggs, S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The program closed with a series of "toasts" as follows: "Adair County, Past, Present and Future," S. M. Pickler; "The State Normal School," Prof. R. C. Norton; "The Public Schools," Superintendent

W. R. Holloway; "The American School of Osteopathy," Dr. Wm. Smith; "The Columbia School of Osteopathy," Dr. U. M. Browder; "The Old Settlers," Rev. Wm. L. Fletcher; "The Churches and Sunday Schools," Rev. G. W. Sharp.

The building was finished and occupied on March 31, 1899..

For some reason or other the court did not include the building of a jail in the contract, and the total cost of the court house including fixtures, was considerably beyond the original contract. This extra expenditure was borne out of the contingent fund of the county. There was considerable criticism on the part of some people because of the way the matter turned out. The building, however, is architecturally a credit to the county, and could not be rebuilt today for probably one-half again as much as it cost.

As has been said, the county officers and the county courts were housed in various places during the period between the fire in 1865 and the erection of the present court house in 1897-98. For about twenty years after the fire the different offices were located here and there as facilities could be found. It was impossible to find a building where all the offices could be accommodated. For a while a part of the jail building was used by the county clerk and the county court. A building called Sherwood Hall on the south side, and also another building known as the Baylor building, the present Savings Bank Building, were used at different times for some of the county offices. When the Masonic building was erected on the northwest corner of the square in 1885, the offices and courts were moved into it. The burning of that building in 1890 forced the county court to provide temporary quarters in what is known as the Spencer block just south of the Citizens National Bank, but as soon as the Masonic building was rebuilt on its present site, that is just north of where the one that burned had stood, the county offices and courts were moved there. There they remained until the present court house was occupied in 1899.

JAIL—In the early days the county had a kind of calaboose for the detention of prisoners. It is said to have been a log affair with the logs fitted closely together. Just where it stood is not known.

A few years before the civil war, probably in 1858, the county built a jail on the site where the present jail stands. The original structure was a low, small square brick building in which the various cells were placed. In a few years after it was erected a frame addition was built on the front for the use of the jailer. An addition was made to this frame part in 1877. It has just been noted how after the court house

was burned in 1865 the county was compelled to make use of the frame portion for some of the county offices, for a while at least.

Mr. T. J. Dockery, who has long resided in Kirksville, recalls quite well how this jail was thought of as a wonderful structure when it was built. He says that the people used to go and look at it and become convinced on seeing it that it was proof against jail deliveries. But it was found out that it was not so secure a place after all. On October 5, 1873, a jail delivery took place and five or six of the inmates made their escape. After that several other escapes were made, so that it became a common remark that anybody could get out who wanted to. When it was thought necessary to use precaution in safekeeping prisoners, they were taken to the jails of neighboring counties.

The place was long recognized as unsanitary and ill-fitted for what it was intended to be. As early as 1878 the Grand Jury left on record its adverse criticism, and nearly every grand jury that inspected this jail until it was torn down, reiterated this criticism. The building, however, was allowed to remain in use nearly fifty years before a modern one was erected in its place.

One event took place in the old jail that should be mentioned. On January 15, 1904, John M. Robertson was executed in it by Sheriff C. N. Roberts, for the murder of his father-in-law, George Conkle, on November 13, 1902. This is the only legal execution the county has ever had.

We have seen that the county had voted bonds in 1897 to build a court house and a jail, but that the county court had put all the money thus voted into a court house. That left the matter in such a shape that the jail had to be built later with other funds. The need became so urgent that a proposition was submitted on June 4, 1904, to the people to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000 for the erection of a modern jail. This was defeated by a vote of 805 for and 708 against, the two-thirds majority vote being lacking considerably. The same proposition was submitted again at the regular election in November of that year, but it failed again, the vote being 1187 for and 1147 against.

Though two defeats followed one another in so short a time, the matter was not dropped. The amount proposed was cut down from \$20,000 to \$17,000 and submitted again. It took three special elections, however, before this proposition was legally carried. These elections were all held in 1905. How there came to be so many special elections is a matter of some interest.

The first was held on March 28, and resulted in a defeat of the proposition, the vote standing 1212 for and 816 against. There were

several votes lacking to make the two-thirds majority required by law in voting on bonds.

The second election was held May 31. The proposition carried this time by a vote of 1184 and 573 against. There were 12 more votes than the necessary two-thirds majority. The county court proceeded to let the contract and issue the bonds. The contract was let to the Pauly Jail Company of St. Louis and to A. L. Holmes of Kirksville, for the joint sum of \$16,990, and the bonds were sold to Little & Hays for \$17,510. But close investigation later showed that an error had been made in the notice of the election which invalidated the bonds. The notice read that the bonds were to run two years, while the county court records showed that they were to run three years. This error was not detected until one of the contractors had the foundation laid and much material on the ground. The county court therefore ordered a new election to be held on December 1. The vote at this time was 1235 for and 188 against. The bonds were made to run two years and were sold to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company for \$17,367. The contracts with the Pauly Jail Company and with A. L. Holmes were renewed at the original figures, and the work proceeded until the building was completed in July, 1906.

ALMSHOUSE—The county maintains a county farm of 160 acres in the southeast part of Benton township for the keeping of the paupers of the county. The inmates are housed in an old farm house which is also used as a residence by the Superintendent. The county's insane patients are sent to the state asylums at St. Joseph and Fulton.

SECTION III—BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The county has contracted bonded indebtedness at different times for railroads, for the State Normal School located at Kirksville, for the court house built in 1897-98, and for the jail built in 1905-6. Some mention has already been made of some of these bonds, and mention will be made of the others in another place. But it is in order that a brief account of the entire matter should be given here.

As far as is known the first bonds ever voted by the people of the county were in favor of the North Missouri Railroad, now the Wabash. This road was begun in the early fifties and was in operation from St. Louis to Macon by the time the war came on. The Adair County Court made arrangements in 1856 to subscribe \$50,000 to the capital stock of this railroad, and in 1857 the proposition to subscribe another \$50,000 was submitted to the people. The records that have come down to us do not show whether the last proposition carried, nor how the first

\$50,000 was to be raised. But it seems that in one way or another the county became obligated prior to 1860 to the North Missouri Railroad for \$100,000 on condition that the road be built to the Iowa line. The line got only as far as Macon before the war and was not extended to Kirksville and the Iowa line until 1868. The county did not consider itself bound, therefore, to execute its obligations, though it is said by persons who ought to know that a few thousand dollars were paid to the railroad. Just how much could not be ascertained. Since the war the county has several times issued bonds for different purposes but at no time has it felt inclined to repudiate any of its debts.

In 1870 the county voted to issue twenty year bonds to the maximum extent of \$100,000 for the purpose of securing the location of the First District State Normal School in Kirksville. In making its bid to the Board of Regents for this school, the county offered to issue bonds sufficient to realize \$50,000 for a building, and later offered to issue in addition other bonds to the amount of \$16,000 for the purchase of school apparatus for the new school building and for the purchase of the old school building. The county was able to raise the \$50,000 in cash promised for the new building, only by issuing bonds to the amount of \$62,000, so bad was the credit of the county at that time. This amount together with the \$16,000 additional bonds, made the total amount of bonded indebtedness for the Normal School \$78,000.

In 1872 the county issued twenty year bonds to the amount of \$75,000 in behalf of the Q. M. & P. R. R., now the "O. K.", in fulfillment of a contract made by the county court under the authority vested in it by the people of the county at a special election held on March 29, 1870. At that election the people adopted a proposition to subscribe \$100,000 to the capital stock of this railroad, to be paid in the following installments: \$25,000 when the grading should be completed from the eastern line of the county to Kirksville; \$50,000 when the iron should be laid from West Quincy to Kirksville; and \$25,000 when the grading should be completed from Kirksville to the western border of the county. This railroad was completed to Kirksville by 1872 and the county proceeded to fulfill its part of the contract by issuing \$75,000 in bonds. The railroad never got the remaining \$25,000 because it did not finish the road to the western border of the county until several years later, and the delay caused the railroad to forfeit its rights to the rest of the \$100,000 promised by the county.

In this connection it should be mentioned that Benton Township voted in 1871 to issue \$40,000 to the same railroad, and likewise the eastern half of Salt River Township voted to issue \$6,000 for the same.

In 1897 the people voted to issue five year bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the building of a court house and jail. For reasons as have already been shown, the county court found it feasible to use all the money realized from these bonds in a court house and hence did not build a jail. In 1905 the county voted \$17,000 in two year bonds to build a jail and residence for the sheriff.

As far as can be ascertained this constitutes the list of bonded indebtedness of the county, except perhaps here and there when some bridge bonds were issued and sold.

The following table recapitulates what has been presented in the preceding paragraphs on the subject of bonded indebtedness of the county:

DATE	OBJECT	AMT. OF BONDS	AMT. REALIZED FROM SALE	TIME	INTEREST
1871	Normal Sch.	\$78,000	\$66,000*	20 yrs.	10%
1872	Q. M. & P.	75,000	75,000†	20 "	10%
1897	Court House	50,000		5 "	5%
1906	Jail	17,000	17,367.20	2 "	5%
		\$220,000			

If the bonded indebtedness of Benton and East Salt River Townships be added, the above figures would be extended so as to amount to \$266,000.

In 1893 there yet remained unpaid \$55,000 of the original \$75,000 subscribed by the county to the Railroad, and \$10,000 of the original \$40,000 subscribed by Benton Township. A proposition to refund these bonds at a lower rate of interest was submitted in 1893 to the people of the county and of Benton Township, and it was carried by overwhelming votes. In the county the vote was 631 for to 51 against. It seems from this that the county had done very little towards meeting its obligations, though twenty years had come and gone since the bonds were first issued, and that Benton Township had meanwhile cut her bonds down to onefourth of the total original amount.

The county has no bonded indebtedness of any kind at the present time.

* The Normal School got \$50,000 in cash and \$16,000 in bonds of the county.

† These bonds were issued to the Railroad and were not put on the market by the county.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY POLITICS.

At the time the county was organized, that is in 1841, the Whigs had just come into power under Harrison and Tyler in the National Government, but this national victory of the Whigs had not affected the Democratic party in its control of Missouri. The Whigs were never a strong party in this state, though they included in their ranks many men of influence and ability. Inasmuch as many of the earliest settlers in Adair County came from Kentucky or the Missouri River counties of this state, it is not at all surprising to find that in its early years the county was predominantly Democratic in its politics. Prior to 1860 a Whig was occasionally elected to some county office, but that was generally due to the personal popularity of the particular Whig candidate. The true test of the political faith of a community is its votes on the Presidential electors, and an examination of those cast between 1844 and 1856 inclusive show that there were about twice as many Democrats in this county during that period as there were Whigs. Since 1860 the county has been regularly Republican according to the above mentioned test, though there have been some county officers elected from the ranks of the other parties.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats were the predominant party prior to 1860 and the Republicans have been since then, county politics have gone through several phases which are of considerable political interest locally.

The long continued supremacy of the Democrats in the state led to factions within their party, just as it happens with every party that remains long in power. In the early fifties the Benton and Anti-Benton factions were active throughout the state. It is not known whether Adair County Democracy was divided on the Benton controversy or not, but about the time this controversy was coming on there were two local factions here called Royalists and Anti-Royalists. The Royalists were led by Wm. H. Parcells and Wm. Sheeks, and the Anti-Royalists by A. H. Linder and others. The Presidential election of 1856 served to put the Whig party the country over out of business, and the Republican party which put forth its national ticket for the first time that year had not as yet established itself throughout the Union. In this

demoralized condition of the opposition, the Democratic party in this county found itself with practically a clear field from 1856 to 1860, and frequently the only candidates for local offices that were in the race were Royalist and Anti-Royalist Democrats.

With the coming on of the war the political complexion of the state and county quickly changed. The Republican party rapidly organized itself and got control of the affairs of the nation in 1860 and of the state of Missouri in 1862. But in a very short time the Republican party in Missouri split into two wings, the Radicals and the Liberals. The issue which started the cleavage was the question of emancipating the slaves in the state. The emancipation proclamation of Lincoln issued on January 1, 1863, did not apply to Missouri. Inasmuch as there were many people in the state who favored the emancipation of the slaves in Missouri, Governor Gamble called a state convention on June 15 of that year. This convention proceeded to pass an ordinance which provided for the gradual emancipation of the slaves of the state. This measure proved unsatisfactory to that element in the Republican party which wanted immediate emancipation. This element known as the Radicals proceeded to make an attempt to secure the immediate emancipation of the slaves of the state by way of urging President Lincoln to extend his proclamation so as to include Missouri. Failing in this they set to work to carry the elections in the state in 1864, and they succeeded. After coming into power in that year, they provided for another state convention which met in January, 1865 and which passed at once an ordinance for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in Missouri. In addition to this, this convention felt itself authorized to draft a new state constitution to take the place of the old one adopted in 1820. There was therefore drawn up and submitted to the people what was popularly known as the "Drake Constitution," because of the prominent part which Senator Drake took in its passage. Because of the test oath which resulted in the disfranchisement of those who had taken any part in the civil war against the government or who had shown any sympathy for the southern cause, a great storm of protest arose against this constitution after it went into effect. The split which had started between the Radicals and Liberals over the immediate emancipation issue widened over the disfranchisement issue.

The breach between the two elements had not come to a separation of forces. Party organization was yet maintained with the Radicals in control. Some of the Radical leaders recognized that a mistake had been made in the rigor of the "Drake Constitution," and Governor

Fletcher recommended to the legislature that the objectionable section in this constitution should be repealed, but before the legislature could act the Supreme Court of the United States decided in January, 1867 that this section was unconstitutional. The Radicals who were in control of the party now sought to maintain themselves in power and proceeded to pass through the legislature in January, 1868 a registry law which created a Board of Registration for each county which had full powers in revising the voting lists. Their schemes brought them success in the election of 1868, but by the time the next biennial election came the tide had turned against the Radicals.

This change came about this way. The legislature had in 1869 passed certain amendments to the state constitution eliminating many of the objectionable features in the sections on suffrage and ordered them submitted to the people at the regular election in 1870. When the Republican state convention met it was found to be controlled by the Radicals who nominated McClurg for re-election as Governor and refused to endorse the amendments to the state constitution. This led to a schism in the party, the first one since the issue had been raised between the Radicals and Liberals. The Liberal delegates in the convention withdrew from it and nominated B. Gratz Brown for Governor and endorsed the constitutional amendments. The result was there were two tickets in the field, the Radical and Liberal Republican tickets. Through the assistance given the Liberals by the few Democrats that were allowed to vote, the Liberal ticket was carried as also were the constitutional amendments. The adoption of these amendments opened up the polls again to all Democrats in the state, so that in 1872 they came back into power and retained it for nearly forty years.

The course of political events in the state just related involved all the counties of the state that were Republican. In Adair County the first traces of a Republican party are to be found in the year 1860. John Gill, Isham B. Dodson, D. S. Hooper, A. H. Linder, John Richey and Dr. R. H. Browne were among the organizers and early leaders of that party. In the Presidential election of that year, 185 votes were cast in the county for Lincoln, 293 for Bell, 339 for Breckenridge, and 616 for Douglas. This vote shows what strength the Republicans had gained by the time the first political contest came on after their organization. By 1862 the county went Republican; in that year the majority of votes cast for Congressman, State Senator, and Representative were Republican. In 1863 the majority of votes cast for Circuit Judge, Probate Judge and Supreme Judges were Republican, as was also the majority of votes in the special election of January, 1864 on

FARMER AND

WHO PAY TAXES

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.



ALL WHO ARE OPPOSED TO

NEGRO EQUALITY!

AND CONGRESSIONAL USURPATIONS,

and in favor of the payment of the

NATIONAL DEBT

IN GREENBACKS,

EQUAL TAXATION, ABRIGATION OF THE "TEST OATH" AND SECURING TO ALL THE States of the Union their Rights under the Federal Constitution.

Are cordially invited to be present and take part in the deliberations at

MASS MEETING,

at Sherwood's hall, February 22, '68.

For Circulars Send No Postage

FACSIMILE OF POLITICAL POSTER IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

The original belongs to F. M. Harrington, Kirksville.

GREENBACKS... A NEW GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE MERCHANT... MERCHANTS...

THEY ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE BONDHOLDER WHO PAYS NO TAXES

Circuit Judge. The constitution of 1865 was carried in the county by an overwhelming vote of 569 to 25, but the vote cast was far from a full one. This is seen in the fact that in the year previous nearly 9000 votes had been cast on all sides, while a little less than 600 were cast in 1865.

As far as the evidence available shows, the struggle between the Radical and Liberal Republicans did not arise in this county until after the constitution of 1865 was adopted and the disfranchising laws were enforced. There were never many slaves in this county, the census of 1860 giving only 86, so that the interest in the question of gradual or immediate emancipation does not appear to have stirred up much feeling. But the enforcement of the measures of disfranchisement must have aroused a good deal of feeling. The campaigns during the years 1868-72 were quite lively, as they were everywhere in the state. So overwhelmed was the Democratic party in the county it did not put out a county ticket in any of these campaigns. Those Democrats that were allowed to vote at all generally voted with the Liberal Republicans and some of the Democratic demonstrations during the campaigns were in behalf of the Liberal Republicans.

The campaign of 1868 opened quite early. On Washington's birthday the Democrats held a county mass meeting in Kirksville to which were invited all who were "opposed to Negro Equality and Congressional Usurpations," and who were "in favor of the payment of the National Debt in Greenbacks, equal taxation, abrogation of the test oath, and securing to all the states of the Union their rights under the Federal Constitution." In March the Radicals held a county mass meeting in Kirksville which adopted resolutions declaring that there were only two parties in the county, loyal and disloyal, and endorsing Congress for confiding the reconstruction of the South to the loyal party. These resolutions also approved the impeachment of President Johnson. The battle of Kirksville was celebrated on its sixth anniversary, August 6, and seems to have been made a decided political demonstration for the Radicals. As the campaign drew to a close a great debate was held in Kirksville between the Democrats and the Radicals. It lasted a whole day, J. F. Benjamin (Radical) and J. F. Williams (Democrat) speaking in the morning, and Senator C. D. Drake (Radical) and John S. Phelps (Democrat) in the afternoon. Senator Drake was the man after whom the so called "Drake Constitution" was named, and John S. Phelps was the Democratic candidate for governor.

The campaign in the county in 1870 was made noteworthy by the

speeches made by Senator Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown, the Liberal Republican candidate for Governor, in behalf of the cause of the Liberal party. It will be recalled that the Liberals and Radicals had separate state tickets in the field which included candidates for Congress, the State Senate and the House of Representatives as well as candidates for Governorship and other offices in the state. But in the county the Radicals were in control of the county organization, and as far as can be learned there were no Liberal candidates for any of the county offices except possibly the sheriff. The contest in the county was waged over the state officers, Congressmen, State Senator and Representative. The result was a great victory for the Radicals, as a majority vote for the Radical candidates for Governor and other state officers ranged from 125 to 175, but the result as regards the State Senate and House of Representatives was divided. Dr. R. H. Browne, the Liberal candidate for the State Senate carried the county by 15, and D. S. Hooper, the Radical candidate for the House was elected by a majority of 61. No record has been found regarding the vote in the county on the constitutional amendments.

The two Republican papers of the county were divided on the issues of the election. The Tribune, edited by F. S. Hoag, was Liberal, while the Journal, edited by Pickler and Gill, was Radical.

The constitutional amendments that had been carried in 1870 had their effect upon the registration for 1872. In 1870 only 1650 had been able to register in this county, while in 1872 there were 2574. Some hope was placed in this enlarged registration removing the Radical majority of 1870, but this was not realized.

The Democrats got into the contest for the county offices in 1872 for the first time since the war began. They did so under the cover of Independent County Ticket which was headed by Wm. H. Parcells for Representative. On this ticket were placed a few Liberal Republicans, but the majority of the candidates were Democrats.

The Republican ticket was filled up with Radicals, and after a bitter campaign the Radicals were successful in the county, carrying everything by majorities ranging from 185 to 537.

It will be remembered that in this year (1872) the Democrats regained the control of the state. This marked the end of the contest between the Radical and Liberal Republicans. All of their forces were needed to oppose the triumphant Democracy. Because of the special strength of the Radical Republicans prior to 1872, all Republicans were known for a long time after that year as "Rads" or "Radicals."

By 1874 a reaction had set in against partisan politics in the state,

which took shape in the formation of a People's Party made up largely of men from both the Democratic and Republican parties. This party held a state convention in September and nominated a state ticket heading it with Major Wm. Gentry of Pettis County for Governor. In this convention Dr. A. H. John of Adair County was a very influential figure. The platform which this party issued condemned the practice of selecting state and local officers upon national issues and demanded efficiency and honesty on the part of state and local officials. This movement was so strong in the state that the Republican party in its state convention a few weeks later decided not to get out a separate ticket but to support the People's Ticket instead. This action had been foreseen by the Republicans throughout the state, and action had been taken by the Republican County Convention of Adair County condemning this procedure and demanding that the state convention should put out a Republican ticket. The Democratic state convention had met a week earlier than the People's Party state convention and had put out a state ticket.

Prior to any of these state conventions the People's Party in Adair County held a county convention and nominated candidates for county offices, some of whom were Democrats and some Republicans. So strong was the sentiment in the county in favor of this movement that both the Democratic and Republican county organizations decided not to put into the field separate tickets. After that decision was reached a number of men announced themselves as independent candidates for some of the county offices, so that a lively contest ensued for these offices.

The election came on with two state tickets in the field, the Democratic and the People's, and with a People's county ticket and a few independent candidates for county offices in the field. The result was the election of the Democratic ticket throughout the state, and the election of some of the People's county ticket in this county and a few of the independent candidates. Among those elected on the People's ticket in the county were Jas. Marquess, Representative; B. F. Heiny, County Clerk; H. W. Snyder, Treasurer; James Ellison, Prosecuting Attorney. Those elected on the Independent ticket were D. C. Pierce, Circuit Clerk, and J. D. Miller, Sheriff. In the outcome the Republicans fared better than the Democrats, as all but Pierce and Ellison were Republicans.

When the campaign first began, the North Missouri Register, the only Democratic paper in the county, favored the state ticket of the People's Party. Later in the campaign the editor, Major Gillespie,

forsook that party and supported the Democratic state ticket. He was charged by his political enemies as having changed because of his disappointment in not getting the nomination for a certain office, but he claimed he had changed because he thought the People's party was being used by the Republicans as a tool.

In 1875 the present constitution of the state was carried in the county by a very close vote, 475 for and 440 against. In Benton township the vote was 200 for and 217 against. The contest in the county was a bitter one and was kept up for some time after the election was over. Much of the opposition came from the "Radicals."

The campaign of 1876 was marked with a decided regularity of party organizations and candidates throughout the county and the state. The Presidential campaign made this regularity almost a necessity. The Democrats were too weak, however, to carry the day in the county though they elected the state ticket in Missouri and claimed they elected Tilden as President. The strength of the Republican party in the county is seen in their majorities which ran from 387 to 448.

The campaign of 1878 is noteworthy because of the combination made between the Democrats and the Greenbackers, and the victories they won in the contest for county offices with the Republicans. The Greenback party was organized as a national party in 1874 and was in the field with a Presidential ticket in 1876. It got its name from the main principle it advocated—the payment of the national debt in whole or in part in greenbacks—a matter which had been agitated ever since the close of the war. The party was made up generally everywhere of the dissatisfied element of both parties, and in Missouri it may be considered the successor of the People's party that held forth in 1874. Inasmuch as it was the third party it usually made alliances in the different counties with the weaker of the two parties. In Adair County that meant an alliance with the Democratic party. It can hardly be said to have been in the field in the county prior to this campaign, as Peter Cooper, the Presidential candidate in 1876 got only 21 votes in the entire county.

The Greenback County Convention put out a ticket made up of men who had been or were yet either Democrats or Republicans. Of the twelve men named for the various offices, four were Democrats, six Republicans, and one Independent. Care was taken so that the candidates came from different parts of the county and not from any one part.

A Greenback county club had been organized in March, 1878, with A. H. Linder as president, and W. Halladay as secretary. The exec-

utive committee included a good many men who had long maintained active connection with the Republican and Democratic parties. Among them were A. H. Linder, W. Halladay, Robert Moore, Jas. Berry, A. M. Gregg, M. G. Clem, O. B. Milliken, Thomas Simmons, E. Minter Polk Morelock, Jacob Halladay, O. H. Beeman, and others.

The Republican party got out its regular ticket, and the race for Circuit Clerk was made a three cornered affair by D. C. Pierce announcing himself as an Independent candidate for re-election.

The election resulted in the divided victory, each party electing some of its candidates. The Republicans elected Representative, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Sheriff and Collector, with majorities ranging from 6 to 1122 only. The Greenbackers elected County Court Judges, Probate Judge, Treasurer, Assessor and Coroner. P. F. Greenwood, Independent candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, won his race.

The Grange movement was undoubtedly responsible for much of the unevenness of politics during the seventies. This movement began to get started in 1873 and professed to be solely for the purpose of protecting the farmers against extortion on the part of manufacturers of farming implements, and of merchants, wholesale and retail. It was against the constitution of this order for it to enter the field of politics and hence no ticket was ever put out as a Grange ticket, but the local lodges exercised an important influence in politics by passing resolutions which promised support to those belonging to the Grange and condemning those who did not. There is no doubt but that the victories of the People's party ticket in 1874 and of the Greenback-Democratic party ticket in 1878 were partly due to the fermentation which the Grange had caused in its discussions and agitations.

The campaign of 1880 was carried on in the county with three separate tickets in the field, Republican, Greenback and Democratic. The alliance between the Greenbackers and Democrats in 1878 could not be sustained when a national canvass was on. There was considerable feeling between the Democrats and Greenbackers because of the split that had taken place, and this made the Republican victory all the more decided in the county.

The campaign was noted for torchlight processions, big rallies, flag poles and campaign songs set to familiar tunes. These features continued to increase in use for several years, the noisiest campaign being that of 1884 in all probability.

The campaign of 1882 was marked with the same party regularity of 1880. Three tickets were in the field as then. The county election resulted in a Republican victory for all the offices except the county

judge for the first district. Geo. Novinger, Democrat, was elected to that office. The Republican majority was considerably reduced, however in the county, which was in keeping with the general trend throughout the nation, and as kind of prophecy of the sweeping Democratic victory of the following campaign.

In 1884 the Democrats and Greenbackers arranged a fusion ticket once more for the campaign in this county. The plan had been originally to have separate tickets, but inasmuch as several of the men nominated by the Democratic county convention refused to make the race, it was felt best by the leaders of the party to attempt fusion with the Greenbackers, who were clearly affiliated with the Knights of Labor. After some effort a complete ticket was made out for all the county offices, and this went under the name of People's Ticket.

The Republicans held a primary to decide on their candidates, and this seems to be the first primary that had been in the county since 1870. The usual method had been to select candidates by county conventions, but this was objected to so much because of the deals that could be made, so that a primary was held to decide who should be nominees. As far as is known the Republicans have almost uniformly selected their nominees in this county by the primaries. They have at times been rather warm, as they have been frequently considered the real elections.

The outcome in 1884 was a great Republican victory in the county, every office being filled by Republicans. The majority cast for Blaine was 600, and for the county officers from 4 to 446. G. W. Novinger, Democratic-Greenback candidate for re-election for county judge, came within 4 of getting the office.

The course of this campaign has already been noted. The jubilee held by the Democrats of the county over the great national Democratic victory was about as noisy as any of the rallies which had been held during the campaign. Some feeling was aroused because of the demonstration, but good sense finally prevailed and no bad results followed.

By 1886 the Greenback party was out of the field, in this county at least, and the campaign was waged between the Republicans and Democrats. The result was the usual Republican victory, with majorities ranging from 29 to 487.

The campaign of 1888 saw the advent of the Prohibitionists in the field of county politics. The party had a state organization and put out a state ticket. It was not strong enough to put out an entire county ticket, but it carried on an agitation in favor of temperance that was quite out of proportion to the vote cast for the few candidates that made the race in the county. The principal contest was between the Dem-

ocrats and Republicans with the usual outcome, the Republicans being victorious with their usual majorities.

The campaign of 1890 will be long remembered as one of the most interesting local campaigns in the history of the county. It came in another "off year" and resulted in the defeat of the entire Republican county ticket, save one candidate. The movement which led to this defeat seems to have gotten started from the dissatisfaction which arose over the results of the Republican primary which was held on June 10 for the county offices. When the returns came in it was found that a large majority of the candidates that had been nominated were from Kirksville and Benton township. This was particularly displeasing to the farmers of the Republican party, and since the Farmers' Alliance, a kind of recrudescence of the Grange, was at that time completing its organization, their displeasure proved fatal to the ticket. The result was that a mass meeting of the farmers was called in Kirksville to consider the situation. This mass meeting decided that there should be a county convention composed of five delegates from each township in the county, which should decide on what should be done about getting out another ticket. Such a movement as this was not allowed to go on without being taken advantage of by the Democrats. But just when they began to take advantage of this situation is not clear. In other words, it is not clear whether they were the instigators of the mass meeting which met as a result of the Republican primary, or whether they fell in with the movement after it got started. At any rate, the situation was not allowed to go by without advantage being taken of the opportunity.

The County Convention met as it had been arranged for, and a Farmers' Ticket was put up. This ticket was dubbed at once by the editor of the Journal, the leading Republican paper of the county, as the "Dick and Dave Ticket." The name was coined from the circumstance that David A. Ely was chairman of the convention and Richard M. Brashear was chairman of the committee that was appointed by the chair to bring in the nominees for the county offices. The ticket was made up of Republicans and Democrats who would be sure to bring it considerable strength.

The campaign was indeed a lively one. The Farmers' Alliance held meetings in the different school houses of the county and invited the candidates on the Farmers' Ticket to come and speak to them. Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, made a speech in Kirksville in September during the campaign.

All the Farmers' Ticket except the candidate for County Judge.

District No. 1, was elected, and the one Republican who was elected to this office was Adam Shoop, who was a member of the Farmers' Union.

In the campaign of 1892 the Populist party, which had taken definite form by that time, put up a county ticket composed very largely of men who had been successful on the Farmers' Ticket in 1890. The Democratic county organization endorsed this ticket, but many Democrats fought it during the campaign. The result was a complete defeat for the Populist ticket and the return of the Republicans to office in the county.

Nationally the Democrats had gained a sweeping victory, gaining the Presidency and both houses of Congress, something they had not been able to do since the war. The jubilee among the Democrats the country over was great and Adair County Democracy ratified the victory in a manner which expressed their pleasure in the matter.

This election is marked by the first use of the Australian ballot system in this state. Prior to that time voting had been done by ballots privately printed and distributed among poll workers. This system was open to a great deal of abuse and tickets could be altered or fixed so that unwary persons would vote the wrong ticket in part or in whole. Not only that but a poll worker could accompany the voter to the polls and see that the ballot that had been prepared was cast. The possibilities for the buying of votes were unlimited. The Australian system has eliminated many of the evils of the old system.

In 1894 only a partial alliance was maintained between the Democrats and the Populists in the county. There were really two separate tickets with identical candidates for about four of the county offices. The Republicans again won the day with pluralities ranging from 184 to 1188. Had there been a union of the entire strength of the two parties that had been in harmonious alliance two years before, the result would have been different.

The Free Silver campaign of 1896 was, according to the testimony of the older citizens, the bitterest campaign since the war. It was begun quite early. On February 22 the Republicans celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of their party. Speeches were made by S. M. Pickler, John R. Musick, and A. N. Seaber. The fusion of the Democrats and Populists on the national ticket and the whirlwind campaign that was carried on by Bryan made it appear as though they would carry the day. Locally the Democrats and Populists fused on county candidates. The Republicans got out a campaign paper entitled "American Progress," which advocated "sound money." About twenty-five men guaranteed the expense of the publication of the sev-

enteen issues, but the advertisements paid for it largely. B. F. Heiny did most of the editorial work on it.

One incident that occurred at Kirksville had a good deal of effect in the state campaign. In the course of his speech at Kirksville, R. E. Lewis, Republican candidate for Governor, made some remarks about the custom of Judge Bryan, the father of the Presidential candidate, in opening his court with prayer. Democrats said that Lewis spoke of this in such a way as to ridicule the Judge and his custom, but this was denied by the Republicans. However, the story got wide circulation and served to add to the bitterness of feeling on all sides.

The outcome locally was the election of all the Republican candidates for county offices except the Treasurer and County Judge of the Second District, which were captured by the fusionists or Popo-Democrats, as they were called.

In 1898 there were three separate tickets, Democratic, Republican, and People's Party tickets. The Republicans won a complete victory in the county with pluralities ranging from 33 to 687. The Populist vote ran about 300.

In 1900 the People's party split, one section fusing with the Democrats, the other section running a ticket of its own under the name of the Progressive People's Party. The Republicans won as usual.

In 1902 the three tickets were Republican, Democratic, and Allied Party. Two Democrats were elected, R. M. Miller as Recorder, and Jos. Crow as Treasurer. Cooley (Republican) defeated Greenwood (Democrat) for Prosecuting Attorney by 20 votes only.

The Folk campaign of 1904 will go down in history as one of the most interesting in the annals of the state. The success of Jos. W. Folk as Circuit Attorney of St. Louis in prosecuting hoodlars and bribers in that city, and the unearthing of bribery in the state legislature aroused the conscience of the people to such an extent that, contrary to the wishes of the party organization of the Democratic party, Folk was nominated for Governor. The control of the state convention was secured through primaries or mass conventions in the various precincts of the counties. In these primaries or mass conventions delegates were elected to the county conventions, and in the county conventions delegates to the state convention were elected. Through the selection of Folk men to the county conventions delegates to the state convention were secured who supported him. In Adair County mass conventions were held, and the county convention that met in June was dominated by Folk men. By that time the Folk movement had grown so in the state that his nomination was already conceded. The outcome of the campaign

in the state that fall was the election of Folk, but the defeat of all the other Democratic candidates for state offices and the defeat of the Democratic electors for the President.

In Adair County there were that year the usual three tickets in the field, the Republican, Democratic and People's Party tickets. The result was the usual Republican victory. While Folk did not carry the county he ran way ahead of his ticket.

In 1906 the People's Party disappeared from the field. In its place appeared the Socialist Party. That year it had candidates for the legislature and for township offices in Nineveh township. This party polled 110 votes for Representative, most of them coming from Nineveh township, as might be expected from the large industrial population at Connells-ville and Novinger. In the contest the Republicans won all the county offices.

In 1908 there were four tickets in the local field, Democratic, Republican, Socialist and Prohibition. In this election, it will be recalled, Taft defeated Bryan in Missouri by a small plurality, and Hadley was elected Governor, but the Democratic candidates for the other state offices were elected. In this county the only Democratic county officer elected was J. E. Rieger for Prosecuting Attorney.

In 1910 there were four tickets as in 1908, and this time three Democrats were elected to county offices: G. F. Lowrance, Recorder; A. P. Hopson, County Judge at large; and Jacob Shoop, County Judge for District No. 1. This makes the County Court Democratic for the first time since 1877. In that year the Governor appointed three county judges to serve under the provisions of the new law that had been passed re-organizing the county courts. With that exception the county court has not been Democratic since the war, and this has been the first time the court has been Democratic by election since the war.

This chapter on county politics leads to the following conclusions:

1. That prior to the war the Democratic party was dominant in the county, and since the war the Republican party, according to the vote on the Presidency.

2. That fusions were frequently made between the Democrats and some third party during the "off years," and sometimes with notable success, as in 1878 and 1890.

3. That in other years when Democrats were occasionally elected, their election was largely due to their personal popularity.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL WAR.

SECTION I.—SLAVERY IN ADAIR COUNTY.

Slavery was never an extensive institution in this county. The census reports for 1850 gives the number of slaves as 51 in that year, and that for 1860 as 86. The few that were in the county were owned by men who had come from slave-holding states and had settled down as farmers here. It is impossible to say who brought in the first slaves. Tradition says that in 1835 John Cain brought into the county Dick Hill, and that in 1837 Jesse Jones brought four slaves. "Uncle Dick" Hill came to be one of the characters of the county, and won the respect of all who knew him by his sobriety and industry. He died in 1895 at the age of nearly eighty, and was buried according to his request on the farm of Geo. Cain, whose father had brought him a slave to this county.

As far as is known the lot of the slaves was a comparatively easy one here. They were as a rule, well treated as to food, clothing, and amount of work required. Married slaves were not parted except in cases of absolute necessity. Several slaves were able to buy their freedom; some were assisted to their freedom by way of the underground railway.

The following letter written from Kirksville relates an incident that is of interest because of its local bearing.

Kirksville, Mo., Dec. 28, 1858.

Messrs. Editors of the State Journal (Wis.):—

A shocking affair occurred in this place yesterday which may be of interest to some of your readers; the particulars of which are as follows: A Dr. Patton, residing some few miles north of this town, brought a negro man to this place in order to sell him; but finding no buyers, resolved to take him south in spite of the entreaties of himself and his family to be left with his family. A chain was made fast to one foot and bound preparatory to taking him, when he seized an axe, laid his hand upon a block and severed three of his fingers. I saw the poor mortal a few minutes after, and a more heart-rending scene I never saw. Three of his fingers were cut close to his hand, and his little finger was cut close to the bone. He said he would rather die than leave his wife and children. He knew that the cutting off of his hand would render

him unfit for the market and therefore he would be allowed to remain with his family.

SAMUEL WOOD.

There were many witnesses to this scene in Kirksville. The slave's name was Lee; he was afterwards sold to a Kirksville merchant named Chinn, who took him to Kentucky.

Though slavery was not an extensive institution in the county, the courts meted out severe penalties for attempts to interfere with it. In January, 1860, Albert Wilkerson was indicted for attempting to entice or decoy certain slaves. He was sentenced to four and a half years in the penitentiary for this offense.

In civil suits decisions were sometimes rendered in which slaves were involved. For example, a suit was brought in this county by the Bank of St. Louis against W. L. Patton, J. D. Callison, and G. E. Bushnell, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for \$4,076. The following property was then attached: Certain specified tracts of land, forty head of hogs, thirty barrels of corn, two high post bedsteads, one stand, one crib, fifteen chairs, one pair hand irons, twelve stacks of timothy hay; one negro woman Amy, slave for life, 46 years old; one negro girl six years old named Ann; seventy-five acres of growing corn. The naming of the slaves with the other forms of property is an excellent illustration of the way slaves were regarded as chattels.

SECTION II.—MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

This county saw some rather exciting times during the war. In addition to the battle of Kirksville on August 6, 1862, which stands as the most prominent event of this period, there were events which were of considerable local interest and are remembered well to this day by many of the survivors.

As the issue became drawn between the North and the South, this county lined up with the North. There was a good deal of sympathy in this county for the Southern cause; many of the early settlers had come from Kentucky or were of southern descent; but many of these same people were not willing to subscribe to the doctrine of secession, so that the only thing they could do when the southern states began to secede was to oppose their action.

The first expression of the county's attitude on the great issue between the North and the South was in all probability at the election of the delegates to the State Convention which had been called by Governor Jackson to consider the question of secession. This election was held on February 18, 1861. Two tickets were in the field in

the district of which this county was a part; one was an unconditional Union ticket; the other, a conditional Union ticket. The candidates on the first ticket were Frederick Rowland of Marion County, Joseph M. Irwin of Shelby County, and John D. Foster of Adair County. These candidates carried not only this county by a decided majority, but also the entire district.

During one of the sessions of the convention Mr. Foster had occasion to make a speech in which he declared that he had let his constituents know just what his views were during the canvass prior to the election; he therefore felt that he had been directly commissioned by his constituents to do all he could against Missouri's seceding from the Union.

During the spring of 1861 there were several war mass meetings held in Kirksville. Those held by the southerners were addressed by W. T. Davis and Tom Brannon. It has been said that these two men were the leaders of those in the county who favored secession. On May 27 a large Union meeting was held in Kirksville. A prominent feature of this affair was a long procession in which marched an aged man named Foster, the father of the delegate to the State Convention and a heavy slave owner. The sight of him in the procession carrying the American flag created great enthusiasm.

On July 4, 1861, occurred an important event which might have stirred the excited community more than it did. During the day a Union man named Ward stabbed and killed a southern man named Sumter, against whom he had an old grudge. It is supposed that he felt it would be safe in a community that had shown itself opposed to secession for him to settle up old scores with his personal enemy. But he miscalculated matters if that was the case. Sumter was quiet and inoffensive, while Ward had a bad reputation generally. He was arrested after the murder and put in jail. A few nights later he was taken from the jail and hung just west of where the Wabash railroad now runs. No investigation of the lynching was ever made. Sympathy in the community was with Sumter even though he had political views which differed from those of the majority in the community.

For some time before this unfortunate affair the work of enlisting soldiers on both sides had gotten well under way. No record has been found of the Confederate enlistments that were made in this county. It is claimed, however, that not less than three hundred men joined companies raised in and around the county for the Confederate service and that many others slipped out of the county and state and entered the Confederate service in other states. E. M. C. Morelock

and William F. Davis are mentioned among the organizers of Confederate companies in May and June, 1861. It is said that the company raised by Morelock joined Green, the famous Confederate recruiting officer just before the latter was driven out of the northeastern part of the state. It is also said that Tice Cain of Schuyler County was the most successful recruiting officer for the Confederate cause.

While this work of recruiting Confederate troops in the county was going on, a section of the Third Iowa regiment came into Kirksville and put a stop to it. The leaders of these recruiting efforts fled the county in haste for safety. Among them was Major Morelock, editor of the Kirksville Democrat. The third Iowa took possession of his office and got out a special edition entitled "Union Democrat," dated August 23, 1861. This edition was a small two-page affair, four columns to the page. In it were articles expressing the feelings of the regiment towards the "rebels," especially towards the departed editor. One article gave an account of Major Morelock's departure. Inasmuch as it is typical of all the articles, it is given here in its entirety:

"LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—One E. M. C. Morelock, once known as the editor of the Kirksville Weekly Democrat, and who has, at divers and sundry times and on sundry and divers occasions officiated in various public positions in Adair County, and rumor has it, might have been first in the hearts of his countrymen. On Saturday, the 17th inst., the heavy tread of armed Federal hosts was heard approaching Kirksville. For some reason, the sound fell upon the ears of the missing man as the knell of his departing popularity. Suddenly he had matters away in an opposite direction requiring his immediate attention. There was mounting in hot haste and there was Gilpin out-Gilpined. Where are you, Morelock? Why hide that honest face of yours and create among your friends that surplus anxiety so prejudicial to good health? But where ere you roam, O, Morelock, you will have the comforting assurance that your worldly possessions, i. e., your press, type, papers, and especially your ponderous subscription list, all left behind you in your haste to look after your foreign business, are receiving a fatherly care, and that your beloved journal still continues to faithfully chronicle all passing events, and to labor for the best interests of the good people of Adair County. Terms same as before, one dollar per year, always in advance, payable in anything from chips and whetstones down to gold dollars. The patronage of the public solicited, etc., etc., etc. (See the last issue of the Democrat.) Friend Morelock, we found your sanctum and surroundings neglected, needy,

and in want. The Iowa Third has accepted the part of the Good Shepherd, lifted the type from their degraded position on the floor, rearranged the furniture in a manner so that the printing hall has assumed its wonted grandeur. Come back then, O, Morelock, you must ere this have recovered from your "secesh" attack, and be able once more to hold up your head among your neighbors like an honest man. Here is your press, your paper all better than you left it, and we will take pleasure in again placing all in your hands, providing you continue the publication of the 'Democrat' in defense of the Union. Unless you do this our protection will not be given. Repent now, O, Morelock, return to your first love, and when you make your peace with God, you will have one sin less to account for. JUNIOR."

Further mention of this edition will be made in the chapter on newspapers.

Owing to the lack of records of the Confederate troops in the county, estimates have to be resorted to. But the Federal records enable us to do something better than make estimates of those going into the Federal service by way of joining companies raised here. According to the report of the Adjutant General of Missouri for 1865, the quota of men which Adair County had been called upon to furnish from April 15, 1861, to December 19, 1864, was 257. The number of enlistments credited to the county was 417, that is 160 in excess of what had been called for. This does not include those who had left the county and joined companies outside, nor does it include the enlistments made in the county during 1865. Some effort will now be made to go over the history of these enlistments, though it is admitted that all of them have not been found.

President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 three months' volunteers on April 15, 1861. In the requisitions made upon the various states for troops to make up this number, Missouri was asked to supply four regiments. Governor Jackson refused to respond to this call. Preparations, however, went on under prominent men throughout the state for the raising of troops in spite of the Governor's attitude. Companies called Home Guards were organized, and in time these were sworn into the Union service. These Home Guards are not to be confused with the State Guards organized under Governor Jackson.

Several Home Guard companies were organized in Adair County in 1861. Some of these remained in the service only three months—the term set by President Lincoln. There were at least three such companies: one organized at Shibley's Point, under Capt. Jacob R. Cook, which was disbanded on September 5; another called Adair Coun-

ty Company, under Capt. Bolander, which was disbanded on October 5; and another called Adair County Company also, under Capt. James E. Gordon, which was disbanded on October 15.

Aside from these three companies which were disbanded in the fall, many others were formed in the county, which remained in the service for several years. A Home Guard Company was organized under Capt. Nathan Winters, and another under Capt. Foster R. Hawk. Both of these companies were sworn into Federal service on August 1. Later they became Companies A and B, respectively, of the Twenty-Second Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. John D. Foster and Major Andrew H. Linder. With these two companies there were in this regiment four other companies which are said to have been raised by Lieut. Col. Morse between Hannibal and Macon.

The work of recruiting men for these two Adair County companies and of getting them sworn into service, had been facilitated by the arrival in Kirksville in July of some detachments of the Third Iowa Infantry and the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. These Iowa and Illinois troops were here not only to help in recruiting Federal soldiers, but also to run down Confederate recruits and recruiting officers.

Before the work of organizing the Twenty-Second Missouri had been completed, a skirmish occurred a few miles northeast of Kirksville between a squad of twelve men from the two Adair County companies that were to become a part of that regiment, and a squad of Confederate recruits under Capt. Bob Hagar of Monroe County. The squad from the Adair County companies were under Corporal Harvey Dix of Company D, Third Iowa. They had been scouting around northeast from Kirksville a few miles, trying to find out where Colonel Green, the successful Confederate recruiting officer, was to be found. One day at dinner at the house of a Union man, Dix's squad was attacked by Capt. Hagar's scouts. In the struggle that ensued Corporal Dix was killed. He had run out of the house on seeing the enemy come up, and had backed himself into the chimney corner and from that position fought as best he could until he was killed. The appearance of Confederate reinforcements under Capt. W. S. Richardson of Lewis County, compelled the squad of Federals to flee as best they could. J. A. Tinsman, who had been stationed as a picket while the squad had gone to dinner, came to Kirksville on hearing the firing to give the alarm. A detachment was sent out to the scene but found the enemy had fled.

This struggle occurred on August 19, 1861, on the Westenhaver farm in section 32, township 64, range 14. It was the first military event during the civil war in Adair County, and Corporal Dix was the

first to fall. The Kirksville G. A. R. Post has honored his memory by naming it after him.

On February 25, 1862, Companies A and B of the Twenty-Second Infantry, were transferred to the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, thereby becoming Companies H and I of that regiment. In the Seventh Regiment there were also three mounted companies from the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry and seven companies from the Black Hawk Cavalry. The immediate task given to this



CORPORAL HARVEY DIX

Killed in a skirmish northeast of Kirksville, August 19, 1861.

From a faded tin type.

particular company was the guarding of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. In September, 1862, this regiment became a part of the army of the frontier under General Schofield, and participated in the battles of Newtonia, Fayetteville, Prairie Grove and Van Buren. In the spring of 1863 it became a part of the Davidson Cavalry Division, and served in the seventh army corps until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Brownsville, Little Rock, Benton, Tulip (Ark.), Monticello, Moro Bottom, Mount Ida and Red Fork Bryan. In February, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with and became a part of the First Missouri Cavalry.

In the spring of 1861 a Home Guard company was begun in the neighborhood of Wilmathville in the northeastern part of the county. This company was made up of men from this county and from two or

three neighboring counties, and was under Capt. Joseph Story. It first became a part of the First Northeast Missouri Regiment, but in February, 1862, the First and Second Northeast Missouri Regiments were consolidated into the Twenty-First Missouri under Colonel D. Moore. The company which was made up of men from Adair County and neighboring counties became Company B in this new regiment. In July, 1862, Josiah Davis, who is still living in Kirksville, was elected Captain in place of Captain Story. This regiment was present at the campaigns of Shiloh, Corinth, Tupelo, and Ft. Blakely. At the latter place it was the first to plant the stars and stripes upon the fortifications, and after the engagement it marched over 450 miles to brigade headquarters with 500 Confederate prisoners and two Confederate generals.

In the Twenty-Seventh Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, there were two companies which were made up largely of men from Adair County. Company C was organized in August, 1862, under Capt. D. S. Hooper. Company D was organized in the same month under Capt. Wm. A. Talby of St. Louis. In 1864 Hooper was honorably discharged, and E. O. Gates was made Captain of Company C. This regiment was first sent to Rolla, Mo., and then ordered to Vicksburg, where it participated in the capture of that place. It formed a part of the celebrated Grainville and Deer Creek expedition. It was in that long, weary and brilliant march of Sherman from Corinth to Chattanooga, and took part in the fight of Tuscumbia, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge. It also took part in the siege of Atlanta and the march to the sea, assisting in the taking of Savannah. It was also in the engagement against General Joe Johnston at Bentonville, N. C. The Adair County Companies, that is, Companies C and D, were mustered out June 13, 1865.

The several companies of the Thirty-Ninth Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, were recruited in August, 1864. Company A under Capt. James A. Smith, and Company B under Joseph R. Good, were made up largely of men from Adair County. In September the various companies of this regiment were put on the trail of bushwhackers that were operating in northeast Missouri. The general rendezvous of the regiment was Hannibal. In the course of various movements, Major A. V. E. Johnson started from Paris with detachments of companies A, G and H, and on striking the trail of Bill Anderson, the famous guerilla, followed it up until he came upon him near Centralia on September 27. The struggle that ensued resulted in the almost complete annihilation of the pursuing companies. The circumstances were as follows.

Anderson and his men to the number of 300 or 400, had come to Centralia early that morning, and had plundered it thoroughly. They

held up a stage coach on its arrival from Columbia and robbed the passengers, and when about noon time a train from St. Louis passed through they stopped it and robbed the passengers and the express car. Among the passengers were twenty-three discharged and furloughed Union soldiers. These men were taken out, stripped of their uniforms, and shot down by a detachment of Anderson's men at his orders. Thereupon Anderson and his men retired to their headquarters a couple of miles from town. This event is known as the Massacre of Centralia.

About three o'clock that afternoon, the Thirty-Ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry under Major A. V. E. Johnson, came into Centralia. The regiment was made up of new recruits who were badly mounted and badly armed. In all there were only about 175 men. The citizens of Centralia advised Major Johnson not to attack Anderson, but disregarding the warning, he ordered about 125 men to form out in the open prairie and proceed towards Anderson's headquarters. The remainder of the regiment were left to attend to the horses and wagons. Anderson saw what was coming and prepared to meet the attack. He had the advantage in this preparation, inasmuch as he was in timbered land, and the timber hid him from the enemy. As the Thirty-Ninth approached, Anderson's men rushed out with shouts and yells, and in a few minutes had killed, according to Lieut. Col. Kutzner's report, 122 men, including Major Johnson. So great was the panic among the Federals that only a very few of Anderson's men were killed or wounded. This is known as the Battle of Centralia, though it is sometimes spoken of as the Massacre of Centralia, because of the ruthless manner in which the men were cut down.

Company A was almost completely wiped out. The officers killed were: James A. Smith, Captain; William G. Elliott, second sergeant; Joseph S. Nisbett, third sergeant; Meshack B. Long, fourth sergeant; John C. Reynolds, fifth sergeant; Andrew W. Walters, third corporal; Jasper May, fifth corporal; Canaday Keller, sixth corporal, and Elijah E. Eitel, eighth corporal. The privates killed were: Josiah Adams, George W. Bragg, Outchnile O. Byrd, W. H. Braden, John N. Braden, Wm. H. Corbin, Andrew J. Capps, John L. Canada, George W. Cook, P. Cunningham, Andrew J. Denton, David R. Graves, John B. W. Graves, A. B. Hayward, Val. Hines, Benjamin Hargrove, John Hanlin, G. Hanlin, W. H. Jeffers, Henry Keller, Daniel Lorton, Joseph Morrow, James Morrow, Edwin T. Miles, T. McClanahan, Mark I. Musick, James K. P. Mock, Wm. Norton, Eli F. Osborn, Ad. B. Polley, A. S. Parsons, Jacob Reed, John S. Spicer, Isaac Slaughter, Jos. O. Stutteville, Emmett H. Selby, Wm. Shoemaker, Dan A. Simler, Charles Wellbaum.

David Wellbaum, J. H. B. Waddill, R. J. Williams, Thomas Waugh, James Willis, John R. Wood, C. C. Wise, and Alfred Zimmerman.

The officers who were not present or who escaped were: Edwin Darrow, first lieutenant; Robert Moore, second lieutenant; Otis Miller, first sergeant; Samuel M. Keller, first corporal; Wm. B. Denton, second corporal; Daniel Y. Conkle, fourth corporal; Peyton F. Foster, seventh corporal. The privates who were not present or escaped were: Henry Beecher, John Calvin, Samuel Dye, Peter Dorr, John W. Gregg, Val. Judd, John Keller, W. P. Linder, James W. Moore, Jere Mann, L. Miller, Isaac Novinger, Manuel Novinger, James Pinkerton, Hiram Panghorn, Calvin Round, John T. Reynolds, Josiah W. Snell, Charles A. Snell, W. P. Stockton, Thomas J. Spencer, and Harrison Watson.

After the battle was over and the guerillas had left, the people of Centralia gathered up the remains of the dead and brought them to town. Some were taken to Mexico and buried. Seventy-nine were buried in one long trench near the railroad in the eastern part of the town. The trench was later enclosed with a fence and a slab erected to the memory of the dead. On it was inscribed: "The remains of Companies A, G and H, Thirty-Ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in action at Centralia, Missouri on the 27th day of September, 1864, are interred here." Later the remains were transferred to Jefferson City and reinterred in one grave in the National Cemetery there.

Besides the Missouri Volunteers there were the Enrolled Missouri Militia and the Missouri State Militia, several companies of which were made up of Adair County men.

The Fiftieth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia contained at least two companies organized in Adair County in 1862. They were Company A, under Capt. James A. Smith, and Company I, under Capt. Benoni W. Bell. Most of the companies of this regiment were transferred to the Eighty-Sixth Regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia in 1864. Company A of the Fiftieth became Company A of the Eighty-Sixth, and Company I became Company D. The regimental officers of the Eighty-Sixth were all Adair County men. J. D. Foster was Colonel; John B. Dodson, Lieutenant Colonel; B. W. Bell, Major; D. S. Hooper, Adjutant; A. L. Wood, Quarter Master. Jas. A. Smith remained Captain of Company A of the Fiftieth when it became Company A of the Eighty-Sixth. Shortly before Company I of the Fiftieth became Company D of the Eighty-Sixth, P. J. Brown became Captain in place of B. W. Bell, and remained so after the change.

Company I of the Fiftieth was put into active service guarding

Kirksville for thirty-three days in the summer of 1864. One incident occurred during that period that is of interest. Every night picket men were put out at different points along the roads leading into town. One night report was brought into headquarters that the "rebels" had captured the two pickets which had been stationed near Geo. Rice's house, east of where the High School now stands. The other pickets were immediately called in and preparations were made for a battle with the oncoming foe. But when the foe did not appear, an investigating party was sent out, and found the two pickets who had been reported as captured, sound asleep in bed at Rice's house. They were brought to town and drummed out of the Company forthwith.

In the Eleventh Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, there was at least one company of Adair County men: Company B, under Capt. H. E. York, and later under Capt. Samuel Shibley. This company was organized early in 1862.

In 1865 the Missouri Militia was thoroughly reorganized. Most of the counties were made to organize the loyal citizens into regiments, so that there was a regiment for nearly every county. The Twenty-Eighth was made up of eight companies from Adair County. J. B. Dodson was Colonel, and D. S. Hooper, Major. The Captains were as follows: Company A, Charles H. Malone; B, Wm. J. Ashlock; C, George H. Boone; D, Henry M. Barnes; E, Harvey H. Toney; F, Wm. P. Linder; G, James W. Callison; H, Adam Shoop.

SECTION III.—THE BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE, AUGUST 6, 1862.

In order to understand the significance of the battle of Kirksville it is necessary to give a brief outline of the general situation in the state from the outbreak of the war to the day of the engagement.

In the election of 1860, Missouri cast her electoral votes for Douglas for President, but elected Jackson, a southern rights man as Governor, and Reynolds, another southern rights man as Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature elected at this time met in January, 1861, and through a combination made between the Douglas man and the southern rights men, a Speaker was elected who agreed with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor in politics. During January and February of that year, six southern states followed South Carolina in seceding from the Union. Under the influence of these acts of secession the Legislature ordered that the people should elect representatives to a State Convention which should decide whether the State should stay

great question of secession—all these things need not be detailed here. But as we approach nearer to the time of the battle of Kirksville in August, 1862, it is necessary to note somewhat more carefully the events that took place.

In June, 1862, all of Missouri, except the three southeast counties, was erected into a military district called the District of Missouri, and was placed under the command of General Schofield. The district was divided into five divisions. The Northeastern Division was placed under Col. McNeil of St. Louis, his effective force being at that time 1250 men.

At about this time the Federals began to realize what the plans of the Confederates were after the battle of Pea Ridge, and how those plans were working out. As has already been intimated, this battle put an end forever to the Confederates' plan of taking the State out of the Union, but they did not give up hopes as yet. Many Missouri men were sent back home after Pea Ridge to recruit soldiers for the Confederate army, and the forces that were to be raised were to be used in gaining the State for the southern cause. Places of rendezvous were appointed and men began to assemble in large numbers at these places in May and June. The order for a general enrollment which was issued by Governor Gamble in July served to send many men into these recruiting camps in order that they might escape the state militia service.

Among those recruiting in Northeast Missouri were Joseph C. Porter, Poindexter, Franklin, and McCullough. Porter had been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment raised in Lewis County in July, 1861, and had taken an active part in the campaigns in Missouri in that year and had been at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was sent back to his home in Lewis County by General Price after that battle to recruit troops, and some time in April or May he established a camp on the North Fabius River near Monticello. To this camp a goodly number of recruits came.

When it became apparent to the Federals what was going on under Porter and others, every step was taken to prevent their plans from succeeding. General Schofield caused all boats and other means of crossing the Missouri River which were not under guard of his troops, to be destroyed. This was to prevent any considerable number of Confederate troops from crossing the Missouri and proceeding south to join the main army. Meanwhile Federal troops were directed against the masses of Confederate recruits that were being collected, so as to crush them before they became too large. As Col. McNeil was in command of the Northeast Division of the District of Missouri, the attack

upon these Confederate bands under Porter and the other leaders already mentioned, was largely directed by him.

To escape attack and to increase the number of his enlistments, Porter moved from his camp on the North Fabius near Monticello, to Memphis, which he took on July 13. For nearly a month from this time on Porter was on the move almost constantly, with the Federal forces generally in close pursuit. As this month of marching and fighting culminated in the battle of Kirksville, it is well to note it in detail.

It seems that Porter left Memphis a few hours after he entered it, going to Downings eight miles away, where he camped that night. On the day following Porter's departure from Memphis, Col. McNeil arrived with three or four of his officers. After leaving Memphis Porter became aware that the Federals were pursuing him, and so planned an ambush at a nearby place called Vassar's Hill. As a result he badly crippled Major Clopper's battalion of Merrill's Horse on July 18. Porter's men have always spoken of this engagement as Oak Ridge, and Clopper's men as Pierce's Mill.

After this engagement Porter continued his way southward through Knox and Shelby Counties. At Florida, Monroe County, a skirmish took place on July 22 between Porter and Major Caldwell of the Third Iowa Cavalry. Caldwell was forced to fall back, while Porter continued south. Caldwell resumed his pursuit a little later and came upon Porter at Santa Fe Monroe Co., and was defeated in skirmishes on July 24. He was compelled to fall back again, while Porter advanced farther south through Audrain County.

Porter left his camp in Audrain County on July 25 and moved west to the boundary line between Callaway and Boone Counties. He then turned east and came to Boone's Spring, nine miles north of Fulton. Here he was reinforced by men from Capt. Frost's and Capt. Cobb's companies, so that he had in all 260 men. The expected attack from the Federals did not materialize, so Porter proceeded down the Auxvasse River to Moore's Mill, about seven miles east of Fulton. Here he was opposed by Col. Guitar who had advanced into Callaway County from Jefferson City, having been advised by General Schofield as to the movements of Porter. Guitar's forces were much larger than Porter's and were therefore able to win a victory which turned Porter back from his movement south. Notwithstanding this serious check Porter, according to his recent biographer, accomplished a great deal in fifteen days, having marched five hundred miles, captured one town, paroled one hundred of the enemy, fought four battles, and captured a lot of arms.

After the engagement at Moore's Mill Porter turned north, sending detachments to Paris and Canton thereby taking those places. From Paris he went to Newark, Knox County, where he captured Capt. Lat and his company. Meanwhile Col. McNeil was following him in hot pursuit. Finding it advisable to keep on the move, Porter withdrew to the north from Newark, leaving that town just shortly before McNeil came up. Instead of pushing the pursuit any farther at that time, McNeil remained at Newark a few days awaiting reinforcements. Porter continued his march until he reached the western border of Lewis County, where he was reinforced by a battalion of Col. Cyrus Franklin who had been sent to capture Canton. With this battalion was Col. Frisby H. McCullough, of whom we shall hear more shortly. Porter therefore called a conference of his officers to decide on what should be done.

The ultimate object of all these movements of Porter was, as has been said, to gather a large army and move it to Arkansas where it could then join the forces that were gathering there. The problem was how to get across the Missouri River, and it has already been noted how the Federals had anticipated this problem and had made the crossing of that river very difficult by destroying the means of transportation and by patrolling the river. Nevertheless the Confederates did not despair of crossing the river, and in order that they might conceal their plans and draw the Federals away from the Missouri, a feint in force was to be made in the northern part of the state by Porter's forces, which feint would perhaps involve a bloody battle. It seems that Memphis had been thought of as the proper place at which to concentrate the Confederate forces and there bring on a battle; but while Porter and his men were deliberating upon what they should do, a courier came from Captain Tice Cain to the effect that he and his Schuyler County Company had entered Kirksville and taken it. Kirksville had been held for some days previous to Cain's arrival by a company of newly enrolled militia (Company A, Fiftieth Regiment) under Capt. James A. Smith, but this company had been ordered by Col. Gilstrap, who was in command at Macon, to come to that place and avoid the danger which it was thought was threatening it at Kirksville. Hardly had this company left before Capt. Cain came in and sent a courier to Porter telling him what he had done. This news caused Porter and his men to decide in favor of moving to the west and joining Cain at Kirksville, near which place they might bring on an engagement.

The combined force under Porter numbered about two thousand. Of this number only about five hundred were well armed, while five

hundred were only fairly armed, and the rest, fully one-half the entire number, were completely unarmed. The presence of so many unarmed men was doubtless due to the fact that Porter was gathering up recruits many of whom had no arms of their own and would not get any until they reached the main Confederate army in Arkansas.

This conference of Porter and his men seems to have been held in the northeastern part of Knox County near the North Fabius River. The Federal forces were crowding in upon Porter very rapidly. On Sunday, August 3, they caught up with him, but after reconnoitering for a while decided not to give battle and so withdrew. Later that same day Porter and his force started towards Kirksville, which place they reached Wednesday forenoon, August 6, and made their entrance from the northeast.

Seeing how hard pressed he was, Porter decided to give battle at Kirksville. It has been said by some that he made a mistake in not going on a little farther west and making his stand in the Chariton River bottom; it has been claimed that his chances would have been a great deal better there than in the town. Parties who were witnesses of the battle and who are still living in Kirksville, say that Porter was altogether too much pushed to get beyond the town, and could not have chosen to go farther if he had wished. Warning the people to get out of town, Porter ordered some of troops to barricade themselves in the houses, and drew up his main line of defense behind a rail fence that ran along where the Wabash railroad now is, just west of the central part of the town.

Kirksville was then a very small village, extending from High Street on the east to the line of the present Wabash railroad on the west, and a few blocks from the square to the north and the south. The population was about seven hundred. The census of 1860 gave it only 658.

As has already been intimated, Porter had been pursued for some time by McNeil. McNeil had started the pursuit on July 29, the day after the battle of Moore's Mill. According to his report he had started out from Palmyra on July 29, and after passing through Clinton, Monroe County, he came to Paris, which place he found Porter had just vacated. The pursuit from there to Kirksville has already been detailed. It should be added that McNeil remarks in his report that the pursuit from Newark to Kirksville was delayed somewhat by the worn out condition of his men and horses, by the character of the country, and by the burning of the bridges and the destruction of the fords by Porter who was in retreat before him.

McNeil's forces arrived at the edge of Kirksville about ten o'clock on the morning of August 6. The main column and artillery had been preceded by the advance guard composed of detachments of the Second and Eleventh Missouri State Militia under Major Benjamin. This advance guard occupied the northeast approach of the town, halting at the Parcels place, afterwards known as the Kellogg place, and now the Kinloch farm. When McNeil learned that Porter had halted in the town, he ordered all his troops to hurry up into line and deployed them on the northern and eastern sides of the town. Lieut. Col. Shaffer was put in command of the right wing, which was composed of the Merrill Horse under Major Clopper, detachments of the Second and Eleventh Cavalry of the Missouri State Militia under Major Benjamin, and a section of the Third Indiana Battery under Lieut. Armington. Major Caldwell was put in command of the left wing, which was composed of his own command and a detachment of the First Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, under Major Cox. A section of the steel battery of two pound howitzers in charge of Sergeant West and ten men of Company C, Second Missouri State Militia, acted as did the Indiana Artillery under Capt. Barr of the Merrill Horse.

In order to ascertain the exact position of the enemy in the town McNeil called for an officer and a squad who should charge into the town and draw the enemy's fire. Lieut. Cowdry of the Merrill Horse and a squad of eight men were detailed to execute this order. Cowdrey approached the public square, and, according to McNeil's report, entered the square and passed around it, coming out at the other corner. According to eye-witnesses still living in Kirksville, this squad came close to the northeast corner of the square but never entered it because of the heavy fire that was being poured into it. The charge revealed what had been sought for, but it was accomplished at some loss. According to McNeil's report, two of the squad were mortally wounded, three slightly wounded, and five horses killed. Other reports make the loss still greater while some make it less.

The enemy having been discovered, the attack commenced. The artillery of five guns, planted near what was then called the Cumberland Academy, threw shot and shell into cornfields, gardens, and houses where Porter's men were. The dismounted men were thrown forward and they seized the outer line of sheds and houses on the north and east sides of the town. Meanwhile a large body of Porter's men who had been in a cornfield in the northeast part of town was driven out. As the Federal forces moved towards the public square the two wings met and succeeded in taking the court house. As Porter yielded ground,

he concentrated his forces along the main line of defense which had been stationed on the western edge of the town. From a position where the Wabash depot now stands he poured a galling fire into McNeil's men; but McNeil's right wing moved against this line and drove it away to the west, while the left wing took full possession of the southern part of the town. The battle lasted about three hours, from about ten in the morning to one in the afternoon.

The pursuit continued through the woods that lay to the west of the town, and many horses and large quantities of arms, clothing and camp equipage were thus found. Major Clopper was ordered to pursue the fleeing Confederates with a body of Merrill's Horse, and he is reported by McNeil as having done so until he felt the enemy had crossed the Chariton. It is the opinion, however, of certain citizens of Kirksville, who were witnesses of the battle, that the pursuit was not kept up very long, for if it had been the whole of Porter's force, they claim, would have been captured. At any rate McNeil explains his failure to pursue any farther than was done to the hunger and fatigue of his troops, to the large numbers of the enemy, and to the fear that the enemy might suddenly fall upon his rear.

It is impossible to state with absolute accuracy the number of men engaged in this battle or the number of the killed, wounded and captured. Col. McNeil in his report dated September 17, 1862, enumerated the forces under his command, but though they amounted to more than one thousand, he says that only about five hundred of his men took part in the battle. The others were engaged in guarding the army train and in taking care of the horses of the men who were in the firing line. He reported the Federal casualties as five killed and thirty-two wounded. According to an account of the battle given in the History of Shelby County there were six men killed, and their names were as follows: Capt. Mayne of the Third Iowa; A. H. Wagoner, Mathias Olstein and Sylvester Witham, privates of Company C, Merrill's Horse; Sergeant William Bush of Company B, Ninth Missouri State Militia; H. H. Moore of Company E, First Missouri State Militia. These names have never been verified by the writer from official records. Col. Wells Blodgett in his address delivered at the unveiling of the McNeil monument in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis in 1894, said that the Federal loss was twenty-eight killed and sixty wounded. What his source of information was is not known. Col. McNeil was slightly wounded in the head during the engagement.

While it is impossible to ascertain the exact figures for the Federal side, the above estimates are undoubtedly more correct than any that

may be given for the Confederate side. Porter's men numbered about two thousand, but not over five hundred, if that many, took part in the battle. Those that were unarmed or poorly armed hurried on to the woods west of the town after the battle began. The Confederates killed are estimated all the way from thirty-five to one hundred and fifty; the wounded from seventy-five to four hundred, and the captured from fifty to two hundred and fifty. McNeil in his report said that about one hundred and fifty were killed, three hundred to four hundred wounded, and forty-seven taken prisoner. He had an excellent opportunity of knowing the situation as he stayed in town several days after the battle, but we cannot take his estimates as being as correct as an official count would have been.

On the day after the battle, the people of the town were ordered by Col. McNeil to bury the Confederate dead. According to the testimony of several citizens of the town who responded to the order and who are still living here, the bodies of the twenty-six men who were killed in the battle were gathered up and put in one large grave in the cemetery lying west of the square. But according to Mr. S. M. Johnston, who was in the battle under McNeil and who has long resided in Kirksville since the war, there were three graves dug and thirty-seven Confederates were put in the one dug in a ravine west of the present Wabash depot, twenty-six in the one in the cemetery, and over twenty in the one to the northwest of the cemetery. This does not include the prisoners who were executed after the battle. As yet the writer of this article has found no confirmation of the statement of Mr. Johnston about there being three graves. It is agreed, however, by all that many of those who were buried in the cemetery were removed by their friends to other places as convenience permitted.

Among Confederates fatally wounded was Lycurgus Bozarth of Adair County, who is said to have joined Porter the morning of the battle. He was of the well known family of Bozariths who were among the first settlers of the county and whose relatives were generally ardent Unionists. He did not die for several days after the battle and was buried in a separate grave in the cemetery.

The condition of the Confederate wounded after the battle was something frightful. Porter came into town with practically nothing in the way of surgical instruments or medical supplies. Dr. A. P. Willard, who then owned a drug store in Kirksville and is yet a resident of the place, says that Porter came to him on arriving in town and forced him to give up his surgical instruments. Dr. Willard says that he was promised the safe return of the instruments but that he never saw them again.

He is under the impression that Porter wanted to arrange for a hospital at the Isham Dodson place which stood south west of the town to take care of the wounded after the battle. Even if that were the case the rout that ensued after the battle made whatever arrangements Porter might have made quite useless. The Confederates wounded were therefore in a deplorable condition. The townspeople were naturally afraid to render assistance as they felt that they might be dealt with as rendering help to the enemy of the victors. Moreover, the local doctors were helpless to do anything, as the only surgical instruments in town had been taken away and nobody knew anything about where they were. Whatever of assistance was finally rendered is due to Mr. John L. Porter, who was then Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Adair County and who is yet a citizen of Kirksville. He was a southern sympathizer but was acquainted with McNeil. On coming back to town late in the afternoon after the battle was over he saw the dreadful condition of affairs, and went to McNeil and begged for help. McNeil detailed Surgeon Lyons to do the work. Lyons called in Dr. Willard to assist him, and for two days these two men amputated limbs and performed other surgical operations upon the wounded who had been brought to what is known as the Ivie building which stood on the northeast corner of the square where Griffith now has his grocery store. The amputated limbs were thrown out the window of the building into the alley, and it is said that a cart load accumulated before they could be taken off and buried. The Ivie building was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded, so a great many were taken care of at other places in the town.

The Federal wounded were cared for at the Cumberland Academy and at the Parcells place east of town until they could be brought in.

Before the battle began, the citizens acting on the warning of Porter, had very generally fled. Many of them fled to the north and several on reaching a place of reasonable safety from danger climbed up on the roof of a barn and witnessed the battle. Had there not been a general desertion of the town many of the citizens would have been killed. As it was one woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Coots, was mortally wounded. She and her husband lived in a house just northwest of the square. When the battle began they took refuge in their cellar. Accounts differ as to how she was killed. According to one she was killed after she had left the cellar and gone back into the house, the battle being at that time about half over. According to another, some Confederates tried to take refuge in the Coots cellar while she was still in it and she was shot as she started to come out. She lived only a few days after she was shot.

and taken to that place. Knowing that some drastic punishment would be meted out to him, he asked that he be sent to Palmyra; but instead he was brought to Kirksville by Capt. James S. Best, whose command was escorting McNeil's supply train which had come into Edina on its way to Kirksville just after McCullough had been captured. According to one of McCullough's friends who wrote after the event, he was paraded up and down the streets of Kirksville amid the jeers and shouts of joy of the Federals. The author has had this statement confirmed by at least one of the Federals who was here at the time. He was taken near the spot where the fifteen had been shot the day before, and standing up before his executioners and looking them steadily in the face he gave them the signal to fire. His remarkable bravery excited the admiration of friend and foe alike.

There is some dispute as to the procedure which led up to the execution of McCullough. Col. McNeil in a letter to a friend some time after the event said that "McCullough had been tried by a commission of which Lieut. Col. Shaffer was President, under Order No. 2 of General Halleck, and Nos. 8 and 18 of General Schofield. He had no commission except a printed paper authorizing the bearer to recruit for the Confederate army. He was found guilty of bushwhacking and of being a guerilla. He was a brave fellow and a splendid specimen of manhood. I would gladly have spared him had duty permitted. As it was he suffered the same fate that would have fallen to you or me if we had been found recruiting within the Confederate lines. He met a soldier's death as became a soldier."

Dr. Joseph A. Mudd, who was with Porter up to and including the battle of Moore's Mill, has recently written a book entitled "With Porter in North Missouri," which has been extensively used in the preparation of this section. In this book the author has condemned in no uncertain terms the execution of McCullough. He doubts the statement of McNeil that a trial was held at all, and supports his view by the fact that the government records contain no account of it whatever. He moreover points out that in McNeil's report made on September 17, 1862, mention is made of the execution of the fifteen prisoners taken at the battle of Kirksville who were charged with having broken their paroles, but no mention is made of the execution of McCullough nor of any trial. He even goes further and doubts whether any of these fifteen were guilty of having violated their paroles as they were charged. It might be further said that General Sterling Price said that he thought he had given McCullough a commission to recruit troops at Springfield the preceding winter, but he did not know whether he ever acted under

it or not. It is not known whether General Price ever verified his statement made from memory or not.

Some other things took place which make the story sadder still. A Dr. Davis who had come into town with Porter, was attempting to give some assistance to the Confederate wounded who were in the southwest part of town, when Federal soldiers came up and ordered him to go with them to McNeil's headquarters. It is said that after he started to go with them he was made to run, and was then shot down for running. How true this part of the story is cannot be said.

To the list of the fifteen who were executed on the charge of having violated their paroles, there came very near being added the name of Jackson G. Oldham of Kirksville. It seems that there were two Oldhams by the same name, father and son. The father had been paroled but the son had never been. Notwithstanding this the son had been arrested and tried at Macon and executed on the charge of having violated his parole. All this occurred before the battle of Kirksville. McNeil was about to arrest the father and execute him when Mr. John L. Porter of Kirksville interceded and assured McNeil that the elder Oldham had never violated his parole. Porter also protested that the younger Oldham had been unjustly executed. Later the older Oldham erected a monument to the memory of his son in the Kirksville cemetery, on which was inscribed an account of the awful mistake that had been made.

As has been already said, Col. McNeil made no attempt to pursue Porter and his men on the day of the battle except for a little ways west of town. He assigned as the reason for not doing so the exhausted condition of his men and horses. He therefore went into camp in Kirksville and took measures for collecting forage and supplies for putting the men and horses in condition for pursuit a little later.

On August 7 Lieut. Col. Morsey with four hundred and twenty-seven men of the Tenth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and Major Rogers with the Second Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, came into camp at Kirksville from the north. As McNeil was moving towards Kirksville from Newark the day before he had ordered these troops under Morsey and Rogers to move along a line north of him so as to prevent Porter from escaping into Scotland or Schuyler Counties. McNeil thinks that Porter's knowledge of this particular arrangement had obliged him to make his stand at Kirksville. The arrival of this force on the seventh swelled McNeil's command to about seventeen hundred and added to the difficulties in getting sufficient supplies. However, on the eighth Lieut. Hiller arrived

from Palmyra by way of Edina, with eight thousand rations and a good supply of horse shoes. The escort under Capt. Best that accompanied this supply train, was the one that brought McCullough a prisoner to Kirksville from Edina, as has been related.

Porter's retreat towards the Chariton resulted in a more or less disbandment. However, a part at least of his forces tried to keep together, and moved in a southeasterly direction towards Macon. Near Stockton in Macon County this body was attacked by a Federal force and compelled retreat north. This Federal force, which was made up of a detachment from the Seventh Missouri Cavalry and Guitar's command, had been given the task of preventing the junction of Porter and Poindexter, and in pursuance of that duty intercepted Porter as he was fleeing from Kirksville. This clash near Stockton occurred on August 8. The Federals pursued Porter who was retreating north and came upon him at Walnut Creek. There occurred an ambush which resulted in the loss of a number of Federals under Col. McFerran, according to one report one hundred or more, and which enabled the bulk of Porter's force to get away. After shelling the woods around Walnut Creek for some time, McFerran moved towards the Chariton River, and at See's Ford skirmishing again ensued between his forces and Porter's. But being unable to get his artillery across the river, he was compelled to allow Porter to escape. However, Porter had been foiled in his attempt to cross the North Missouri Railroad (the present Wabash R. R.) so as to rally his scattered forces, and finding the way of escape to the south in a body cut off, he decided to disband his organization completely and leave each Company to take care of itself. This was done on August 11.

In the month that followed, Porter managed to get a force together and on September 12 he effected the capture of Palmyra. The Confederate prisoners confined in the jail there were liberated, and the bonds that had been forced from southern sympathizers to observe their oaths of allegiance were taken away from the Provost Marshall's office and burned. During the night of the twelfth Andrew Allsman, who had been the object of much hatred on the part of the Confederates, was taken from his home and murdered. Just when and how and by whom he was murdered is not definitely known. In retaliation for this act ten Confederate prisoners were shot at Palmyra by order of McNeil on October 18, 1862. This event has gone down in history as the Massacre of Palmyra, and served to intensify the hatred on both sides.

After the capture of Palmyra Porter marched northward into Lewis County. He was followed by McNeil and an engagement took place

at Whaley's Mill on September 14, in which Porter's forces were scattered. This was Porter's last engagement in North Missouri. For the next six weeks he gave himself up to the task of getting twelve hundred men to the Confederate lines south of the Missouri. He is credited with having sent in all five thousand men from North Missouri during the year 1862. He was wounded at the battle of Hartsville in Wright County, Missouri, on January 11, 1863, and died from the effects of the wound in camp near Batesville, Arkansas, on February 18, 1863, aged forty-four years.

Col. McNeil served through the war and was given the title of Brigadier General shortly after the battle of Kirksville. He took an active part in the politics of the state for some time after the war. One act of his long after the war has a local bearing. At the time when the Board of Regents of the First District Normal School was considering the location of the school, which the act of the General Assembly approved in March, 1870, provided for, friends of Kirksville appealed to General McNeil to use his influence in behalf of this place. Mr. W. H. Parcels of Kirksville, who was a long time acquaintance of McNeil, went to him and urged that since the town had been the scene of conflict during the war it should be the place where the state should have one of its institutions. Just what actual influence McNeill exerted in the matter cannot be said; but he did write a letter to certain members of the Board who were just retiring from their positions as state officers and hence also from the Board. He died June 7, 1891, aged seventy-eight years.

The battle of Kirksville was considered at the time as an engagement of considerable significance, especially by the Federal army officers. For some time, as we have seen, the Federals had been in hot pursuit of Porter, and it was thought that this battle had completely ended his recruiting expedition. The reports of the Federal officers are congratulatory over their marked success in doing away with so dangerous an enemy. Lieut. Col. Shaffer said it was the most successful battle ever fought in Missouri and the victory most complete. To a very large extent their view that the battle was an important one is correct. Porter was never able to recover fully from the defeat he met with at Kirksville. But it must not be lost sight of that even after this defeat he was able to keep up his recruiting to a certain extent. What he might have done if he had won the battle instead of losing it, is of course problematical. In the history of the desperate effort of the Confederates to force the State of Missouri out of the Union, the battle of Kirksville has an im-

portant part, and it is only as it is considered in that connection that it is given its due place in the annals of Missouri.

The portraits accompanying this chapter are war-time portraits. It was impossible to get a picture of Colonel Porter, as the only picture his family had of him was burned in a fire some years ago. The picture of the battle was drawn by Prof. Allen D. Towne of the State Normal School Faculty at Kirksville. Prof. Towne had the assistance of Mr. S. M. Johnston, a soldier under McNeil, and Mr. John L. Porter, in getting a knowledge of the surroundings at the time of the battle. If the cut were clear it would show the court house in the center of the background. The large building to the left was the old Cumberland Academy which stood where the Cooley residence, formerly known as the Ringo residence, now stands. The man mounted on horseback standing near this Academy building was Colonel McNeil. The line of soldiers in the foreground stretched from the Cumberland Academy to what is now the Washington School and faced the southwest. The picture of Colonel McNeil, from which the half-tone cut was made, was furnished the author by Judge W. B. Douglas of St. Louis, and that of Colonel McCullough by his son, F. H. McCullough, Jr., of Edina, Mo.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CHURCHES.

SECTION I.—RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS.

The history of the churches of the county begins with the pioneer days and passes through the various stages of growth and development which mark the history of all institutional life in the county. With the frontiersman who first settled up this new land came the circuit rider who, fearing not danger in any form, gathered around him in private homes or school houses the people of the neighborhood and preached to them. The early preachers were frequently men unlettered and unsophisticated, and hence deficient in many of the qualifications which more settled communities would require of ministers; their preaching was strictly orthodox and their prejudices were strong; but they were greatly in earnest and their efforts told upon the lives of the men with whom they came in contact. The present generation owes a great debt of gratitude to the early settlers and the early circuit riders. They labored together to make our present civilization possible.

The Baptist and Methodist preachers were the first to enter this field, and it is impossible to tell which came first. The history of the settlement of the middle west shows that the Baptists and Methodists were generally the first throughout the length and breadth of this vast region. The explanation for this is easily found. Very little of academic preparation was required of the men of these churches who wished to preach, and these churches were possessed of a strong missionary spirit and were eager to establish themselves in the new countries that were being opened up. Once established they continued to grow and prosper. This explains why the Baptists and Methodists are so strong throughout the middle west today.

Tradition says that a Rev. Mr. Hulsey preached in what is now Adair County in 1835 while enroute to his destination still farther on. If this is correct, he is likely to have been the first man to preach before a congregation of whites in this county. Just where he preached this first sermon in the county is not known to the writer. It is a matter of record that Rev. Abram Still, father of Dr. A. T. Still, came to Macon County in 1836, and frequently preached in what is now Adair County until he left the state for Kansas in the forties. He is said to have preached the first sermon ever delivered in Kirksville.

The difficulties and the heroism of the pioneer circuit rider have been well depicted by the daughter of Rev. Still, Mrs. Mary Still Adams, in her autobiography. She relates the leave taking of the family as her father starts out on one of his trips. "Prince, a large bay horse, ready for travel, is held at the gate by my brother Andrew. Father is warmly clad in clothes spun and woven by my mother; even the socks and tufted mittens were knitted by her hands. Brother James has assisted him to adjust his heavy bearskin overcoat, while mother has tied his beaver cap securely under his bearded chin. We have all accompanied him as far as the gate, he has said good bye and thrown



REV. ABRAM STILL

One of the earliest preachers in Adair County.

Reproduced by permission from A. T. Still's Autobiography.

his saddle-bags astride the saddle, and is fast jogging on up the lane and is soon lost to sight in the big flakes of snow which fell fast and thick." As he nears a stream which he expected to ford before night, he finds it greatly swollen by the melting snow and rain, and as it is getting late he is compelled to spend the night by the riverside. To keep off the wolves and panthers he builds large fires in a circle around himself and horse, and to keep up his courage he sings lustily and prays fervently while the wild beasts gather round and scream and yelp in such a way as to frighten his horse almost to death. After the danger passes the brave preacher improvises a bed by dragging the central fire to one side for three feet, and lies down in the spot where it had been, and

sleeps peacefully until morning. When morning comes the river has receded and he goes on his way to his work.

The pioneer days were noted for their camp meetings, when for days all work would be suspended and the people would gather in camp and join in religious exercises that were fervid and demonstrative. The first camp meeting in this county is said to have been held at Lesley's Ford on the Chariton in the forties. Rev. James Dysart and Rev. Robert Mitchell conducted it. Camp meetings were greatly appreciated by the early pioneers in a way that people of older and more settled communities can not now very easily understand. In those times preaching services were not held in any community regularly with the coming of Sunday. The circuit rider came at most only once a month. When, therefore, the neighborhood joined in a camp meeting, it was to enjoy a season of preaching and social intercourse which the people had been largely deprived of. It is therefore easily seen why the camp meeting has passed away from the places where it was once so popular. With the building up of more thickly settled communities and with the fixing of more frequent religious services, the conditions that had made the camp meeting in order, passed away.

The spring and fall "revivals" which had also been held in the pioneer period, came now to be more and more depended upon as a means of special religious effort, and these were generally marked with the same religious enthusiasm and fervidness that the old-fashioned camp meeting had possessed. In these latter days less and less dependence is put upon the periodical "revival." It is more than thirty years since this county has seen a good old-fashioned "revival" of the type that prevailed just after the war. This is partly due, if not largely so, to the increase in the activities of the church along other lines which bring similar results in other ways and which removes the necessity of other methods.

The church buildings of early days were in keeping with general conditions. At first no regular meeting houses were to be had, but private houses, school houses and the court house were used. The court house was the place most generally used by the Kirksville church organizations until the war broke out. In December, 1856, the county court in issuing an order allowing the court room to be used for church services on Saturdays and Sundays, stipulated that in case it was desired to have political or railroad speaking in the court room on any Saturday, the religious service must give way to it.

When church buildings began to be erected they were inexpensive frame buildings, somewhat larger and a trifle better perhaps than the

school houses of the times. As the county became more thickly settled and the people better off financially, the meeting houses began to be built of brick and stone and to be better equipped. The church building is usually in keeping with the material well-being of the community and the spirit of pride and generosity that pervades it. It is this fact which gives basis to the expectation that the county will in the future have better church buildings than have as yet been erected.

Inasmuch as Missouri was a border state the strife between the north and south during the war was keen and bitter, and some awful things were perpetrated on both sides. The effect of this strife on the churches was disastrous. Most of the churches throughout the state were closed at least during a portion of the time, especially towards the close. In Adair County there were two or three years at least, when church services were completely suspended. The work of reorganization was sometimes delayed a year or two after the war closed, and some churches were never revived.

The contest of arms from 1861 to 1865 had a peculiar effect on the character of the preaching that was engaged in during the reorganization of the churches. In the effort to get on their feet again the different denominations emphasized their doctrines quite out of proportion to other matters. Denominational strife was bitter and feelings often ran high on such matters that would now seem somewhat secondary in importance, if not trivial. Nearly every sermon was doctrinal, so that any stranger could tell what denomination the preacher belonged to by listening to him a few minutes in any sermon he might preach.

The year 1878 seems to have been the year when religious debates were most frequent and most thoroughly enjoyed. Spiritualism, the inspiration of the Scriptures, evolution, baptism, and other subjects akin to these were fruitful of much discussion. Prior to this year a small but active group of men and women who called themselves Liberals was formed in the town. Many of them were Spiritualists. Naturally they held ideas quite different from those adhered to in orthodox circles, and as both sides were insistent on the correctness of their views, frequent clashes on the platform and pulpit and in the papers were had.

Sometimes the debates would come in the form of two series of addresses; one would be delivered at one time by one speaker, and the other would follow a week or month later by another man in reply. For example, in March, 1878, Prof. G. G. Ferguson came to Kirksville and delivered a series of lectures extending over a week on scientific or semi-scientific subjects. His opening address was on the "Origin of Man," and he handled it in the approved orthodox fashion. Most of the other

lectures were astronomical in character. In the following April a liberal leader, named B. F. Underwood, held forth for some nights on scientific subjects in which he advanced views, scientific and theological, that were quite different from those of the lecturer of the month before. The most lively debates, however, were those that were held with the debaters face to face on the same platform. Of these the Ditzler-Jamison debates held in this same year, 1878, have gone down in the annals of Kirksville and the county as perhaps the most interesting. Dr. Jacob Ditzler was a noted Methodist preacher and has the reputation of being the strongest debater on certain theological questions which his church ever produced. Professor Jamison was a Liberalist and was at the time residing in Kirksville. The debate was held in the Methodist church and lasted nine consecutive evenings, beginning Monday, May 20, and excluding Sunday. Great crowds attended, and the arguments produced were the subject of comment on the streets for many days after the debate. The two debaters were personal friends and maintained their cordiality for each other all through the debate in spite of the heat of the arguments at times.

The four propositions which the debaters discussed were:

1. The Old and New Testaments are the inspired revelation of God to man. Ditzler affirmed.
2. The Bible is a merely human production, abounds in contradictions and conflicts with success. Jamison affirmed.
3. Infidelity and materialism tend to immorality and to the injury of society. Ditzler affirmed.
4. The Christian religion and the Bible tend to immorality and the injury of society. Jamison affirmed.

A full account of the debate was published in the North Missouri Register. The issues of June and July contained synopses of the various speeches. In fact, the last installment was not put in print until the middle of November, six months after the debate.

Later in the year Spiritualism was made the subject of bitter attacks. There came to town an old man called "Father" Grimes, who in a series of addresses accompanied by demonstrations, discoursed on hypnotic influences and attributed many things claimed as revelations by the Spiritualists as due to hypnotic influences. Other addresses were given not only in Kirksville but throughout the county. Among those who participated was President J. Baldwin of the State Normal School, who was counted a strong opponent of Spiritualism.

The debates were not only between the orthodox and heterodox, but at times they were waged between those who were strictly orthodox. The subjects of baptism and predestination furnished the principal themes for discussions. On the first subject Baptists and Disciples pitted themselves against Methodists and Presbyterians; and on the second subject it was the Presbyterians against the field. It was not all peace between the Baptists and Disciples. The epithet "Campbellite" was used by the Baptists or others who were attacking the Disciples, when the intention was to annoy if not to insult. As far as the newspapers show, the controversy between the Baptists and Disciples was at its worst in 1886 and 1887, when Rev. C. N. Ray of the Baptists, and Rev. Simpson Ely of the Disciples, waxed warm on the platform and in the public prints over theological differences. And as late as October, 1891, Rev. Browder of the Disciple church, and Rev. Throgmorton of the Baptist, belabored each other over certain subtleties regarding baptism. Two years prior to that Browder, who was a foe worthy to be met, debated with a Methodist by the name of Hart, who had been brought to town from Illinois by the pastors of the Methodist churches.

Fortunately for us those days of controversy which were exciting and frequently bitter, are over. It is very seldom that a preacher betrays his denominational affiliation by his public addresses. It may be that in the course of time just such a bitter period of controversy on other questions will be necessary to prevent stagnation of thought, but it is to be hoped that this condition may be avoided and hence bitter controversy made unnecessary.

SECTION II. —THE DENOMINATIONS.

This section will be devoted to sketches of the various congregations of the different denominations represented in the county, as far as data have been collected. Many of the things set forth in a general way in the preceding section will be abundantly illustrated as we proceed.

The strongest denominations are the Methodists and Baptists. The Presbyterians, Disciples, Catholics and United Brethren have from three to five congregations each. A few others have only one or two congregations.

A.—Methodist Episcopal Church.

KIRKSVILLE.—The Methodist Church was operating in the field which included what is now Adair County as early as 1836. Whether it began any earlier than that is not known. It was in that year Rev. Abram Still, father of Dr. A. T. Still, was transferred from the Holston Conference of Tennessee to Northern Missouri as a missionary. He settled in Macon County and for years served in the role of circuit rider throughout this part of the state. His itinerary brought him frequently into what is now Adair County; and he is regarded as the first Methodist preacher who ever preached in this part of the country.

The annual conference held at St. Louis in September, 1842, assigned Rev. Reuben Aldridge to Bloomington, Rev. Wm. J. Brown to Adair, and Rev. Abram Still to Edina, Missouri. It is evident that these appointments were all circuits. Just what territory was included in each of these circuits is unknown. It is likely Bloomington included Macon County; Adair, Adair County, and Edina Mission, Knox County. Possibly there was a good deal more than one county in each of these circuits. It is of interest to know that in the appointments prior to 1842 the names Adair and Edina Mission do not appear, and that after 1842 the name Adair is discontinued, and after 1843 Edina is likewise discontinued. Bloomington, however, appears for several years more, at least until 1848. It is more than likely that the Bloomington circuit included what is now Adair County for some time prior to the appointments made in 1842, and possibly after 1843 Adair County was included in that circuit.

The split in the Methodist church that took place in the middle forties resulted apparently in the M. E. Church, South, gaining possession of the field in Adair County and holding it for several years, up to at least a few years before the outbreak of the war. The Missouri Conference was suspended between 1844 and 1848, and whatever work the church did in this field during that time seems to have been supervised by the Illinois Conference. That the M. E. Church South should be the one to hold this field was quite natural, as the southern element in Adair County was rather large prior to the war.

Just when the M. E. Church resumed its work in this county is not known. By 1865 services were being held by that church in the old Cumberland Academy in Kirksville, Rev. J. W. Prince doing the preaching. At that time the building was in a very unfinished condition; there was no plastering on the walls and the seats were wooden slabs nailed on upright pieces and were without backs. Mr. H. F. Millan says that men were accustomed to go to the building some time

in advance of the time of service and whittle on the benches until the preacher came. In 1866 and for several years after that, services were held in Sherwood's Hall, the second floor of a building which stood just east of the Kirksville Savings Bank building. It was while the services were being held in this hall that a Methodist society was formed. Among the original members were H. F. Millan, O. H. Beeman, W. H. Freeman, and R. H. Browne. By August, 1870, at least, the Methodists were using the Presbyterian church for their services, but by 1871, they had built a brick church on the two lots which they had purchased on the cor-



M. E. CHURCH, KIRKSVILLE.

ner of Washington and High Streets, and on which the present church building stands. This building was dedicated on January 21, 1872. Rev. John Moorehead was the pastor in charge at the time.

The church in Kirksville was not made a station until at least in the fall of 1871. Up to that time services were held only once or twice a month in Kirksville, the pastor spending the remainder of the time at other points on the circuit. It appears that Kirksville has been a station requiring the entire services of a pastor since 1871.

The original building was considerably remodeled in 1881-82 at an expense of \$3,000. But in the course of ten years it became inadequate, and it was decided to erect a larger and more elaborate building. The old one was torn down in 1898, and a new one was completed at a cost of \$17,000 and dedicated on March 5, 1899. Rev. David H. Moore

of Cincinnati, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. N. P. Tedrick was pastor. On the day of dedication it was necessary to raise the deficit amounting to \$6,200. By extraordinary efforts the amount was raised by subscription, but for some cause or other the church is yet struggling with a heavy debt on the building. Recent efforts seem to promise the liquidation of the debt inside a year.

The Missouri Annual Conference has convened in Kirksville four times. The first time was March 13-18, 1873, with Bishop Bowman presiding; the second time was March 7-12, 1883, with Bishop Andrews



M. E. CHURCH, GIBBS.

presiding; the third time was March 29-April 2, 1893, with Bishop Fowler presiding; and the fourth time was March 14-19, 1900, with Bishop Fitzgerald presiding.

The church in Kirksville celebrated the centennial of Methodism in 1884 by holding special services from September 19 to 21.

The pastors of the Kirksville church since 1865, are as follows:

1865-66—J. W. Prince.	1887-88—J. M. Parker.
1866-68—H. H. Dodd.	1888-91—J. M. Greene.
1868-70—John Wayman	1891-95—John Gillis.
1870-72—John Moorehead.	1895-98—J. T. Pierce.
1872-74—R. H. Collins.	1898-99—N. P. Tedrick.
1874-76—J. M. Parker.	1899-91—John T. Pierce.
1876-79—J. M. Greene.	1901-04—R. L. Thompson.
1879-80—J. T. Boyle.	1904-06—I. F. Lusk.
1880-82—J. J. Bentley.	1906-08—F. W. Gee.
1882-85—T. J. Wheat.	1908-11—B. F. Jones.
1885-87—W. J. Martindale.	

Besides the church at Kirksville there are seventeen other M. E. Church congregations in the county, arranged in five circuits. They are as follows: Greentop Circuit—Bethel, Refuge, and Wilmathville; Brashear Circuit—Brashear, Bullion, and Sabbath Home; Gibbs Circuit—Gibbs, Wesley Chapel, Cater Memorial and Troy Mills; Novinger Circuit—Novinger and Connelsville; Youngstown Circuit—Youngstown, Union Temple, Golden Rule, Elm Grove, and Bald Knob. All of these congregations have church buildings of their own except Troy Mills, Golden Rule and Elm Grove. These three use school houses as places of worship. At the present (1911) the Golden Rule and Elm Grove classes are arranging to consolidate and build a church at Pure Air.

It has been impossible to get the history of each of the congregations, but as far as the facts have been secured they will now be given.

BRASHEAR.—Exact information has been not secured concerning the early history of the M. E. Church in the vicinity of Brashear. Years ago there was a circuit called Sand Hill circuit which included Paulville, Sand Hill and perhaps some other appointments. After the removal of the people from Paulville to Brashear in the early seventies, the name of the circuit was changed to Brashear Circuit. The society at Brashear was originally the Paulville society. It did not have a church building until long after the town of Brashear was established. The meetings were held in school houses until April 13, 1884, when the present church building, generally known as McCreery Chapel, was dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. M. L. Curl. Rev. A. H. Collins was pastor at the time when the church was built. It has been impossible to get a complete list of the pastors that have served this circuit. As far as they were found, they were as follows:

1866-69—J. Harvey Scott.	1891-92—(Supply).
1875-76—F. M. Green.	1892-96—A. M. Molesworth.
1876-77—J. W. Anderson.	1896-97—J. B. Kipple.
1879-80—S. Carothers.	1897-01—R. Carlyou.
1881-82—Will Brown.	1901-03—T. C. Taylor.
1883-85—A. H. Collins.	1903-04—Benj. Van Dyke.
1886-87—M. V. Briggs.	1904-07—C. H. Brott.
1888-89—W. H. Turner.	1907-09—J. F. Youngman.
1889-90—J. S. Wilson.	1909-11—T. E. Bostick.
1890-91—P. St. Clair.	

NOVINGER.—Methodist services were held in and around Novinger long before a Methodist church was organized, the preaching being done by ministers who were either passing through or who lived in nearby communities. Inasmuch as many of the people in this part of the county were Germans, the earliest Methodist ministers are said to have been Germans and preached in German.

In the early seventies Methodist services were held in what was known as the Novinger school house, a quarter of a mile northwest from the present limits of Novinger. In this school house revival meetings were held during the winter whenever a preacher could be gotten. One winter a few years after the town of Novinger had been started, probably in the early eighties, the revival meetings were held in a work shop which had been built by a Mr. Amick on Frankford Avenue in Novinger. This shop was used because it was more accessible than the school house. However, the school house continued to be used as the place for whatever occasional Methodist services were held. It was probably about 1885 that a Methodist society was organized. Meetings continued to be held in the school house until 1891, when a church building was erected. There was considerable debate over the location of this church building. Some wanted it at Novinger and some at the graveyard a mile and a half north of Novinger. It was finally decided to build at the graveyard. There were as yet very few who foresaw at that time the rapid growth that Novinger was destined to undergo, and hence the sentiment in favor of the church being near the cemetery was strong enough to carry the day against those who favored Novinger. Rev. W. H. Doyle was pastor at that time. Father Roselle laid the cornerstone on July 27, 1891.

In 1903, after Novinger had begun to take on rapid growth, the Methodists decided to erect a church building in town, and succeeded in doing so. On January 29, 1904, they dedicated their town church, the Rev. G. W. Hughey of Springfield preaching the dedicatory sermon. The amount necessary to be raised on the day of dedication was \$650, and it looked at the close of the morning service as though it would not be raised. But by evening the full amount was subscribed and the dedication was made. Rev. C. N. Wood was pastor at the time. For three years prior to the erection of this building in town, the congregation used the K. P. Hall, which had been built in 1900.

The old church building at the graveyard still remains, and is used yet on funeral occasions, and was frequently used as a kind of mining mission, inasmuch as it is near what is now Midland No. 2. The mission work has, however, been given up of late.

A parsonage was built in Novinger in 1897. Since 1907 Novinger and Connelville have constituted the only appointments on this circuit.

The pastors since the organization of the society in 1885, have been as follows, as far as they could be ascertained:

1886-87—C. N. Thompson.	1900-03—W. H. Doyle.
1889-93—W. H. Doyle.	1903-05—C. N. Wood.
1893-94—W. S. Scull.	1905-07—S. E. Shafer.
1894-95—D. R. Walker.	1907-09—D. J. Little.
1895-97—M. R. F. Nickell.	1909-10—D. Cunningham.
1897-98—H. M. Ingram.	1910-11—W. C. Francisco.
1898-99—M. R. F. Nickell.	



SABBATH HOME, M. E. CHURCH.

CONNELSVILLE.—The Methodist church at Connelville was dedicated May 31, 1908, by Rev. L. C. Sappenfield.

SABBATH HOME.—This is one of the most flourishing country Methodist churches in this part of the state. It is situated eight miles

northeast from Kirksville and five miles north of Brashear. The first church building was dedicated July 19, 1877 by Rev. F. M. Green. The present building was erected in 1905, during Rev. C. H. Brott's pastorate.

BETHEL.—This church was organized in 1874 by Rev. O. S. Middleton. The original membership was made up of a class at Olive Hill and at Reed School House. The church building was built in 1874-75. It is situated twelve miles northeast of Kirksville.

CATER MEMORIAL.—This chapel was built at a cost of about \$1,500 in 1896-97, by Rev. E. B. Cater, and was named in his honor. This was a very appropriate tribute to his faithful service through thirty-one years as a circuit rider in Northern Missouri. Nearly ten of these years were spent on circuits in Adair County.

BULLION.—This church was dedicated on November 6, 1882.

B.—Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

KIRKSVILLE.—The schism which took place in the Methodist Church during the forties gave rise to the Southern Methodist Church. In Missouri it appears the M. E. Church (commonly called the Northern Methodist Church) was in a dormant condition. During that period, however, Southern Methodism was quite aggressive and established itself in many places firmly and to the exclusion of the other branch. It appears that in Adair County the only Methodist churches from the time of the split down to the war were Southern. There is no evidence that a Northern church was organized until after the war.

In 1849 there were three Southern Methodist circuits in this part of the state, any one of which could have included Kirksville or any other appointment in Adair County. They were Milan, Edina and Bloomington. But there is no evidence available to show whether any Adair County charge was included in any one of these circuits. Kirksville is first mentioned in the available records of the appointments of Southern Methodist Conferences in the fifties. The charge was then spoken of as the Kirksville Mission, and as far as our information goes, this is the term applied to the work here down to 1869, and perhaps Kirksville Mission included all the work done by the Southern Methodists in the County.

The society in Kirksville seems to have gone to pieces during the war. From the fact that the annual conference continued to assign men to the Kirksville Mission even though the society in town had suspended, it would seem that the work was not entirely suspended throughout the county. The Kirksville society was reorganized on February



M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, KIRKSVILLE.

14, 1872, by Rev. W. J. Jackson, who had been assigned to the Kirksville Circuit in 1871. He began the work of reorganization by holding preaching services once a month in the Cumberland Presbyterian church in October, 1871. A revival meeting was held in February, 1872, the preaching being done by Rev. J. W. Cunningham of Palmyra. The meeting culminated in the definite reorganization of the society on

February 14, with eighteen members. Ten of these eighteen were from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

The year 1871-72 seems to have been marked by considerable renewed interest in the work of this denomination in the county. Besides reviving the society at Kirksville, two new buildings were built and dedicated, and over one hundred new members taken in.

In 1849 J. C. Goode donated two lots on Franklin Street to the M. E. Church South in Kirksville, on condition that a house of worship should be built and maintained thereon. A church building was partially erected, but never completed. In 1862-63 this partially completed building was torn down and used for firewood. In 1871 Goode's heirs sued for the recovery of the lot on the ground that the church had not complied with the original contract. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court and was decided in favor of the church.

On the revival of the Kirksville society in 1872, services were held first in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and later in the M. E. church until 1876, when the Free Will Baptist church building was purchased with the proceeds from the sale of the two lots on Franklin Street which had been given the church by J. C. Goode in 1849. This Baptist church building stood on the site of the present M. E. Church South building. It was considerably repaired and opened for regular services on May 14, 1876.

At that time Kirksville Circuit embraced five appointments, all east of the St. L., K. C. and N. R. R., now the Wabash. There was preaching at all of these points one Sunday in each month, except Kirksville, which had two services a month. At the close of the conference year there were 250 members in the circuit, and four good church buildings.

Late in 1877 the Kirksville church purchased a reed organ. The event is worthy of notice because of the editorial comment made upon it in the North Missouri Register, a paper published in Kirksville at that time. The editorial was as follows:

"An organ has been placed in the M. E. Church South, for use at religious services, in order to conform to the fashion. It may add strength, beauty and interest to the musical exercises, but we don't believe it. In old times when the congregation 'done' the singing and filled the church with the melody of their voices and put their whole soul into their singing, there was greater reverence in the worship of God."

Early in June, 1888, plans were laid for the erection of a new church building in Kirksville. The old one was sold to John Bernard, who re-

moved it, and is said to have used it as fuel in burning brick. The cornerstone of the new building was laid by Dr. J. D. Vincil on Friday, June 23, 1882. The day was a very rainy one, yet ninety Masons are said to have participated in the ceremony. The address was delivered by Dr. Vincil in the M. E. Church after the stone was laid. The church when completed cost about \$3,000.

The pastor at the time of its erection and dedication was A. V. Bayley. He seems to have greatly endeared himself to the people of the church and town in general during his years of service. When he was transferred in the fall of 1883 to another work, a big reception was given him by the Magnet Club of Kirksville at the Parcels House.

The south wing was added to the church building in the summer of 1895. The parsonage was bought in 1887.

The pastors of the Kirksville Mission up to the time of the reorganization of the society at Kirksville in 1871, are, as far as can be ascertained, as follows:

1852-53—Wm. Warren.	1863-64—Walter Toole.
1856-57—Isaac Naylor.	1866-67—W. Wood.
1858-59—M. R. Jones.	1867-69—E. Buck.

Since the reorganization the pastors of the Kirksville church have been:

1871-73—W. J. Jackson.	1889-90—G. E. Tanquory.
1873-74—C. A. Sherman.	1890-92—F. Marvin.
1874-75—M. F. Bell.	1893-95—O. B. Holliday.
1875-76—J. R. A. Vaughn.	1895-96—J. L. Taylor.
1876-77—John Holland.	1896-98—M. C. Hardin.
1877-78—C. Cleaveland.	1898-01—A. C. Browning.
1878-80—J. O. Edmonson.	1901-03—E. D. Watson.
1880-83—A. V. Bayley.	1903-07—C. N. Broadhurst.
1883-84—J. O. Edmonston.	1907-08—C. C. Grimes.
1884-86—J. E. Squires.	1908-09—J. J. Reed.
1886-87—J. W. Owen.	1909-10—E. E. Bostwick.
1887-89—J. W. Keithley.	1910-11—J. D. Randolph.

It seems that in October, 1885, the charge at Kirksville became a station and the pastor from that time on has given his entire time to the work in that place.

BRASHEAR.—The M. E. Church, South, at Brashear was organized at Paulville in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. John Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell and Miss Phoebe Talbot were the original members. It was probably at first one of the appointments on the Kirksville Mission

Circuit, but just when it was detached and made a part of some other circuit is not known. This circuit has been known by various names: Edina, La Plata, Kirksville, Queen City, Mt. Carmel, and Brashear.

In 1871 a church building was erected at Paulville, and dedicated on November 19 of that year by Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of Palmyra. In May, 1880, the building was removed to Brashear, which had been established in 1872, and whose growth killed Paulville. The building was repaired and re-opened for services in June. Rev. J. W. Pritchett, who was at that time President of Howard-Payne College at Fayette, Mo., preached the opening sermon.

It has been impossible to get the names of all the pastors who have served this circuit. As far as they have been ascertained they are as follows:

1885-87—J. T. Kinney.	1900-01—W. E. Tinney.
1887-88—C. G. Hill.	1901-02—J. T. Hood.
1892-93—Williams.	1902-06—N. F. Matthews.
1896-97—L. G. Maggart.	1906-07—G. T. Rolston.

TRINITY.—Trinity Church was organized in Clay township in 1871 by Rev. W. J. Jackson. There were about six members in the original class, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Lyon and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atkins. A church building was erected in 1872 in the northwestern part of Clay township. It cost \$1,000, and after it was blown down by the storm of 1878 it was rebuilt at a further cost of \$675. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Cunningham of Palmyra, on June 23, 1872. This charge was originally on the Kirksville circuit, but has been on the Brashear circuit since Kirksville was made a station.

Besides the three Southern Methodist churches that have been described, there is one at Gibbs and another in Clay township called Curtis. No information has been secured concerning them.

C.—United Brethren Church.

BRASHEAR.—The U. B. church at Brashear dates back far beyond the founding of the town of Brashear. In 1859, at the first session of the Missouri Conference which convened at Atlanta, Rev. W. H. Burns was assigned for the ensuing year to Atlanta Circuit. This circuit included the class known as the Paulville or the White School House class. This class went by these two names because it used a hall at

Paulville and the White school house, near what is now Brashear, as meeting places. The original members of this class were L. Preston, Mary Preston, Henry Garlock, A. Seibert, F. Seibert, Mary Groolaigh, W. F. Eagle, Mary Eagle, Maria A. Eagle, Peter Kunkle and Margaret Kunkle.

This congregation had no church building of its own until 1873. By that time Brashear had been founded and it was decided to build at that place. After encountering many difficulties, the members of this church organization were able to dedicate a church building costing over \$1,750. The dedication occurred on August 17, 1873. Bishop Glossbrenner preached the sermon. The occasion was long remembered in Brashear and the county because of the immense crowd that attended; a special train from Kirksville brought a large number of people. The editor of the North Missouri Register went along, and in commenting on the services expressed his thanks that there was no organ nor paid choir to mar the beautiful simplicity of the occasion.

Prior to the building of the church in Brashear, the U. B.'s had accustomed for several years to hold annual camp meetings in the Salt River bottom a quarter of a mile southwest of what is now Brashear. These were largely attended. They were discontinued when the church building was erected in 1873. The revival meetings that have had the most marked influence on the church since that time were the Little meetings in 1890, and the Petry meetings in 1906 and 1908.

The present church building was erected in 1908, and dedicated by Dr. T. D. Crips, President of Campbell College of Kansas, on December 6, 1908. It is valued at \$5,000. The membership in 1909 was 160.

The pastors of the Brashear Circuit have been:

1859-62—W. H. Burns.	1885-87—U. O. Deputy.
1862-64—Daniel Forbes.	1887-89—Adolph Fisher.
1864-66—J. T. Timmons.	1889-90—S. T. Wallace.
1866-67—C. C. Philips.	1890-92—D. H. Bruner.
1867-69—W. G. Grey.	1892-93—E. L. Joslin.
1869-70—W. P. Shanklin.	1893-95—W. L. Scull.
1870-71—Chas. Hibbard.	1895-98—S. R. Dillman.
—John Estep.	1898-00—O. P. Garlock.
1871-72—B. J. Murray.	1900-01—D. M. Harvey.
—Jas. Herbert.	1901-03—L. D. Neher.
1872-76—A. D. Thomas.	1903-04—G. B. Clay.
1876-77—T. S. Downey.	1904-05—R. H. Beck.
1877-83—J. W. Pulley.	1904-07—J. W. Penn.
1883-84—U. P. Wardruff.	1907-10—Chaster Young.
1884-85—Jas. Herbert.	1910-11—A. C. Tudor.

The Missouri Annual Conference of this church has convened at Brashear four different times: in 1874, with Bishop Glossbrenner presiding; in 1883, with Bishop E. B. Kephart, presiding; in 1887, with Bishop J. Weaver presiding; and in 1896, with Bishop J. S. Mills presiding.

GIBBS.—The U. B. church at Gibbs was originally the Pleasant View church, which was organized in February 1868 by Rev. W. G. Grey. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. Begole, Amanda Houston, Mary Houston, D. P. Houston, Wm. Houston, John McDowell, Joseph McDowell, Harriett McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Johnson, Benjamin Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gunning. The first house of worship was situated in section 10, township 61, range 14, a short distance northwest of what is now Gibbs. It was erected in 1878 at a cost of \$1,150, and was dedicated in November, 1879, by Bishop Wright.

In 1889 the United Brethren throughout the entire denomination became divided over the question regarding secret societies, and two denominations resulted. Those favoring secret societies were called Liberals, and those opposing Radicals. Many a congregation was split wide open, and two separate congregations were formed where originally there was only one.

The Pleasant View church was one of the congregations that divided. In June, 1895, the Liberals moved the church building to Gibbs, which had come into existence since the building of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1887. The courts had given them the title to the building. It was rededicated by Prof. Reese of the New York College of Nebraska on December 1, 1895. In 1906 another and better church building was erected and this was rededicated by Bishop Weakley of Des Moines on December 30, 1906.

The Radicals of the original Prairie View congregation proceeded to build another building after the Liberals had moved the first church building to Gibbs. It was erected at Prairie Bird and was dedicated in November, 1896, by Bishop Halleck Floyd of Dublin, Indiana.

The congregations at Gibbs and Prairie View have no business affiliations. They belong to separate denominations. A. C. Tudor is pastor of the Gibbs church, and J. G. Garlock of the Prairie Bird Chapel.

There is another U. B. church at Green Grove, in Nineveh township and still another six miles northeast of Kirksville, which was built in

1895. Evidently an attempt was made to organize a society in Kirksville in 1894, but without success.

D.—Baptist Church (Missionary).

BEAR CREEK.—The oldest Baptist society in Adair County is the Bear Creek church. This was organized in 1840 by Rev. Talbot Hight. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Barnes, Eliza Hibbard, Nancy Hibbard, and Nancy Myers. In the course of time a church building was erected three and a half miles north of Kirksville. By this time the Colletts, Hustons, Lloyds, Willises, Ashers, and Conners were members.

This church has maintained a continuous organization down to the present. Data concerning its more recent history are wanting.

KIRKSVILLE.—Very little is known about the Baptist Church in Kirksville prior to the war. Tradition says that it was disbanded during the war, but no record of its work has survived.

In 1868 the church in Kirksville was reorganized. The place of meeting was a long low one story building which stood on the northeast corner of Buchanan and Florence Streets. It had been built in 1858 by Prof. W. P. Nason and had been used by him as a school building up to 1862.

The members at the time of reorganization were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Barnes, Mrs. A. P. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Link, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Link, Mr. and Mrs. George Shotwell, Mrs. Mary Bond, Mrs. Leisure, and Mr. Henry Cooper. The pastor was Rev. J. A. Pool.

In 1870 Rev. J. H. Terrill became pastor, and for a while the church appeared to prosper. A number of prominent people became identified with the church, among whom were the Halladays, Ileses, Rays, Franklands, and Nortons. Plans were made for erecting a new church, and lots at the corner of McPherson and High Streets were bought and a brick building begun in June, 1872. The building was completed and occupied by the following January. Like most all churches, this one was finished with a great debt hanging over it. Financial difficulties compelled the church to give up its building. At that time the Cumberland Presbyterian church had a frame church building at the corner of Franklin and Illinois Streets. Arrangements were made for the exchange of this building for the Baptist church building, the Cumberland Presbyterians paying \$1,650 additional. The exchange was made in December, 1877.

The financial loss which had been sustained was very discouraging, but the members began to plan and hope for better things, and by 1896 their hopes were realized. Two lots were bought at the corner of Washington and Marion Streets, and a fine brick building was erected thereon. The church was occupied in November, 1897, but it was not dedicated until some time later because all the indebtedness was not covered by subscriptions at the time it was completed. The total cost of the building and lots was \$8,600. The pastor at the time was Rev. S. H. Morgan, to whom the congregation ascribed a great deal of the credit for the success of the undertaking.

This building was burned on Sunday, January 9, 1910. The evening services had begun when it was discovered that the building was on fire. The congregation was immediately dismissed, and in an hour nothing but the walls remained.

Arrangements were immediately made for the use of the First Presbyterian church building across the street from the post office, until the burned building could be rebuilt. The work on the reconstructed building was completed in February, 1911, and was dedicated on the 22nd of that month by Rev. W. J. Williamson of St. Louis. Some changes were made in the plans of the old building by way of making it larger and arranging for some extra accommodations. The cost of rebuilding was about \$12,000, all of which was covered by subscriptions some days before the dedication.

The pastors since the reorganization of the church have been:

1868-70—J. H. Pool.	1893-96—S. H. Morgan.
1870-78—J. H. Terrill.	1897-01—M. A. Simmons.
1878-80—J. C. Shipp.	1901-02—O. M. Brownson.
1880-87—W. E. Chambliss.	1903-06—H. A. Weeks.
1887-90—Ray Palmer.	1906-09—H. J. Everly.
1891-92—W. H. Sawyer.	1909-11—W. H. Stone.
1892-93—W. S. Walker.	

The Missouri Baptist Association has convened at least once in Kirksville, and that was in October, 1898.

NOVINGER. The Baptist Church of Novinger has a unique history among the churches of the county. It was organized by Rev. Joe P. Jacobs in the winter of 1901-02, as the result of a series of revival meetings which he conducted in a Gospel Car called "The Messenger of Peace," sent out by the American Baptist Publication Society. This car was fitted up with pulpit, chairs, organ and other equipment of a chapel, and was sent from place to place to carry on revival meetings

and organize Baptist churches. It stood on a switch in Novinger for some weeks and the meetings held in it were well attended. A Baptist society of fifteen or twenty members was organized at the close of the meetings and a church building erected in 1902.

The pastors have been:

1902-04—J. Frank Moore.	1908-09—A. R. Jones.
1905— —C. M. Benight.	1909-11—C. C. Cunningham.
1905-08— — Whittenbraker.	

For the past two years the church has been able to employ a pastor who gives his entire time to the work there. It also has two lady missionaries who are busy ministering to those in need of their assistance in Novinger and the mining camps near by.

MILLARD.—In 1860 there was organized the Dover Baptist Church among the people living on the east fork of the Chariton south of Kirksville. Among the members were the Musicks, Ryans, Cunninghams, and Costellos. Shortly after the town of Millard was laid out this society removed to that place and was known as the Millard Baptist Church. By 1890 the society was disbanded, part of the membership going to La Plata and part to Kirksville.

Besides the Baptist churches that have been described, there are several others in the county concerning which no data have been secured. Of these three are in Clay township; one at Sperry, another is in the southwest corner (Hazel Green), and the third is in the southeast corner. There is one at old Wilsontown in Wilson township, and another called Morris Church in southeastern Walnut.

E.—Baptist Church (Free Will).

The Baptist churches whose history has been outlined are Missionary Baptists, to distinguish them from Free Will Baptists. The distinctive difference between the two branches pertains to the communion: the former believes and practices close communion, the latter open communion.

There are at present at least four different congregations of Free Will Baptists in the county: Jewell, seven miles northwest of Kirksville; Connelville; Bethel, west of Connelville; and Sublette.

At one time a Free Will Baptist society existed in Kirksville. It was organized June 4, 1865, by Rev. J. H. Wesscher, with James Hayes, Phoebe Hayes, Wm. Smith, Jane Smith, Minemoh Smith, Mary Smith,

J. McMorrow, Eleanor Dennis, Charles Seoville, Nancy Seoville, Guy Chandler, Sarah Chandler, Eliza Middleton, H. Young, Mrs. W. N. Wesscher, Mary Jones, Cary Ferguson, Nell Matthews, Mrs. Dunham, and Jupiter Webb (a negro) as members. This society erected a church building on the site of the present Southern Methodist Church building, in May, 1865, and this is said to have been the first church building erected in the town. All church organizations had prior to this held their services in the court house or school houses.

Considerable efforts were made to make this part of the state as kind of center for Free Will Baptists. Rev. Wesscher, Immigration Agent for the Free Will Baptist Association of Adair and Schuyler Counties, sent out a circular letter in 1868, setting forth the advantages of this region and inviting people of his faith to come and settle here. He got in reply several letters from parties saying they were coming. It is evident, however, that a large number did not come, for after a few years more the church succumbed. The disbandment occurred in 1872, and the building was sold in 1875 to the Southern Methodists. When the latter got ready later on to build a brick building, they sold the one they had bought from the Baptists to a man named Bernard, who moved it away and used it up as fuel in burning brick.

The pastors during the period from 1868 to 1872 were J. H. Wesscher, — Cooley, D. C. Miller, and A. Sell.

F.—Christian Church or Disciples.

KIRKSVILLE.—The Christian Church in Kirksville has, according to tradition, a history reaching back to the winter of 1845-46. At that time E. H. Lossen and Jeremiah Prather organized a society in Kirksville, with the following persons as the original members: William Ivie, John Galyen, Nelson Grogan, Bartlett Asher, Arthusa Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. George Rice, Mr. and Mrs. John Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Linder, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Stacy Grogan, Mrs. Jacob Linder, Mrs. Andrew Linder, Isham B. Dodson, James Dodson, Nancy J. Dodson, Hulda Dodson, and Mary Sloan.

The society was thirty years in acquiring a church building of its own. Until the war broke out the court house was used; but after that was closed to all religious services, the members of this society met at different places until it was completely disorganized.

In 1865 the society was reorganized by Rev. D. M. Kinter. Revival meetings were held and about forty members were added. The question of a meeting house proved troublesome. It was not possible

to erect a suitable building and so arrangements were made for the use of a building known as the Cumberland Academy. This building had been started in 1860 by the Kirksville Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but owing to the outbreak of the war, work was suspended on it before it was finished. The Presbytery sold it in February, 1865 to D. S. Hooper, Samuel Reed, Jr., Nelson Grogan and Abraham Wolf. These men in turn sold it in March, 1865 for \$1,500 to a stock company composed of men who belonged to the newly reorganized Christian Church. This company offered the use of this building for church services to the church without charge. It is said that



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, KIRKSVILLE.

they had bought the building with the expectation that some day the church would buy it from them. But when it appeared the church did not intend doing this, the stock company began to look around for a renter. In February, 1867, they found one in the person of J. Baldwin of Indiana, who began in the fall of that year the North Missouri Normal School, which grew in three years and a half into the present State Normal School. The congregation continued apparently to hold services in this building after the Normal School opened up, down to at least January, 1871, when the school became a state institution. The

congregation seems then to have rented the Free Will Baptist church, which stood on the site of the present M. E. Church South. This was used until 1876.

In 1872 the church seems to have been thoroughly reorganized, with President J. Baldwin, A. J. Knight, John Richey, J. D. Gardner, and C. H. Dutcher as elders, and G. W. Edwards, L. D. Noblett and W. E. Coleman as deacons.

In 1876 the congregation erected a building on the site of the present Christian church. The lot had been purchased in 1871, but no efforts were made at erecting a building until September, 1875. This building was completed a few months later and dedicated on February 13, 1876, by Rev. Dr. Hobson of Canton. In 1900 this building was remodeled and a large wing was added to the south. The church was therefore rededicated on December 9, 1900, Elder J. H. Garrison of St. Louis, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The improvements cost \$6,500. On the day of dedication enough had not been subscribed by \$2,200 to cover this amount. At the morning service only \$1,700 was raised. The remaining deficit was secured by subscriptions at the night service. The dedicatory ceremony was celebrated in the afternoon at a general mass meeting of all the churches.

Trouble has arisen at least twice between the congregation and the pastors. In 1885 trouble arose between the elders and the pastor A. Russell. Three arbiters were called in to adjust matters and are said to have decided the trouble in favor of the pastor.

In 1906 there occurred a schism in the congregation owing to some differences of opinion regarding the pastor, G. W. Thompson. When he was asked to resign the faction that supported him withdrew and organized another congregation, which took the name of Central Christian Church. A lot was bought and preparations begun for erecting a church building. Services were held for a while in the Harrington Theater, with the Rev. Mr. Thompson as the pastor. But the attempt failed owing to the smallness of the congregation, and practically all the seceding faction returned to the original congregation in the course of a few years.

The records show that in 1872 the membership was 25; in 1884, 150; and in 1910, 600. The pastorate of U. M. Browder was marked by an unusually large increase in the membership. During his two years of service, 1889-91, 237 were added to the church, of which number 117 were baptized.

It has been impossible to secure the names of all the pastors. Of those who served prior to the war the following have been ascertained:

E. H. Lossen, Jeremiah Prather, Allen Wright, — White, A. P. Davis, Thos. Allen, Jacob Creath, and — Donan.

The pastors since 1865 and their terms of service as far as could be ascertained, are as follows:

1865-69—D. M. Kinter.	1885-89—Simpson Ely.
1869-70—E. C. Browning.	1889-91—U. M. Browder.
1870-72—J. A. Heddington.	1891-92—G. H. Laughlin.
1872— —C. P. Hollis.	1892-94—Davis Errett.
W. A. Northcutt.	1894-95—Sherman Kirk.
C. P. Hollis.	1895-99—Simpson Ely.
A. Russell.	1899-05—H. A. Northcutt.
S. H. Hedrix.	1905-06—G. W. Thompson.
Geo. E. Dew.	1906-09—D. A. Wickizer.
J. C. Reynolds.	1909-11—E. J. Willis.
1884-85—J. W. Davis.	

BRASHEAR.—The Christian Church in Brashear was established in 1890, through the efforts of a few of that denomination who had come to that place and had not affiliated with any other church. They called in help, and through the assistance of Evangelists J. M. Hoffman and P. D. Holloway, succeeded in getting an organization effected. From 1890 to 1897 the congregation met in other churches, school house or hall. In 1896 the Brashear Academy building which had just been abandoned for school purposes, was bought and remodeled, and in the next year was dedicated. Rev. W. A. Hamilton was pastor at the time.

The pastors have been as follows:

1890-91—J. C. McQuary.	1901-02—R. A. Martin.
1891-92—J. C. Rick.	1902-04—D. R. Kenter.
1892-93—A. D. Veatch.	1905-07—J. L. Hollowell.
1893-94—B. F. Huthutt.	1908-09—C. E. Hunt.
1893-97—W. A. Hamilton.	1910-11—J. E. Hollowell.
1897-98—A. D. Clark.	

The membership at the time of organization, 1890, was ten. At present it is about one hundred.

GIBBS.—The Christian Church at Gibbs was organized March 1, 1905, by Elder J. L. Hollowell, with a charter membership of twenty-six. For the first two months the congregation used a store building, and then rented a hall which was used for two years. A church building was then begun and was used in an unfinished condition for about two years. It was completed and dedicated by Elder E. M. Richmond

on August 29, 1909. The building is a very neat village church, better by far than the usual village churches

The pastors have been: J. L. Hollowell, D. M. Kinter, C. E. Hunt, and J. M. Harris. The membership is now sixty-two.

ILLINOIS BEND.—The Illinois Bend Christian Church was organized by Elder J. W. Davis on November 28, 1885, with seventeen charter members. The building they use is nominally a Union church which was built in 1884. Four denominations were interested in erecting it, but the only one that has grown and prospered is the Christian Church, so that the members of that congregation practically own it. They own the furniture and repair the building. The membership has grown until it is about 150 at present.

Besides J. W. Davis, J. M. Smith, H. R. Trickett, L. H. Harboard, A. Munyon, J. L. Hollowell, have served as pastors. The present pastor is J. Morgan Harris.

There is a Christian Church at Star, but no facts concerning it are available.

G.—Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

KIRKSVILLE.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kirksville was organized on May 25, 1846, by Rev. James Dysart, with J. T. Smith, David James, Elmer James, G. E. Bushnell and Helen Bushnell as members. The initiative in this was taken by David James and J. T. Smith. Both of these men had belonged to the Eldad Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Randolph County, and after getting in Adair County they decided to organize a church of that denomination in their new home. They interested Geo. E. Bushnell and his wife, who moved from Ohio to their neighborhood in 1845, in their plans, and though the Bushnells had been Methodists in Ohio, they decided on reading the confession of faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, they could join James and Smith in organizing a church of that faith. Word was sent to Rev. James Dysart of College Mound, Mo., and on his coming up the work of organization was effected in the original court house of Adair County, which stood on the northwest corner of the square where the National Bank of Kirksville now stands.

The membership grew very slowly, and of course the society was too weak to have a regular circuit rider. Visiting preachers afforded all the preaching that was done for many years. Among these were B.

College Mound. The revivals which came the following year added over one hundred to the membership. During the year, Prof. W. P. Nason and several others left the Presbyterian Church and joined the Cumberland Presbyterians because they could no longer support certain doctrines upheld by that church.

The year 1877 seems to mark considerable prosperity on the part of this congregation. The finances were such as to enable the church to employ the entire services of their pastor, J. B. Mitchell, and in December of that year they bought the building which the Baptists had built in 1872 on the corner of McPherson and High Streets, giving in exchange therefor their building on Franklin Street and \$1,600 in addition, \$1,000 of which was given by W. T. Baird. This building was repaired and dedicated July 7, 1878, by Rev. D. E. Bushnell of San Jose, California. Services had been held in it, however, with the exception of a short time when closed for repairs, ever since it had been acquired the preceding December. This building was repaired several times during the eighties, but it was found desirable to remodel and enlarge it in 1897. It was rededicated on December 12 of that year by Dr. W. H. Black, President of Missouri Valley College. There were present at the service two of the former pastors, G. W. Sharp and J. B. Mitchell, and also W. P. Nason, who supplied the church as preacher for a short time in the early seventies. The building committee reported the expenditure of over \$6,000 in the remodeling of the church and the collection of the entire amount pledged to cover the expenditures except \$15. Rev. M. W. Pressly was pastor at the time.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church was celebrated by special services on October 4, 1896. In the morning a special sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Sharp, one of the early pastors, and the communion was administered by Rev. J. B. Mitchell, another one of the early pastors. In the evening a program of a more varied and historical character was rendered. One of the most interesting features was that of the roll call of the first five members of 1846. As the names of these persons were called, Dr. Mitchell responded with a brief character sketch of each. Mr. W. T. Baird also read letters from John T. Smith, Geo. E. Bushnell and D. E. Bushnell. The first two were among the five original members, and their letters were in reference to the invitation to be present at the anniversary exercises. Before the anniversary came, Mr. Smith had died. D. E. Bushnell was the son of Geo. E. Bushnell, and had joined the church here in 1857. He afterwards entered the ministry and became one of the strongest preachers in that denomination in the entire country.

In 1906 the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Presbyterian united, and have ever since remained as one congregation. A full account of this will be given in the section dealing with the Presbyterian church.

The Kirksville Cumberland Presbyterian church entertained the McAdow Synod at least once. In October, 1877, that Synod held its annual session in Kirksville. At that time there were three different Synods in the state of Missouri. In 1885, however, all these were united into one Synod, which was thereafter known as the Synod of Missouri. This Synod convened at least once in Kirksville, and that was in October, 1901.

The pastors from the time they were first employed down to the suspension during the war, were:

1854-57—S. C. Davidson.

1857-61—J. E. Sharp.

The pastors since the reorganization were:

1868-70—G. W. Sharp.

1893-96—J. M. McKnight.

1870-71—W. P. Nason.

1896-97—M. W. Pressly.

1871-75—G. W. Sharp.

1898-06—W. L. Darby.

1875-93—J. B. Mitchell.

As far as is known, Dr. Mitchell's term of service as pastor in Kirksville is longer than that of any other pastor in the town. When he withdrew from active service in 1893 the Ministers' Alliance of the city expressed their appreciation of his labors in fitting resolutions.

Mr. W. T. Baird was clerk of the session continuously from 1868 to the time of the union in 1906.

MOUNT MORIAH.—Two miles southwest of Novinger stands the Mount Moriah Presbyterian church, formerly a Cumberland Presbyterian church. This was built in 1891 at about the same time the Methodist church north of Novinger was erected. It seems that this Mount Moriah church was the result of the failure to make the Methodist church north of Novinger a union church. Prominent among those who opposed a union church and favored separate churches, was G. W. Novinger, to whom it was largely due that the Mount Moriah church was organized and the building erected.

MULBERRY.—The Mulberry Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized March 11, 1886, by Rev. J. B. Kelso, with an original membership of about twenty-five. A house of worship was erected at once in section 11, township 63, range 16, near the town of Fegley.

CONCORD.—The Concord Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized some time during the eighties, but no further information has been secured.

Besides these four Cumberland Presbyterian churches which have been described, there were several others which lived for a short time. Among them were those of Fairview, Troy Mills, Salt River, New Hope, Pleasant View, and perhaps others.

All the churches in existence in 1906 went into the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Northern Presbyterian Church, so that they are all now Presbyterian societies.

H.—Presbyterian Church.

KIRKSVILLE.—The First Presbyterian Church of Kirksville was organized in 1859 by the Revs. H. P. S. Willis and Andrew Greenlee of the Palmyra Presbytery, with fifteen members. John Baird, Sr., W. P. Nason, and J. H. Myers were chosen as ruling elders. The preaching for the first year was done by visiting preachers, among whom were Rev. Willis. In 1860 Rev. Cameron supplied the pulpit, and continued through the year until the fall when, owing to the war, all religious services were suspended. Up to this time all the services had been held in Prof. Nason's school house, which stood on the corner of Buchanan and Florence Streets.

In the fall of 1865 an effort at a reorganization of the society was made, with Rev. James as supply preacher, but matters apparently did not go well. In June, 1866, Rev. J. S. Bryant and Rev. George Van Emman effected an organization that has remained permanent. The society started out with twenty-two members, and with Rev. Boyd as pastor. The following were the members at the time: Benjamin Prior, Rachel Prior, W. P. Nason, J. H. Uber, Chloe Uber, B. N. Uber, Jane Uber, George Frankenburg, Lucinda Frankenburg, Ella Harris, R. Voorhies, Sidard Naylor, Eliza Voorhies, Alexander Cross, Martha Cross, Mary Cross, Catherine Powell, J. P. Beatty, Deborah Pierce, David Baird, Catherine Baird, and E. J. Boyd. Benjamin Prior, W. P. Nason, and George Frankenburg were elected ruling elders.

Plans were soon made for a church building, but it was not until 1869 that they were realized. Meanwhile, services were held in the old Cumberland Academy in 1865-66; in Sherwood's Hall in 1866-67, and in the Baptist church in 1867-68. Work on the new building began in May, 1868, and was completed in June, 1869, at a cost of \$4,000.

posed by Rev. J. S. Boyd, the first pastor after the reorganization in 1866, was sung by their congregation. This building, which is still standing, cost \$10,000. The equipment included a fine pipe organ. Rev. M. H. Bradley was pastor at the time.

In 1906 the Cumberland Presbyterian and First Presbyterian churches in Kirksville were united. This was in pursuance of the action taken by the General Assemblies of the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Northern Presbyterian Churches, and ratified by the Presbyteries of those two denominations.

The way towards an amiable union of the local churches was opened by the resignation of Rev. W. L. Darby, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, just at the time the organic union of the two denominations had been ordered. The first step taken was an invitation issued to the Cumberland Presbyterian church by the Presbyterian church to join them in their services. The invitation was accepted and a tentative union was accepted for six months. During these six months the services were held in the Presbyterian Church. At the end of that time the question as to whether the union should become permanent was voted upon by the congregations separately, and it was carried almost unanimously. It was decided then to hold the services thereafter in the old Cumberland Presbyterian church building. Rev. W. C. Templeton was pastor at the time of the union and has been ever since.

The Presbyterian Synod of Missouri has convened in Kirksville at least three times: in October, 1874; in October, 1888, and in October, 1909.

Two Mission Sunday Schools were organized in 1909 by this church. One is located on Centennial Avenue and the other on West Patterson Avenue. These are the only Mission Sunday Schools in Kirksville at present.

The pastors of this church since its reorganization have been as follows:

1868-85—J. S. Boyd.	1889-99—M. H. Bradley.
1885-87—G. W. Williamson.	1900-01—J. A. Smith.
1887-89—F. R. Farrand.	1901-11—W. C. Templeton.

MILLARD.—The Presbyterian Church at Millard was organized in June, 1870, by Rev. J. S. Boyd of Kirksville. Its original membership seems to have been made up of persons who had belonged to the Kirksville congregation, but who desired a separate organization in the neighborhood where they lived. The original members were: Mary Barr, Agnes Barr, Samuel Barr, John Calvin, Mary Dean, R. P. Elliott,

Nancy Elliott, M. B. Foncannon, Julia S. Foncannon, David Grant, Caroline Grant, Eliza Grant, and Mary Long. In 1873-74 a church building was erected at a cost of \$1,000. For twenty years or more the Kirksville pastor served this congregation at least once a month.

I.—Episcopalian Church.

KIRKSVILLE.—Trinity Protestant Church was organized about 1870. Episcopal services had been held occasionally in time prior to that year. A Rev. Mr. Striker is mentioned as having held such services in March, 1869, but nothing was done until 1870 towards definite organization. The work of organization seems to have been done by Rev. Benjamin Sheetz and Rev. Ethelbert Talbot. The latter was then rector at Macon and has long been Bishop. Among the original members were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strong, Mr. Strong's mother, Mrs. J. M. De France, Mr. and Mrs. John Scovern, Mrs. F. A. Grove, G. W. Browning, J. C. Thatcher, Alanson Morris, and Mrs. J. A. Hope. Services were held in different places, such as the old Normal School building (the former Cumberland Academy) and Trueman's Hall. In 1870 the present frame church building was erected on Mulanix and Harrison Streets. It cost \$1,200, and the seating and other equipment \$300 more. The task of raising the money fell chiefly on Mrs. De France and Mrs. Scovern. The lot was donated by G. W. Browning. The stained glass windows were put in in 1894, the gift of Rev. Mr. Canfield, a former pastor. The congregation has always been weak. At different times additional strength has been attained through temporary increases in the membership, but there has been no permanent growth in all these years.

Among those who have served as rectors were:

Benjamin Sheetz.	1888—	—C. H. Canfield.
— Charles.	1892—	— Aiken.
1874-78—R. E. Huntingdon.	1897-00—	F. N. Chapman.
Peter Wager.		J. M. McBride.
1878— Robert Talbot.		G. W. Preston.
Frank Henry.		Frank Hallam.
1886-87— Love.	1907-08—	R. K. Tucker.
1887-88—Carroll M. Davis.	1908-10—	F. N. Chapman.

J.—Catholic Church.

ADAIR.—The Adair parish has a history running back about forty-five years. It may be properly considered as a branch of the Edina parish. For some years prior to the civil war, Catholics from Ohio began to settle in and around Edina, Knox County, and very soon a strong Catholic church was organized there. In a few years this Catholic settlement began to spread westward from Edina, a few Catholic families settling in Clay township, Adair County. The situation was seized upon by Father McNamee, then assistant parish priest at Edina. He interested about a half dozen Catholic families living in Clay township and nearby in Knox County, in making a start towards founding a Catholic church, and he arranged to celebrate mass at the home of Daniel McGonigle, and continued to hold services there occasionally until a church building was erected. From this small beginning the congregation was established and has gradually grown until it now numbers about 428 souls, representing ninety families. Something like forty other families have migrated to other places, so that if all had remained the membership now would be much larger than it is. About one-half of the congregation live in Knox County, and some live in Schuyler and Scotland Counties.

When the time came to establish a separate parish a large missionary district was laid off, which included the territory from Memphis to the Chariton River, and from Macon to the Iowa line. Within this mission district were Memphis and the Mudd settlement, seven miles north of Downing. To get matters well organized and prepare the way for a regular pastor, priests were sent at intervals from St. Louis by Archbishop Kendrick. Among these first priests thus sent were Fathers Madden and Daley in the early seventies. But they were not assigned to this work for more than a few months. When they were not in the field the priests at Edina cared for the work.

There have been practically only two resident pastors since the church was regularly established. The first was Father Ryan who served from about 1877 or 1878 to 1888; the second, Father J. O'Shea, who succeeded Father Ryan and has been in continuous service ever since. Prior to Father Ryan the officiating priests who came from Edina held services only once a month at least. Father Ryan and Father O'Shea have been able to give all their time to the work. Mass is said every Sunday morning at 8 and 10:30 o'clock, and on week days at 8 a. m.

In 1904 the original church building was moved to another site and the construction of the present building was begun. The dedication of



CATHOLIC CHURCH, ADAIR.

the new building took place on June 15, 1905 with Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis officiating. It cost, completely furnished, \$10,000 and is by far the prettiest country church in this part of the state. The original building will some day be used as a convent, as the parish contemplates establishing a parochial school in the near future.

KIRKSVILLE.—The Kirksville Catholic church was organized in the fall of 1888 by Father O'Shea, priest at Adair. There were just a few Catholic families in Kirksville and the adjoining country, who were so situated as to be unable to take advantage of the Catholic services at Adair, and though the field was not promising, Father O'Shea was interested in it and succeeded in getting a church started. He made arrangements for monthly services in the Masonic Hall, and then labored zealously in getting a church building erected. Two lots were secured in the Fout and Ellison addition to the town of Kirksville in August, 1892. The contract for the building was let to Thos. Earhart for \$3,400. The building was completed in due time and was dedicated on Sunday, July 2, 1893.

The dedication was the occasion for a big demonstration. Special trains were run into Kirksville from Moberly, Trenton and Edina. It is estimated that 1,500 came from outside towns, Edina sending the largest delegation. The sermon was preached by Father Moeller of St. Louis.

The church was richly decorated with votive offerings from all over the country. In the early nineties people came to Kirksville in large numbers for osteopathic treatment at the hands of Dr. A. T. Still, many of whom were Catholics. Many of these Catholics who were benefited by Dr. Still's treatments left some expression of their gratitude in the shape of votive offerings. Among these offerings were a statue of the Sacred Heart, a costly crucifix, and an altar. When the building was destroyed by the great cyclone of April 27, 1899, only three of these offerings were saved. They are in the present church.

Concerning the effort to get a Catholic church started in Kirksville, Father O'Shea has expressed in a letter to the author, his appreciation of the assistance of Mr. John L. Porter of Kirksville, in the following words: "The church at Kirksville owes its existence to John L. Porter. No Catholic was ever kinder to a priest than he was to me, though he did not belong to the Catholic church nor had he any personal interest. He gave me the use of the court house (that is, the old Masonic Hall) to say mass once a month; he went with me to solicit subscriptions and gave generously himself. And it was he who

turned the first sod of earth for the foundation of the church building that we first had at Kirksville, as well as superintended the construction. Let the Catholics of Kirksville look upon Mr. Porter with deepest gratitude, and respect him and his always."

As has been said, this building was destroyed by the cyclone in 1899. This proved very trying upon Catholicism in Kirksville. It was six years before another building could be erected. The cornerstone of the new building was laid by Archbishop Glennon on April 14, 1905, while he was on his way to dedicate the new church at Adair; by June it was finished, and on June 15 it was dedicated. Father A. B. Gass was priest at the time.

There have been only two resident priests for the Kirksville church: Father A. B. Gass from 1903 to 1910; and Father Mercer since 1910. Father O'Shea conducted the occasional services from the time the first church was dedicated to its destruction, and Father Byrne of Edina conducted whatever services were held from 1899 to 1903.

NOVINGER.—The Catholic church at Novinger was organized by Father O'Hearn in April, 1901. He was at the time stationed at Milan, but he saw the opportunity which the field offered in Novinger and put himself enthusiastically back of the cause and succeeded in his undertaking. At that time a great many foreigners were coming into Novinger to work in the mines which were being opened on a large scale, and many of these foreigners were Catholics or were inclined towards Catholicism. Father O'Hearn realized what it meant to them and to the church to enter this field and possess it. He had been celebrating mass in Miner's Hall at Danforth prior to the big boom at Novinger, and as soon as the boom came, he arranged for Catholic services in the newly built K. P. Hall at Novinger. He, moreover, began planning for a church and succeeded in getting a lot at once. In 1902 he left, and Father Wm. McCormick succeeded. The work on the building was begun in October, 1902, but the dedication did not occur until October 18, 1905. The Right Rev. Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, dedicated the building.

The church has not been strong enough to maintain a priest all by itself. It is yet a mission, and is served once a month by a priest stationed at Milan. The original membership was 100; at present it is about 150.

The officiating priest have been:

1901-02—Father O'Hearn.	1906— —Father McClod.
1902-06— Father McCormick.	1906-10—Father Jermain.

K.—Miscellaneous Churches.

LUTHERANS.—As far as is known the Lutheran church has had only one congregation in the county, and that proved to be temporary. Some time in the fifties a group of Germans who settled in the neighborhood of what is now Novinger, organized this congregation. Prominent among these early members were Isaac Novinger, John Novinger, Henry Capps, Adam Shoop and Philip Shoop. The congregation was never strong enough to erect a church building. Rev. Crigler is remembered by many persons now in and around Novinger as one of the early Lutheran preachers who used to come from time to time and preach to the people. They usually spoke in German or Pennsylvania Dutch.

An attempt was made to organize a Lutheran church in Kirksville in 1886, but it never succeeded.

On the dissolution of the Lutheran congregation around Novinger in the seventies, the members went into the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches chiefly.

UNIVERSALISTS.—During the sixties and seventies there was a small but fairly active group of Universalists in the county. They are said to have organized on December 25, 1867. Very little is known of their organization. Preaching services were held in Kirksville from time to time. In March, 1875, arrangements were made by the Universalists with the trustees of the Baptist church to use their building, but it is said that Rev. Ray, the Baptist pastor, pocketed the key and would not allow the services to be held. Rev. W. L. Fletcher, a highly honored old settler, was among the leaders of this organization. The Universalist State Convention convened in Kirksville in November, 1876.

SWEDENBORGIANS.—In the seventies an effort was made to organize a Swedenborgian church in this county, but it failed. Chas. Patterson was the leading spirit in the movement.

SPIRITUALISM.—In the fall of 1874 a Spiritualistic circle was organized in this district by a Mrs. Mott. Many prominent citizens were interested in the circle, among whom were W. M. Gill, S. M. Pickler, F. A. Grove, and Miss Emma Coons. The active campaign carried on by this group, aided by some noted travelling lecturers, aroused the bitter opposition of a great many people in the community. The first quarterly meeting of the "North Eastern Missouri Association of Pro-

gressive Liberalists and Spiritualists" was held in Kirksville in November 1879.

As the result of the work done in the seventies, there has always been a small group of Spiritualists in the county.

SALVATION ARMY.—This religious organization seems to have appeared in the county first in 1894. Their work has been only spasmodic and temporary.

HOLINESS CHURCH.—The Church of God or Holiness Church, first appeared in Kirksville in 1882. In 1883 a big revival meeting was held, which resulted in a large number of converts, but most of them went back into the old churches. The few who remained steadfast built a church within the limits of Kirksville.

They renewed activity in 1894. There has recently arisen a schism in the ranks, which has ended in a law suit between the factions over the church property.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—This was organized in July, 1866, and held annual meetings until at least 1895, and may have held them later than that. The object of this association was to assist the American Bible Society in getting financial support and in distributing Bibles.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—There has been a County Sunday School Association since at least 1875. Annual meetings are held. Mr. S. S. McLaughlin has been more closely identified with this movement than any one else perhaps.

CHAPTER IX.

FRATERNAL, PATRIOTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ORDERS.

SECTION I.—FRATERNAL ORDERS.

A.—Masonic Order.

KIRKSVILLE.—The Masonic order in Kirksville includes two Lodges, one chapter and one commandery.

The first Lodge was organized under dispensation May 24, 1850, by A. D. Green, with Isham B. Dodson, W. M.; John Huston, S. W.; Calvin W. Hardin, J. W.; J. M. Huston, secretary; Samuel Withrow, treasurer; Wash. Conner, S. D.; Andrew Grist, J. D.; Wm. Ringo, steward and tyler. The first meetings were held in Dodson's log house, which stood on what is now South Osteopathy Avenue, directly west of the Normal School. This lodge was chartered as the Kirksville Lodge No. 128, A. F. and A. M., on May 8, 1851. By the time this charter was granted a large membership had been acquired. This lodge surrendered its charter in 1863.

Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. and A. M., was organized on May 26, 1864, and chartered June 30, 1864. In it were many of the Lodge No. 128 which had surrendered its charter the previous year. The charter members were: Napoleon Wilson, David Baird, Wm. F. Smith, James C. Smith, Washington Conner, David A. Ely, Sr., Wm. T. Porter, M. P. Hannah, John D. Foster, Wm. T. Baird, Richard M. Ringo, A. Lane Wood, John D. Stephens, John T. Smith, Abraham Wolf, John L. Porter, Grogan Nelson, Thos. C. Wilson.

This lodge organized a building association in 1872, which erected a three story brick building on the western end of the north side of the square. Ground was broken on July 15 and the cornerstone laid on August 1. The latter event was the occasion of a notable gathering of Masons from Iowa and from Macon and Schuyler Counties. The Masons met at ten o'clock at the Cumberland Presbyterian church and marched to the Masonic Hall site. After the stone was laid, they marched to the M. E. Church, where an address was given by John D. Vincil. A big basket dinner was indulged in at Wilson's Grove. The building when completed cost about \$15,000.

The Masons used the third floor of this building as their hall, and dedicated it on the morning of June 24, 1873. The dedication ceremony was conducted by John M. Oldham of Kirksville, and Rufus E. Anderson of Palmyra. After the dedication the Masons and their friends enjoyed a big basket dinner in the grove west of town. After dinner there was speaking in the grove by R. E. Anderson and Orr Root of Carrollton.

This building was completely burned to the ground on December 13, 1890. The lodge then secured quarters on the second floor of the building just east of the Savings Bank and retained them until it moved to its present quarters in the building on north Elson, just north of where the old Masonic Building had formerly stood.

Adair Lodge, No. 366, A. F. and A. M., was organized May 21, 1881, and was chartered the following October 31. The charter members were E. O. Gates, John Burton, F. A. Grove, John Miller, W. L. Fletcher, R. H. Browne, H. F. Millan, D. C. Pierce, B. F. Lamkin, B. F. Henry, and R. M. Ringo. Only three of these are still living—H. F. Millan, B. F. Lamkin and B. F. Henry. This lodge used the Masonic Hall with the other lodge until the building was burned in 1890. It then used the same quarters as the other lodge on the south side of the square and remained there until October, 1910, when the present quarters in the Foster building on Washington Street one block east from the square, were occupied.

Caldwell Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M., was organized July 14, 1869, and chartered October 7, 1869. The charter members were: Wm. T. Baird, Washington Conner, D. A. Ely, Sr., Joseph Baum, Icabod Nagley, A. L. Shepherd, David Baird, Isham B. Dodson, George W. Browning, Alanson Morris, R. M. Ringo, Napoleon Wilson. At present the membership is 124.

Ely Commandery, No. 22, K. T., was organized December 12, 1872, and chartered October 7, 1873. The charter members were: P. K. Debble, David Baird, John L. Porter, R. M. Brashear, F. A. Grove, D. P. Harris, W. R. Parsons, E. D. C. Shortridge, John J. Spencer, D. A. Ely, Sr., J. Q. Adams, E. J. Brown, A. F. Chadwick, W. M. Gates, A. J. Knight, R. L. Sharp, Thomas Shortell, H. L. Turner. Its membership is about 100.

The Masonic Orders of Kirksville have laid the cornerstones of a number of public buildings in the town. Among them the main building of the State Normal School (now called Baldwin Hall) in 1871; Science Hall of the Normal School, 1905; M. E. Church South, 1882; Masonic Hall, 1891; and Smith's Business College, 1883. The Grand Lodge of Missouri laid the Court House corner stone in 1896.

Kirksville Chapter, No. 184, Order of Eastern Star, was chartered August 31, 1901. The charter members were: Mrs. Orabella Goben, Jessie L. Thatcher, Mrs. Jennie Marks, Miss Linie Deaton, Mrs. Willa Wilkes, Mrs. Alice Pierce, Mrs. S. T. McKinney, Mrs. Lillie Wilson, Miss Alta M. Ringo, Mrs. Evaline Clark, Mrs. A. Goldberg, Miss Allie Pollock, Mrs. Hattie L. Grassle, Miss Lena Wilkes, Mrs. Laura M. Purl, Mrs. M. E. Porter, Mrs. Susan L. Keith, Mrs. Julia Dockery, M. G. Deaton, H. B. Purl, J. W. Martin, J. H. Holton, G. A. Goben, J. L. Porter, R. M. Ringo, and Harry Marks.

BRASHEAR.—Paulville Lodge, No. 319, A. F. and A. M., was organized at Paulville on June 14, 1869, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri on May 6, 1869. The charter was granted October 12, 1869. The charter members were: S. N. Holloway, L. S. Musick, R. M. Brashear, C. Patterson, W. B. Keller, D. C. Lord, J. L. Hickman. When the town of Brashear was laid out, Paulville moved to Brashear, and with it went the Paulville Masonic Lodge. A hall was secured and this was dedicated on December 27, 1875. In 1884 the lodge occupied the third story of the Brashear Academy building erected that year. In 1896 the Academy building was remodeled into a church and since that time the Masons have occupied other quarters.

There is a Masonic lodge at Novinger, but no information could be secured concerning it.

Northwestern Lodge, No. 88 (Colored), A. F. and A. M., of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota, was chartered August 23, 1878. It is still in existence.

B.—Odd Fellows.

KIRKSVILLE.—Adair Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 21, 1856, but who the charter members were is not known. The charter was pierced by a cannon ball during the battle of Kirksville on August 6, 1862, and was so soiled and mutilated as to make it impossible to decipher from it who the charter members were. Moreover, the early records of the lodge were so poorly kept that the lodge today knows practically nothing regarding its early membership.

At the time when the battle of Kirksville occurred the Odd Fellows were occupying quarters in the Linder building, a three story frame, on the southeast corner of the square, where Myers Bros. shoe store

now stands. This room had been used since 1858 and continued to be used until 1871, when the lodge arranged for new quarters by adding a third story to the building built by Mr. Tuttle on the southwest corner of the square. For twenty years the lodge used these quarters. In 1892 the Good Templars' Hall, which was in the third story of the building adjoining the Odd Fellows on the south was bought and the partition wall between the two halls was taken out. This gave the lodge the comfortable quarters which they have used ever since. The dedication of the newly enlarged hall, which occurred on December 14, 1892, was the occasion for a big demonstration. The oration of the day was delivered by Past Grand Master Jewell of Carrollton. Visiting Odd Fellows from neighboring towns were present.

Adair Encampment, No. 44, was chartered May 24, 1869, but the charter was surrendered in 1909.

The Kirksville Rebecca Lodge was chartered May 24, 1889. Before that the Rebecca degree had been conferred on several women in the open Odd Fellows Lodge. At least two had the degree conferred upon them in February, 1859.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Missouri convened in Kirksville May 14-17, 1906. The sessions were held in the Normal School chapel. Mr. Hiram Lloyd of St. Louis, was Grand Master at the time.

BRASHEAR.—Brashear Lodge, No. 522, I. O. O. F., was organized January 15, 1896, by H. S. Carnes, Grand Master, of Trenton, Mo. The charter members were: C. A. Chadwick, E. W. McDermit, Joe Rainier, J. J. Mitz, Colonel Vawter, W. T. Boone, M. B. Sherwood, W. S. Vawter, H. H. Barnhart. The founding of this lodge was the occasion of a large gathering of Odd Fellows from nearby places, thirty-five coming from Kirksville, fifteen from La Plata, twelve from Hurdland, and two from Novelty. The organization was effected in the afternoon, and at night three members were admitted by card and twelve by initiation. This made the membership twenty-five to start with. The membership at present (1911) is 100; so far only one death has occurred in that number.

NOVINGER.—Novinger Lodge, No. 610, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 23, 1901. The charter members were: George E. Bates, S. A. Boltz, Henry Frankford, A. A. Hader, and W. E. Huff. The charter was surrendered, however, on February 18, 1911.

Besides the lodges just described, there are Odd Fellow lodges at Sperry (No. 553), at Connelsville (No. 668), and at Gibbs (No. 567.) But no information concerning them has been available.

C.—Knights of Pythias.

KIRKSVILLE.—Kirksville Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias, was organized on March 28, 1882, by Thomas R. Gelwicks, Gr. K. R. S. of Missouri, and was duly chartered on October 20, 1882. The charter members were as follows: J. W. Martin, J. R. Holmes, J. E. Pierce, G. W. McIntyre, J. W. Shryack, E. H. Rice, J. A. Tinsman, C. R. McDonald, W. H. Ivie, A. M. Smith, J. M. Wild, J. T. Earhart, W. L. Griggs, W. W. Fulkerson, A. B. Coffey, B. F. Heiny, J. D. Miller, J. L. Porter, C. A. Barnard, E. S. Link, J. W. Link, C. E. Markey, J. T. Atterbury, N. Wilson, J. S. Pool, R. Clark, Sr., J. W. Long, H. W. Spencer, J. L. Kemp, W. A. Fowler, Stanley Thompson, A. Solkey, C. A. Brown, D. D. Glenn, A. R. Morgan, G. S. Merritt, Porter Patten, H. C. Farrington, J. H. Nichols, C. B. Oldham, and M. A. Miller.

This lodge occupied the Odd Fellows lodge room for a while after it was organized. Subsequently it moved into its present quarters over the Kirksville Savings Bank. Its present membership is 250.

Apollo Division No. 12, Uniform Rank, K. of P., has been in existence for over twenty years.

NOVINGER.—Novinger Lodge, No. —, Knights of Pythias, was chartered October 18, 1900. The charter members were: Henry Frankford, John T. Novinger, John W. Cook, H. Shott, F. W. Closs, A. Steele, E. Doner, J. G. Vanlaningham, R. A. Carnes, J. W. Capps, C. Hennick, J. G. Strayer, U. B. Snyder, C. W. Rainwater, J. J. Bowen, Wm. Green, W. B. Evans, S. C. Gorrell, A. E. Hamilton, D. P. Shaver, Wm. Long, J. Siders, Jno. Black. The K. P. Hall was built in 1900, and has been used not only by this lodge but by other fraternal orders and by the various churches at different times.

There is a K. P. Lodge at Connelsville, but no information could be obtained regarding it.

D.—Elks.

KIRKSVILLE.—Kirksville Lodge, No. 464, B. P. O. E., was instituted on January 30, 1899. The instituting officers were from the St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, who came in a special car. The work of instituting the lodge was followed by a banquet. The charter is dated June 22,

1899, and contains the names of the following charter members: FRO. N. Chapman, E. T. Brewington, V. H. Greenwood, G. M. Laughlin, F. C. Miller, E. H. Bestman, C. B. Matthews, M. J. Maxwell, C. W. Adams, H. H. Straight, C. A. Hamilton, W. T. Stephenson, and Wm. Smith. This lodge has been particularly prosperous in the last few years. It erected a handsome club house on the corner of Elson and Jefferson streets in 1910, the formal opening of which took place on January 3, 1911. The cost of this building was about \$30,000. The



ELKS HOME, KIRKSVILLE.

first floor is given up to reception rooms, gaming rooms and the like; on the second floor are the offices and an immense lodge room which is arranged in a very artistic fashion. The charity work of this lodge is very extensive. For some years it has fixed up a Christmas tree in its rooms for the poor children of the town and thus gladdened the hearts of many of them by their generosity and sympathetic treatment.

Two of the members of this lodge are life members; they are F. N. Chapman and J. F. Eckert. Rev. Chapman was Grand Chaplain of the national organization one year.

E.—A. O. U. W.

KIRKSVILLE.—Milton Lodge, No. 103, A. O. U. W., was chartered February 1, 1879. Later the uniform rank of Select Knights was organized also. The order was a fraternal order, but it put special emphasis upon its benevolent insurance system. For some cause or other the insurance assessments began to be increased about fifteen years, and continued to go up more and more. The result was many members withdrew. The lodge in Kirksville has been defunct for five years or more.

Besides the A. O. U. W. there have been several other benevolent fraternal organizations represented in Kirksville. Among them were the Knights of Honor and the Knights of Maccabees. The former is known to have existed in 1882, and the latter in 1892, but as to how long they lasted and what they did, nothing further can be said.

SECTION II.—PATRIOTIC ORDERS.

A.—G. A. R.

KIRKSVILLE.—When the war closed there was a wide-spread desire to perpetuate the bonds of friendship and brotherly love which had been formed by comrades in arms. This desire gave rise to several organizations. Among these was the Union Soldiers' League. A league was partially formed in Kirksville in September, 1866, and Sergt. S. W. Williams was appointed to confer with the Secretary of State League. Capt. F. M. Shelton, Asst. Surgeon A. Douglas, Capt. E. O. Gates, H. G. Kernodle, D. S. Hooper, and S. W. Williams were the leaders in this movement.

The Union Soldiers' League, however, did not prosper. The Grand Army of the Republic proved to be the organization that enlisted the interest and support of the greatest number of Federal soldiers. The first post was organized at Decatur, Illinois in 1866.

Corporal Dix Post, No. I, Department of Missouri, G. A. R., was organized in 1866 or early in 1867, and was the first post organized in the state and is said to have been the first west of the Mississippi River. Dr. R. H. Browne and J. A. Gormly were among those instrumental in bringing about the organization of the post. The post lived but a short time, owing to the fact that politics got into it, as was the case with the organization nationally. By 1869 it was dead. The only surviving members of the original post, as far as is known, are Joseph D. Miller, now of Topeka, Kansas; Edward Ammerman of Lenore, California; and George F. Williams of Kirksville.

The post was named after Corporal Harvey Dix, of Company D, Third Iowa Infantry, who was killed in an engagement northeast of Kirksville on August 19, 1861. He was the first Union soldier to be killed within the limits of Adair County. An account of this event has already been given. The credit of suggesting this name for the post is said to belong to Joseph D. Miller, who was later sheriff of the county.

In 1882 the post was revived and mustered by Nat M. Gwynne, Assistant Adjutant General of the Missouri Department, with the fol-

lowing charter members: R. H. Browne, John Burton, W. J. Ashloe, J. H. Kinnear, J. W. Tinsman, G. F. Williams, R. G. Bielby, B. Heiny, John Shaver, J. A. Tinsman, Sanford Snyder, and A. D. Risko. By this time twenty-one other posts had been organized in the state so that the post number was now 22. The old name was retained.

The records show that an enrollment of 341 has been attained since the organization. But many of them have died, others moved away, and some dropped, so that at the present time there are only thirty members. The attendance at the meetings, however, is only about fifteen.

The post meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in the Grand Jury room, the use of which the county court has given to the post without charge. A few war relics have been placed in this room, and it is hoped to add to these so that a good museum may be formed.

The Post has always observed Memorial Day, and has not only decorated the graves of old Federal soldiers, but for many years it has also decorated the graves of the Confederates who were buried in the cemetery after the battle of Kirksville.

A few years ago a monument was erected over this grave, and a timely assistance was rendered by the Post in securing the funds for the purpose.

The cannon standing at the northeast corner of the court house square was placed there a year or two ago by the Post.

The Eighteenth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. of Missouri was held in Kirksville May 11-12, 1899.

BRASHEAR.—The Sergeant Ryan Post at Brashear was chartered October 6, 1884. The charter members were: M. A. Church, B. J. Hall, J. N. McCreary, J. S. McIntyre, B. W. Church, D. Y. Conkle, J. Z. Smith, W. H. Steele, W. H. Dunham, J. Hartsock, B. Pierce, I. Tuttle, J. F. Wise, J. Norris, and R. U. White. Exactly one hundred different names have been enrolled, but the present active membership is only seventeen.

Besides these posts at Kirksville and Brashear there have been three others at least: the Jas. A. Smith Post at Millard; the A. F. Hickman Post at Shibley's Point; and the Post at Sublette. No information concerning their organization or subsequent history has been secured, except that the post at Sublette was disbanded some year ago, and the membership was merged in the post at Kirksville.

Inasmuch as the G. A. R. was responsible for some of the County Soldiers' Reunions held in this county, it may be appropriate to give a brief account of them here.

For years county soldiers' reunions were held annually late in the summer; most of them were held in Kirksville. These reunions would include processions, camp fires, a good deal of speaking, and various kinds of amusements. The earliest reunion of which there is any record was held in 1868. An immense crowd attended. The chief event of the reunion was a sham battle in which many of the maneuvers of August 6, 1862 were reenacted. Major John A. Pickler superintended the battle. There was a good deal of political speaking both morning and afternoon. Among the speakers were Major Clements of Macon, Major Glaze of Macon, State Supt. T. A. Parker, and Major Williams. It seems that the political coloring given to this celebration made it unpopular, so that soldiers' reunions were not held any more for a long time. At least there is no mention of any in the newspapers until 1880.

Soldiers' Reunions seem to have been held annually during the eighties, but no one ever surpassed the one held in 1880. Moreover, complaints began to be made against the management; it was said that questionable side shows were permitted and that the accommodations were not adequate. Moreover, it cost a great deal of money to provide for the entertainment of the crowds that attended, and the cost fell pretty heavily upon the same men from year to year. For these reasons the reunions seem to have been discontinued after 1889.

The one held in 1885 was marked by the organization of an association of the survivors of the Twenty-Seventh Missouri Infantry and another for the Tenth Missouri Infantry. J. E. Pierce was President and J. H. Novinger, Secretary of the first; G. D. Gray was President of the second.

By 1880 something of the bitterness of feeling which the war had produced, began to wear away, and it was felt safe and desirable to hold a big reunion of the old soldiers. Extensive preparations were made for the event. They seem to have begun with the organization of an association of the survivors of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry who lived in Adair County. This was done in December, 1879. S. M. Crawford was made President of this organization and T. J. Dockery, Secretary. Companies C, F, G, H, I and M were represented by the members. The following April a Union Veterans Association was formed at Kirksville and committees were appointed to arrange for the reunion. A camp ground was laid out along the northwestern edge of the town, and hundreds of tents pitched there for the accommodation of the old soldiers.

The crowning feature of the reunion was the sham battle. Supplies from the government were secured, so that the men engaged it had uniforms, arms, and other equipment very much as in real war life.

In 1889 a movement was started to form an association of the survivors of the Thirty-Ninth Missouri Infantry. It was occasioned by the accidental meeting one day of eight of the survivors in front of the court room. These eight were Otis Miller, Egbert Polley, John Broadbent, Jerome B. Greenslate, Thos. J. Spencer, Valentine Judd, John Calhoun and W. B. Deaton. A call was made for all the survivors to meet and form an organization, but it is not known what became of the matter.

SONS OF VETERANS--A chapter of the Sons of Veterans was organized here several years ago, and after it lapsed it was reorganized, but as yet enough interest has not been manifested to keep it going.

B.—Women's Orders.

W. R. C.--The Woman's Relief Corps of Kirksville was organized on April 30, 1885, with sixty-six charter members. The first President was Mrs. Julia E. Dockery, and the first Secretary was Mrs. Mary Sparling. The membership reached the ninety mark at one time.

U. D. C.--The United Daughters of the Confederacy of Kirksville effected an organization on August 8, 1891. Mrs. B. P. Gentry was the first President. The society did not flourish, as there were very few women who were eligible who would take an interest in it.

D. A. R.--The Ann Haynes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Kirksville was organized on February 9, 1900. The charter members were Minnie Brashear, Roma Brashear, Mary Edith Campbell, Mrs. Adah Caskey Cockrell, Mrs. Ruby Bowen Cook, Mrs. Louisa Taylor Gerdine, Mrs. Sarah Trowbridge Hall, Mrs. Katherine Harrington Swaney, Mrs. Blanche Still Laughlin, Mrs. Flora T. Mason, Mrs. Charlotte O'Neill, Clara O'Neil, Clara Brown Spence, Mrs. Quintilla Haynes Ringo, Alethea Ringo, Mrs. Eugenia Ringo, Moorman, Mrs. Ethel Ringo Weatherly.

The duties of this chapter include an annual visit to the graves of the two Revolutionary soldiers buried in Adair County, at which time these graves are cleaned and decorated with flags and flowers, the preservation of historical relics and the location of places connected with the Revolution.

was buried in the Cain-Collett cemetery, six miles west of Kirksville.

For years and years nothing marked their graves. However, in 1890 a monument was erected at the grave of Lay, and in 1891 one was placed at the grave of Fletcher. These were provided for through the generosity of the public-spirited citizens of the county. Most of the work in securing the funds and enlisting the interest of the people was done by Mr. R. M. Ringo. It seems as though he knew of only one Revolutionary soldier buried in the county when he began the work hence only one monument was erected at first, that over Lay's grave. In fact, the popular notion then was that Lay was the only Revolutionary soldier buried in the county. When, however, he learned of the second one, Fletcher, he took up the task of securing a monument for his grave and got the matter under way by calling a number of citizens together on July 28, 1891. At this meeting an executive committee, of which he was chairman, was appointed, and the work was carried through successfully and without delay.

The unveiling of these monuments was marked by a good deal of ceremony. The monument over Lay's grave was unveiled on October 10, 1890. A large crowd of people gathered from Kirksville and other parts of the county, though the rain kept many more from coming. The oration of the day was pronounced by President J. P. Blanton. Addresses were also made by Mr. G. M. McGuire and Capt. Jas. Berry. The inscription on the monument was: "In Memory of Thomas Lay, a Revolutionary Soldier, Died about 1845, Aged about 90 yrs. Erected by the Citizens of Adair Co., Mo., in 1890."

The unveiling of the Fletcher monument occurred on August 30, 1891. A large crowd was in attendance. Addresses were made by Prof. G. H. Laughlin, Prof. B. P. Gentry, I. B. Dodson, Wm. Fletcher and Rev. Lagle. The inscription on the monument was: "James Fletcher, a Revolutionary Soldier, Born Apr. 29, 1758, Died Sept. 27, 1845. Rest Soldier, Rest. Thy warfare's o'er."

SECTION III.—INDUSTRIAL ORDERS.

A.—The Grange.

In 1873 the Grange movement struck the county. "The Patron of Husbandry," the official name of what was commonly called the Grange, was a secret society which had been founded in Washington in 1867. The objects of the society were to remove the restraints and burdens imposed on agriculture by the commercial class, railroads and

anal companies, and to eliminate the expense caused by middle men in the distribution of finished products from the manufacturer to the consumer. The dissatisfaction with the conditions just after the war which were marked by low wages and high prices of machinery and other things a farmer would have to buy, led to efforts to change them. The Grange came into being as one of these agents that were to right some of the wrongs in the conditions of the times. It proposed to purchase machinery and other things on the co-operative plan and thus dispense with the middlemen's profits. But it was not intended to be a commercial organization only; it was to have social and literary features also.

It spread rapidly throughout the country, especially in the northern states. By 1873 it had been established in twenty-two states.

In March, 1873, two Adair County men were appointed as special deputies to prosecute the work of organizing granges in this and surrounding counties. They were Dr. Wm. Gates and John M. Oldham. By that time two granges had been organized in the county. These were at Kirksville and Sublette. Within a year later there were nineteen granges in all in the county. They were Kirksville, Enterprise, Oak Grove, Victory, Millard, Rural Dell, Paulville, Blanket Grove, Walnut, Prairie Bend, Liberty, Wellington, Illinois Bend, Spring Valley, Green Morris, Fabius, Hazel Green, Williams, and Nineveh.

County Grange organization had been effected on July 12, 1873, with John S. Erwin as President and Chas. Patterson as Secretary.

The constitution of the County Grange set forth as the object of the organization the facilitation of the transaction of business in buying, selling, and shipping for members of the subordinate granges represented by delegates in the county grange. Its main provisions were:

1. The members shall consist of delegates from the subordinate granges, so that each grange shall have at least two delegates, one of whom shall be a matron. If any subordinate grange shall have over sixty members it shall have an additional delegate for every thirty members above the original sixty.

2. The officers of the Grange shall be Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Gate Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, and Lady Assistant Steward. They shall be elected annually in August.

3. Regular meetings shall be held in Kirksville on the first Monday of each month.

4. The Executive Committee shall consist of five men, elected at the same time as the officers. They shall be on the alert to devise means

for the advancement of the interests of the whole order, procure favorable terms and proposals for buying and selling for the Patrons, and submit the same to the County Grange. They shall exercise a general supervision over such proposals as may be accepted by the grange.

Other articles provided for dues and amendments, and a set of by-laws governed the order of business, penalties and forfeitures.

The County Grange held several picnics and other social gatherings. Among the latter was the famous New Year's dinner at Judge Erwin's on January 1, 1874.

The County Grange adopted resolutions at different times on such subjects as transportation, encouragement of industry, relief of the people, national banks, tariff, and the like, the general tenor of which one might easily guess. Sometimes it took up local matters and resolved against this, that and the other. For example, it condemned the Board of Regents of the Normal School for appropriating \$500 from a left-over fund to President Baldwin, and it condemned the appointment of Hooper, Oldham and De France as regents and called on them to resign.

A storehouse was built in Kirksville in 1876. This was a 30x70 foot building, two stories high, and stood near the junction of the O. K. and Wabash railroads. The meetings of the county grange were held thereafter in this warehouse.

A co-operative store was established in 1878. The warehouse and store were to facilitate the scheme for getting better prices for farm products and cheapening the prices of things that must be purchased. But as most such schemes go, they did not work, and in the course of a short time they were abandoned.

Prominent among those who were leaders in the grange movement in the county were Judge Erwin, Chas. Patterson, Dr. A. H. John, John M. Oldham, Dr. Wm. Gates, and J. D. Stephens.

About 1889 there began what was known as the Farmers' and Laborers' Union. This was in one respect a revival of the Grange. The Grange has kept up its organization to the present, but it has been in these latter years more of an insurance company than anything else. The Grange as an organization to level prices and secure financial favors for its members passed away by the early eighties. The Farmers' Union or Alliance may be taken as a revived form of the Grange. It should be noted here that the association of the Grange and the Greenback Party, and of the Farmers' Union and the Populist Party is not by any means accidental. While the Grange and the Farmers' Union were not allowed by their constitutions to have anything to do with politics, they had great indirect, if not direct, influence upon the political development of their times.

B.—Labor Organizations.

As far as the available records go, the first labor organization was the Mechanics' Union, which was organized on January 4, 1870, at Kirksville, with T. M. Potter, President and J. J. Griggsby, Secretary. Fifteen members signed the constitution.

On March 12, 1874 an order called the Industrial Brotherhood was organized in Kirksville by Dr. A. H. John and J. M. Oldham. Another was organized at Sloan's Point on March 13.

This order was open to any man or woman of good morals who belonged to the laboring class. It was organized at the time when the farmers were getting the Grange well under way, and the prediction was made that Industrial Brotherhoods would soon be as thick as Granges. It is not known how long the order lasted in the county.

The Knights of Labor were in Kirksville as early as 1883 at least. But it was not until the coal mines were developed on a large scale that labor unions were organized in large numbers. As far as is known, the first coal miners' union was organized at Danforth in 1879, but the first important ones were organized at Novinger early in the past decade. Since the coal miners began to organize unions throughout the county, carpenters, masons, painters, and other mechanics have also organized unions for themselves.

CHAPTER X.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SECTION I—THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

The constitution of Missouri under which the state was admitted into the Union in 1821, provided that one school or more should be established in each township as soon as it should be practicable or necessary. This was in line with the provision of the act of Congress which in authorizing the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state government had stipulated that the sixteenth section of land in each township should be devoted to the support of public schools.

Nothing seems to have been done by the State Legislature concerning public education until January 17, 1825. At that time an act was passed which provided that each Congressional township should form a school district and that the educational affairs of this district should be under the control of the county court. How much was done in carrying out the provisions of this law cannot be said.

On January 26, 1833, the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a committee of three who should prepare a system of "common primary school instruction." The suggestions of this committee were never taken up by the Legislature.

In the session of 1834-35 an act was passed to regulate the sale of the sixteenth sections and to provide for organizing, regulating, and perpetuating common schools. Among other things it provided that each school district must support a school at least six months of each year. Because, however, of its imperfections and impracticability this law was repealed by 1839. Meanwhile an act had been passed in 1837 which created a school fund for the state. According to this measure the Governor was required to invest the principal and interest of the Saline fund and whatever money the state should receive from the United States in some safe stock to be known as the "Common School Fund." Whenever this fund should amount to \$500,000 the profits from it were to be used in paying teachers.

It was not until 1839 that anything like adequate legislation had been passed on the educational system of the state. Inasmuch as Adair County was created two years after this law was passed and whatever was done towards organizing the public school system within

the county in its early years was done according to the provisions of this law of 1839, it is in order to give its provisions in some detail.

The chief local unit in the system was the Congressional township. The officials of this school township was a Township Commissioner of Schools, not less than two nor more than four Inspectors of Schools, a Township Clerk, and a Board of Township Directors which was composed of the Commissioner and the Inspectors. The Commissioner and Inspectors were elective, the Clerk was appointed by the Board of Directors. The Commissioner received, apportioned and expended the school fund, and aided the Inspectors in inspecting the schools. He served for two years. The Inspectors examined teachers and granted certificates, visited all the schools in the township at least once a year and advised with the teachers and trustees. They were elected for one year. The Board of Directors divided the township into school districts, apportioned the school moneys among the districts, and made reports to the County Clerk.

The number of school districts in every school township was determined by the township voters at the first township meeting after the organization of the township for school purposes. The officers of the school district were three trustees, a clerk and a collector. The number of trustees was afterwards changed to one, and then back again to three. These trustees were elected by the voters of the district for one year. They provided for the school building, employed the teachers and authorized the expenditure of school moneys.

On turning from the law as it existed when the county was created to the schools of the county during the forties, we find that township 61, range 13 was declared by the Adair County on May 8, 1843 to be School Township No. I of this county. This seems to be the first action taken by the county court relative to the provisions of the law of 1839. At the same time the sheriff was ordered to expose for sale the sixteenth section of township 61, range 13, the proceeds of which would be used for the school of School Township No. I. Moreover, the court appointed two inspectors and a commissioner for this school township. The names of the inspectors can not be made out from the scorched records of the county court. The commissioner was Levy Lansberry. This school township was in the extreme southeastern part of the county.

It appears, however, that this school township was not actually organized until 1844 or perhaps even later, for in February, 1844, the county court re-ordered the organization of this school township and again appointed a commissioner and two inspectors. Moreover, the County Treasurer's report made in August of that same year declares

that no schools had been organized as yet. In the course of time the county court ordered the formation of other school townships, but there is nothing to indicate whether the order was complied with or not, and schools put into operation or not.

However, the sixteenth sections in the Congressional townships were from time to time ordered sold at \$1.25 per acre, and the funds realized from the sales were set apart separately for each township with the provision that only the interest accruing was to be used in the townships respectively for school purposes. It is not known just when the sales were completed; they were still going on in 1855 and 1856. It is quite likely that most of the sections were sold out by that time, as the entering of government lands in the county was practically completed by then. Nor is it known just how much was received from these sales originally. But as the township school funds have remained practically the same from the beginning, it is possible to approximate pretty closely the amounts originally received from the sale by studying the annual financial statements of the county. From the statement made in 1908 the following tabulation regarding the township school funds has been made. It shows just what each township has in the way of funds which are today bearing interest:

Township 61, Range 13	\$ 638.87	Township 63, Range 15	\$ 697.00
Township 62, Range 13	618.28	Township 64, Range 15	292.90
Township 63, Range 13	1,005.16	Township 61, Range 16	593.00
Township 64, Range 13	406.79	Township 62, Range 16	2,077.30
Township 61, Range 14	1,501.69	Township 63, Range 16	837.10
Township 62, Range 14	1,987.01	Township 64, Range 16	448.90
Township 63, Range 14	2,211.69	Township 61, Range 17	749.10
Township 64, Range 14	1,435.85	Township 62, Range 17	996.50
Township 61, Range 15	497.65	Township 63, Range 17	1,136.50
Township 62, Range 15	330.84	Township 64, Range 17	172.80

The great difference between the amounts received in the different townships for the same amount of land is due largely to the difference in the quality of the land in the various townships.

That the educational system was progressing very slowly during the first ten years or more after the county was created, is shown by the fact that in 1852 there were only six schools in the county and the average school term was only three months. As far as is known no record of the schools themselves up to that year has survived. We are compelled to depend upon tradition for any information concerning them, and that is likely to be wrong in many of its details. According to one tradition, the first school in the county was taught by Manuel Pat

terson in 1833. The first school in Benton township is said to have been taught by Nathaniel Taylor. Among his pupils were Noah Adkins, Josiah Rogers, William Taylor, and John Owenby. According to another tradition, a lawyer named Brower opened up a school in 1838-39 in the vicinity of what was afterwards known as Kirksville. In 1841-42 there were said to have been just three schools in the county, and all of them were subscription schools: Taylor's school in Benton township; Harris' school in Liberty township, and Miss Louisa Clemen's school near Ringo's Point. We cannot tell whether these schools were maintained by public or private funds, but it would not be at all hazardous to say that if they received any support from public funds at all, that was not sufficient to keep them going. In the very earliest days "subscription" or private schools were the only kind in existence, and even when public support began to be given it was, as had been said, not sufficient to maintain the schools without extra private help. Even as late as 1867 the so called public schools in Kirksville were largely private schools.

As for buildings, the earliest schools were "kept" in private school houses, log houses usually. In November, 1843, the county court ordered that the people of Kirksville be allowed to use the court house for school purposes on condition that the business of the county should not be interfered with, and up to at least the war, the court house was used off and on for school purposes. In December, 1856, the court issued an order permitting S. Sherman to maintain a school in the court room until June 1, provided he would give bond to repair all damage that should be done to the furniture.

In 1855 the State Legislature made a radical change in the local school organization. The chief local division was now the county, at the head of which was the County Commissioner elected every two years. He apportioned the various school moneys, inspected schools, examined teachers and granted certificates. The next local division below the county was the school township. Every Congressional township was constituted a school district unless the voters chose to divide it into subdistricts not exceeding four in number. Each district was under three trustees who employed teachers and levied taxes.

At the time when this law was passed there were only six school buildings in the county. The six teachers were all men, their average salary being \$13.00 per month. Out of 1037 children of school age only 168 were enrolled in these six schools.

In the next few years interest in schools began to increase. By 1857 the number of school houses had increased to twenty-six, and the

number of teachers to thirty-eight, five of whom were women. The percentage of attendance had also increased, for out of an enumeration of 2913, 1152 were enrolled in school.

It is fitting that a letter which Supt. J. M. Greenwood of the Kansas City Public Schools wrote to the author in reply to some inquiries, should be inserted here. It tells a great deal concerning the way schools were organized and conducted just prior to the war. It is as follows:

"Replying to your letter concerning the school houses in Salt River and Wilson Townships in the early history of Adair County, I will go back to the situation in the autumn of 1852 when my parents moved to Adair County. At that time Salt River formed a part of Wilson Township. In 1852 there was a log school house on my father's farm about four hundred yards west of the old homestead. This house was built by a few families living on Timbered Branch and the South Fork of Timbered Branch. School had been taught in it two or three winter terms each by Mr. Hackley Allred, the father of Mr. Enoch Allred, and by a Mr. Robert Jennings. It was the first school house in what is now Salt River Township. The families whose children attended were the Earharts, Pershings, Allreds, Smiths, Halsteads, Rodebaughs, and Jennings. No school was held in it after my father bought the farm. In fact, the nearest was the Maxey school house on Salt River seven miles down the river in the Felts neighborhood.

"In December, 1854, a school meeting was held at my grandfather's house, now the Sangster farm, on Timbered Branch, to organize a School District. The men present were my grandfather, Peyton Foster, Abram Earhart, Squire John Smith, Edmund Greenwood (my father), Dow Kincaid, Hackley Allred, and J. D. Foster, later the Colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. Because I could write a pretty fair hand, I acted as secretary. The meeting was called to order and the school district was organized, and the men present contributed lumber, work, and money to build the school house, but the work was not undertaken till after harvest the next fall. My grandfather deeded an acre of ground on the public road about three hundred yards northwest of his brick-house, as the school site. The little frame building was built by my uncle, Capt. H. B. Foster, then a young man.

"The Trustees elected were Uncle John Smith, Abram Earhart, and Edmund Greenwood. In the fall of 1855, the directors waited for some school teacher to come along to take the school. There were eleven pupils of school age in the district including myself. One young man did pass through, but he could teach only Latin and Algebra, so the Trustees did not hire him. Matters went on till December when

Uncle John Smith and Mr. Earhart,—father having no part in the business,—hired me at fifteen dollars a month to teach a three months' school. I have the certificate issued to me by Robert Thompson, but there is no English grammar in it. Father bought a little box stove at Kirksville, and left it in the school house. My mother's youngest brother, James M. Foster, Jake Earhart, and myself set the stove up, built a flue for the chimney, made a little walnut blackboard, but had no paint put on it. The benches were thick planks with wooden legs. This school house was weather boarded and stood in the middle of the hickory grove. It was called the "Foster School House." School opened on Wednesday, I think the 5th of December; there were nine boys and two little girls. The following Saturday night and Sunday a heavy snow fell, and none but the boys attended the remainder of the term.

"A year before this date, Squire William Brashears, Thomas and John Thrasher, George Conkle, Robert Propst, Meshack Long and his father, Adam Long, Dorman Holiday, William Watson, Jamison Vise, and George W. Chamberlain, built the "Brashears School House" on Hog Branch, about a quarter of a mile west of "Squire Brashears' Homestead." Mr. George W. Chamberlain taught the first school in that school house during the winter of 1854-55, and I went to that school 25 days.

"A young man by the name of William Ewing from Lewis County, taught the school there the same winter that I tried to teach the little school in the "Foster School."

"The next August, Squire Brashears, Richard Brashears' father, Thomas Thrasher, and Mr. George Conkle, believing I had succeeded in my first school, hired me to teach a subscription school in their school house. I began in August, 1856, and closed in November. For my work of three months, I received \$69.20, a part of which was paid by the state during the following winter.

"The next year the people living further down on Hog Branch, and a family or two on Deer Branch (Squire Smith having sold out his claim on Timbered Branch to Henry Garlock, and then living on Deer Branch), organized a school district and built a school house near Mr. Conkle's residence, now in the town of Brashear. This was called the "Thrasher School House," and also the "White School House," because it was painted white. It was plastered inside, and it was the first plastered school house in that part of the county.

"In the winter of 1856-7, I went to school in Kirksville, and in the autumn of 1857, I went to Canton, Missouri, to school. However, in

the month of August, 1857, I taught a "Singing Geography Class" of ten days at the "White School House," and all the young folks for miles around attended. It was a horseback school.

"During the winter of 1858-9, Mr. George Conkle, Mr. John Thrasher, and Uncle John Smith, hired me to teach a four months' school at the "White School House." The spring being wet and backward, I gave one week free, teaching 85 days instead of 80 days. The boys and girls wanted me to do it, and I taught, or tried to teach, for the love and the fun of it. During this period and for a year thereafter, I was endeavoring to regain my health which had been impaired by too severe study and too little exercise. I received \$30 a month.

"During the spring and summer following, I taught a three months' term in our home district, and during the following winter I taught another term of four months. I received \$30 a month. The trustees were Mr. Samuel Merrill, Mr. Abram Earhart, and Mr. Henry Garlock. The Foster School house caught fire a year or two later and burned. The School District was divided and a new school house erected north of the Earhart residence about a mile distant, and it was there the last time I passed through that neighborhood. In all the schools except the first one, I had from 40 to 70 pupils every day, unless the severity of the weather kept the little ones at home, so rapidly did the country settle up."

From 1861 to 1865 all the public schools in the county were practically suspended on account of the war. In the report to the State Superintendent concerning the schools of the county in 1865 we find them to be in as good condition as could be expected after four years of disorganization. Out of an enumeration of 13,937, 2,574 were enrolled, and there were 71 teachers in the county, 37 of whom were women. But in many districts it was difficult to find enough men who were willing to serve as school directors. Teachers were often unable to find any one who was willing to assume the responsibility of employing teachers. Because of the refusal of directors to serve, many districts were completely disorganized.

From 1865 to 1875 vigorous efforts were made throughout the state to unify the school system. Laws were enacted to provide for county supervision and for uniform township and district taxation. During this period the present small school district was made permanent, and the system of State Normal Schools was established.

The establishment of Normal Schools had an important connection with the schools of Adair County. In letters from the County Superintendents of the county the importance of the First District Normal

School at Kirksville in training the teachers of the county is constantly emphasized. This training was something badly needed for in the earlier years they had been very inadequately prepared for their work, one reason for which was undoubtedly the meagre salaries they got.

By 1872 there were 74 school districts in the county, and at least that many schools in operation. There was also said to be one High School which had been in existence since 1868, but just where it was located, what it was, and how it was conducted are questions which the records will not solve.

In 1874 a new school law was passed by which in manner at least the County Superintendent's office was abolished. Instead, the office of County Commissioner was created. Visitation of schools was abolished, and about all that was left for the County Commissioner to do was to examine teachers, grant certificates, and make reports to the State Superintendent. He was elected every two years.

The township board of trustees was also abolished at this time. Each school district was made a separate unit, and the clerk of what was formerly the sub-district was left to make the reports to the school officers of the county. With the exception of a change in the term of the local directorship from one to three years, the governing board of each school district remained the same as before.

There are at present (1911) eighty school districts in the county. They were all renumbered last year by the county court in accordance with a law passed in 1909 requiring all the county courts to follow a uniform system of numbering.

Each district, with five exceptions, has a Board of Directors composed of three members elected for three years, one member retiring every year. Kirksville, Novinger, Brashear, Connelsville, and Wilmathville have Boards of six members, two retiring each year. The clerk is elected by the Board, and may be one of their own members, or he may be outside of the Board.

The size of the school district depends on the action taken by the people who organize it or those who later may wish to alter it. The districts in the western part of the county are practically all of them three miles square, but those in the eastern part are smaller and are of different sizes. There has been little tendency towards district consolidation, but there is need for it in several instances. There are eight districts where the average attendance is less than eight; there are twenty-three districts with less than twenty pupils, and twenty-six with less than thirty pupils. Moreover, there are a few districts where the assessed valuation is so low that the school terms are only five or six months. These conditions argue strongly in favor of consolidation at once.

Several special activities connected with the schools of the county should perhaps be mentioned here. About 1870 a great deal of interest began to be taken in the county institute. These institutes were held in Kirksville, and the members of the Normal School Faculty were often secured as instructors. The importance of these institutes continued to be emphasized down to 1903 when they were abolished by law and the county teachers' association and the approved summer school were instituted in its place.

In the nineties the importance of school libraries began to receive attention in this county as well as in other counties. As late as 1894, however, Adair County could not be included in a list of counties having library facilities equal to those in the lead.

In 1899 a library law was passed by the State Legislature requiring that school boards should provide school libraries by spending annually not less than five cents per child enumerated in the district for library purposes. In 1901 another law was passed creating a State Library Board of five members. The effect of this new interest in school libraries, while not so great as it seems it should have been, has increased the library facilities of all the counties some. In 1899 there were only 192 volumes in all the school libraries of Adair County. In 1908 there were 5851. Only two schools are at present without a library. This increase in the library facilities means a great deal in the greater efficiency of school work.

The last important development made in the school system of Adair County was the adoption of the county supervision in 1905. An effort had been made in 1888 to get the people to vote to have the County Commissioner devote all his time to the supervision of the schools in the county, but the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. In 1905, however, it was carried by a good majority, and W. J. Banning was elected County Superintendent. In 1909, a law was passed compelling all the counties to have county supervision.

All the schools of this county except Kirksville have been since 1905, under the supervision of the County Superintendent. They are following approximately the same course at the same time. On finishing the eighth grade the pupil is given a county diploma and an entrance certificate to any high school in the state. Annual graduating exercises are held in Kirksville during the summer. The classes have numbered over one hundred in the past two years. In 1909, out of the graduating class of 113, fifty per cent went on with their work in a high school or normal school.

In the eighty school districts of the county there are at present

eighty-five school buildings containing one hundred and twenty-five rooms. In the last few years a noticeable improvement has taken place in the school buildings. In addition to the erection of large and more substantial buildings in Kirksville and the smaller towns and villages, there have been built better country school houses. There are at present five country school houses built after the model designed by President John R. Kirk; four of these are according to his original plan, and one, the Bryant School House, is according to the Model Rural School House on the Normal School campus, except for the basement. Even those built in recent years which were not patterned after the Kirk plan, are usually better than those built thirty years or more ago. Nearly every school building has pictures on the walls, its walls painted and papered, blinds at the windows, and individual drinking cups. Some buildings are heated with furnaces, others by jacketed stoves. In many places the single modern desks are to be found.

Not only has there been an improvement in buildings but there has been an increase in the enrollment and an increase in the percentage of the enumeration enrolled. In 1868 only one-half of the enumeration were enrolled. In recent years about five-sixths of the enumeration have been enrolled. The following tabulation reveals the situation in the county, including Kirksville, for the last eight years:

YEAR	PUPILS ENUMERATED	PUPILS ENROLLED	PUPILS NOT IN SCHOOL
1903	6458	5292	1166
1904	6800	5466	1334
1905	7108	5507	1601
1906	6605	6010	595
1907	6498	5530	968
1908	6231	5307	924
1909	6403	5528	875
1910	6394	5109	1294

The following statistics furnished by County Superintendent Siple show how the enumeration and enrollment for 1910-11 in certain school districts compare:

SCHOOL	ENUMERATION	ENROLLMENT
Brashear.....	120	104
Connelsville.....	381	350
Gibbs.....	87	72
Mulberry.....	100	74
Novinger.....	626	475
Wilmathsville.....	50	40
Curtis.....	72	48
Green Grove.....	74	55
Hazel Creek.....	110	63
Kent.....	70	50
Liberty.....	71	41
Mt. Carmel (Nind).....	78	62
Pleasant Hill, No. 16.....	79	45
Red (Stahl).....	114	74
Shibley's Point.....	73	66
Western Elm Grove.....	71	41

The marked increase in the percentage of the enumeration enrolled in 1906 is due in part to the decrease in the enumeration and in part to the enforcement of the truancy law which went into effect that year. The year 1910-11 is marked, however, by a drop in the percentage of the enumeration enrolled.

The first six of these schools employ one or more teachers. The rest are one-room and one-teacher rural schools.

There are between 125 and 150 different teachers employed during the school year. Of the 125 teaching in December, 1910, only one had never had any training beyond the eighth grade. Usually the teachers of the county have from one to five years of high school and college work and many have had additional college work. Of the 125 teaching in the winter term of 1910-11, 30 were men and 95 were women.

The salaries of the teachers have increased some since the war. In 1909 the average salary of the Adair County teacher was \$42.50 per month, but it is a noticeable fact that throughout the history of the county the salaries of the teachers have been lower than those of a number of other counties in the state.

It costs about \$50,000 a year to run the schools of the county. Of this amount the state pays about \$10,000.

SECTION II—THE KIRKSVILLE SCHOOLS.

We have no records from which to relate the history of the first schools in Kirksville. The town was laid out in 1841, and inasmuch as it was the county seat and centrally located, it began to grow from the first. But how much was done towards getting the school system organized prior to the outbreak of the war can not be said. It is known that Prof. W. P. Nason opened up a school in town in the fall of 1857 and maintained it until the spring of 1860. He first used a rented building, but in 1858 he erected a building of his own on the corner of Florence and Buchanan streets, and conducted his school in that. His school was supported in part by whatever public revenues existed for public education in the town, but chiefly by tuition fees. The enrollment was as high as 130 at one time, and two or three assistants were always employed. In the fall of 1860 Prof. Nason rented his building to the Kirksville Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the use of the Cumberland Academy which the Presbytery had already organized. A special building was then in process of construction for this academy. The excitement throughout the county in 1860-61 put an end to the Cumberland Academy as a school, and during that year the work on the building was also suspended. Prof. Nason resumed his teaching in Kirksville in his own building in 1861-62. He then left the county and did not return until the spring of 1865, when he remained for six months conducting a spring and summer school. He left again but returned in the fall of 1866 and maintained a school that year in the Free Will Baptist church which stood where the present M. E. Church, South, stands.

As has been said, Prof. Nason's schools were supported in part by public funds and in part by tuition fees. Whether the schools that were maintained here from 1862 to 1866 while he was out of the county, were supported by public funds too cannot be said. A Mrs. Bryson conducted a school in 1865-66, and it may be she received some public support.

From all the evidences at hand it seems that the public school system began to take its present shape in Kirksville in 1867. The school directors elected in March, 1867 were O. H. Beeman, J. M. Smith, J. B. Brewington, A. D. Risdon, W. H. Freeman and J. G. Jamison. In 1867-68 the public schools were conducted in the Free Will Baptist church and the Mercer building, with D. T. Truitt, Miss Harris and Miss Lewis as teachers. It may be noted here that in September, 1867, President J. Baldwin opened up his North Missouri Normal School in Kirksville, with Prof. Nason as one of his faculty. Although

students of all ages were admitted in this Normal School and though private schools were also maintained, the public schools continued to go on. Among those who conducted private schools after 1867 were Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Bryson in 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mercer in 1868, and others on into the seventies.

In 1869 the public schools of Kirksville began to give evidence of new life. In August of that year work began on the construction of a two story brick building of four rooms which cost when completed \$6,000. This stood on the site of the present Washington School building. This meant that the inconvenience of ill-adapted rented buildings would be done away with for a while at least. But in a few years complaint was being made that it was not large enough to accommodate the students, and the Board was compelled to rent various buildings, some of them dwelling houses, in different parts of the town in order that all the children might be accommodated. The Wilcox, Hooper and Tuttle buildings were used at different times. The Hooper building was more generally known as the "cheese factory," and the school building it was known as the Benton school. This building stood on First street south of Normal avenue, and was used to accommodate the students in the southern part of town. It is still standing and has been made over into a dwelling. At one time the negro church building was used for which the Board agreed to pay off the indebtedness upon it. These arrangements were made pending the time when new school buildings could be erected by the town.

By 1882 agitation was begun in favor of building more school buildings, and on May 6 a proposition was submitted to the people to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to erect a school building. The proposition failed to carry.

In April, 1883 the matter was submitted again but in a different form. The people were asked to express themselves as to levying a tax for the purpose of purchasing a building site and also as to which they preferred, one or two new buildings. The vote on the tax levy for a site was 79 for and 226 against; that on one school house, 167 for and 141 against; that on two school houses, 99 for and 141 against. Matters were made almost immediately worse by the destruction by fire of the Ivie building which stood on the corner of Franklin and Illinois streets on April 20. This building which had formerly stood on the east side of the square, had been used, after having been removed, as the primary school building. Agitation was at once renewed and several meetings were held to get the expressions of opinions of the citizens. Finally in June another proposition to issue bonds for \$25,000 to erect

two buildings, a central school building costing \$25,000, and a building in the southern part of town costing \$5,000, was submitted, and this too, was lost by a vote of 128 for and 279 against.

It was not until 1887 that the matter was brought up again. Meetings were held at the Masonic Hall during February and March, and a proposition to issue bonds for \$21,000 was submitted. The plan contemplated putting \$15,000 in a central school building, \$2,500 in a north ward building, \$2,500 in a south ward building, and \$1,000 in a building for negroes. The proposition failed to carry by a very slight vote. It now became evident that the only objection to the proposition was in the way the buildings were to be erected, so another proposition to expend \$25,000 for two buildings which should be about the same in cost, was submitted and carried in May by a vote of 383 to 93.

The Board removed the building built in 1869 on the site of the present Washington Building and erected the latter. At the same time it erected the present Benton Building. P. M. Smith had the contract for erecting them both at a cost of \$20,880. The schools did not open until November that year, and even then only the Washington building was ready for use. Pending the completion of the other, the basement of the Mercantile College building was used. When they were completed they were both alike and the pride of the town.

The enrollment in the schools, however, increased so rapidly it soon became again necessary to rent more rooms until new buildings could be provided. Some of the primary grades were moved to the upper floor of the building now used by the Kirksville Roller Mills and in 1897 the High School was moved from the Washington building to the old Mercantile College building, the present Harrington theatre.

In 1898 an effort was made to provide for another building. A proposition was submitted to the people to issue \$12,000 in bonds to erect two new ward school buildings. This was defeated by a vote of 329 for and 406 against. The next year another proposition was submitted which provided for \$35,000 to erect a building in the second ward and also a High School building. This proposition carried on April 4 by a vote of 1023 for and 228 against.

In June, 1899, the contract was let for both buildings for the sum of \$20,485, an unusually low price. The rest of the money realized from the bonds was used in buying the two blocks of land on which these houses were built, and school equipment. The second ward building was given the name of Willard School, and was first occupied in January, 1900, but it was not fully completed until later. The High School building was occupied in 1900 also.

Besides the four buildings for white children there is also one for negroes called the Lincoln School. The first mention that has been found of a school for negroes was in 1874-75. Mrs. A. D. Risdon was secured to teach it. As a usual thing a negro man has since been secured to that. The contract was let for the erection of a building in June, 1875. An addition was put on in 1890.

At the present time (1911) there is pressing need for more room especially in the grades, and it is only a question of time when new buildings will have to be provided for.

One of the signs of the popularity and efficiency of a public school is in the increase in the enrollment and average daily attendance. The first definite report we have of the Kirksville School shows a decidedly deplorable condition. This report is for the year ending October 31, 1870, the year in which the first brick public school building was begun. According to it the enrollment was 494, but the average daily attendance was only 64, or only 12 per cent. No explanations are available for this condition.

But things began to mend very shortly. In the printed report of Principal Selden Sturgis for the year 1870-71 he reported 427 enrollment and an average daily attendance of 209, or a little less than 50 per cent. In the next annual report he was happy to state that while the enrollment was 401, 26 less than the year before, the average daily attendance had increased until it was 54 per cent of the enrollment. He explained that if the school term had not been so long, eight months, the average daily attendance would have been greater, as the students dropped out in large numbers during the last month. This complaint on the part of the students about eight months being too long sounds odd to those who are now accustomed to even longer terms with no sense of fatigue.

Principal Sturgis complained in his reports of the irregularity of attendance, the failure to be prompt, and the lack of systematic grading of the pupils. For years after him his successors made similar complaints about irregular attendance and lack of promptness. He was able in his time to begin the systematic classification of the pupils and thus raise the school above the level of the ungraded country school, but his successors had long to deal with the other problems.

In 1879 the enrollment was 642 with an average daily attendance of 450. In 1887 it had run up to 712, and in 1895 to 1048, and in 1901 to 1204.

The enforcement of the truancy law has had something to do with increasing the enrollment and attendance, but the most important

reason for these improvements lies in the greater interest of the parents in the success of their children and of the schools in general.

The work done by the schools was not extensive at first. Up to 1871-72 there were only four grades taught, though there is no doubt but that certain pupils were given more advanced work when they wanted it. In 1871-72 the fifth grade was added. It is impossible to say just when other grades were added, but by 1883-84 there were eight grades. By 1893-94 High School work was being done, but it was not until 1897-98 that this was made a four year course.

The length of the school term has been increased from four months in 1869 to nine months. It was eight months for a long time. In 1871-72 it was eight months, but it cannot be said that it remained that long continuously until the nine months' term was inaugurated. It was 1906 before that was done.

The corps of teachers has been increased gradually from two or three, as it was in 1867, to thirty-one. It is impossible to state the increase year by year, but it is known that there was ten in 1879, twelve in 1887, nineteen in 1895, and thirty-one in 1911. Of these thirty-one, twenty-four are in the grades and seven in the High School.

The Superintendents, or Principals as they were called in the earlier years, of the Kirksville Schools, have been since 1869 as follows:

1867-68—D. T. Truitt.	1882-85—R. R. Steele.
1868-69—B. F. Heiny	1885-87—D. N. Kennedy.
1869-70—F. L. Ferris.	1887-91—D. T. Gentry.
1870-72—Selden Sturgis.	1891-98—W. R. Holloway.
1872-73—C. H. Dutcher.	1898-01—C. S. Brother.
1873-74—Wilcox.	1901-05—E. E. Funk.
1874-76—J. P. Wallace.	1905-07—H. H. Laughlin.
1876-77—C. M. Polley.	1907-08—W. J. Banning.
1877-79—L. M. Johnson.	1908-10—E. O. Jones.
1879-81—G. A. Smith.	1910-11—C. E. Banks.
1881-82—Alice Heath.	

In 1906 a Supervisor of Music and Art was added to the teaching force of the schools, and a teacher in domestic science is contemplated in the near future for the high school and the upper grades of the ward schools.

The High School was first organized in the Washington School. The first mention made of it in the available records of the Kirksville School District is in the minutes of a Board meeting for April 28, 1893, when W. R. Laughlin was elected Principal of the High School at a

salary of \$50 per month. It is more than likely that some high school work had been done before that, and that this was just the first step towards the formal organization of the work beyond the eighth grade.

Owing to the crowded condition of the schools, the High School was moved in 1897 to the Mercantile College building, which has since been remodeled into the Harrington theatre. Here it remained until it was installed in the present High School building in 1899-1900.

The teaching force of the High School was at first not over two or three. When W. R. Laughlin was elected Principal of the High School for 1893-94, it may be he was the entire High School faculty. From time to time additions have been made until at present there are seven teachers giving practically all their time to High School instruction. With this increase in the teaching force it has been possible to organize departments and maintain them with some efficiency. The present departments are History, English, Sciences, Languages, and Mathematics. Manual Training, Art and Music are also taught.

The number of graduates from the High School have been 17.

The Principals of the High School have been as follows:

1893-95—W. R. Laughlin.	1903-06—L. A. Moorman.
1895-97—C. S. Brother.	1906-08—E. O. Jones.
1897-00—O. H. Lind.	1908-10—C. E. Banks.
1900-02—H. H. Laughlin.	1910-11—W. E. Tydings.
1902-03—S. W. Longan.	

SECTION III—THE SCHOOLS OF THE SMALLER TOWNS.

NOVINGER.—The public school of Novinger has grown up with the town out of a country school that existed in that vicinity before there was a town. According to some of the older citizens of the town, the first school house in that vicinity was a log structure of one room which stood where the Midland church now stands. The teacher was Robert McAlister, a full-blooded Irishman. It is said that the second school house was a frame building of one room which stood on the topmost height of Pennyroyal Hill. Chester Brown of Pennsylvania "kept school" in it. The third one was built at the foot of this hill, and Robert Dolan was the teacher for a while at least.

It is not possible to state whether the first school was a private or public school. It may have been supported partly by public funds and partly by private funds. It is more than likely that the second one was a public school and there is probably no doubt but that the third was.

The third one was in existence when the town began to boom in 1900. With the rapid growth of the town, new and better school facilities



BRASHEAR.—The public school of Brashear is an outgrowth of a country school known as the White School. This was conducted in a school house a short distance of what is now Brashear, which was built in 1857. O. P. Smith is said to have taught the first school in it. J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent of the Kansas City Schools since 1874, taught the school in 1858-59. In a previous section of this chapter a letter from Supt. Greenwood was quoted, giving at length some of the history of this school and others of that vicinity.

The White School was continued until one was established at Brashear about 1873 or 1874. The building erected in Brashear was a one-room frame affair, and was used until about 1890, when a two-room frame was built. In 1900 a neat three-room brick was erected at a cost of \$4,000.

The Brashear school has shown considerable advancement since the erection of the present building. The course of study has been extended so that some high school work is now being done. The term has been lengthened to eight months. The enrollment now amounts to about one hundred.

An effort was made to ascertain who have been Principals from the beginning, but the records prior to 1899 are missing, so that the first could not be made up. Prior to 1899 the names of only two Principals have been found. They are Emma Smith, 1887-88, and M. E. Delfler, 1892-93. The Principals since 1899 are as follows:

1899-00—J. S. Bailey.	1905-06—A. J. Newman.
1900-01—J. R. Johnson.	1906-07—Mrs. A. Featherstone.
1901-02—C. F. Holland.	1907-09—W. H. Fugate.
1902-03—W. J. Banning.	1909-10—A. B. Cluster.
1903-04—C. G. Truitt.	1910-11—J. E. Scotten.
1904-05—T. J. Lewis.	

GIBBS.—The Gibbs School has grown out of what was known as the Union School, which was situated about one mile northwest of the present site of Gibbs, near the Union cemetery. A log school building was built there long before the Civil War, and for a number of years a subscription school was conducted in it. The first free public school was opened there in 1867 with an enrollment of about thirty. In that same year a new frame building was erected on a site which is now in the northern part of Gibbs. Some years later another building was erected on this same site. Then in 1900 that building was moved to the place where it now stands and another room added to it.

From 1867 to 1900 the school term had not been over seven months, but in 1900 it was raised to eight. The enrollment has been in the neighborhood of 70 ever since 1900. It was 78 in March, 1911.

The Principals since 1900 have been:

1900-01—Walter Henninger.	1905-06—Robert St. Clair.
1901-03—Foster Easley.	1906-07—E. T. Barnes.
1903-04—George Barnes.	1907-09—Ada Newton.
1904-05—James Bear.	1909-10—W. B. Wilson.
1905-06—Ed. Rutherford (died).	1910-11—Fred L. Sloop.

CONNELSVILLE.—The school in this district has an unusual history. During the time of the German communistic colony at Nineveh, the school was located there. After that colony was dissolved the school was removed to the center of the district, which placed it fully one-half mile from any public road. It could be reached only by footpaths through the woods. This building was burned in 1902 and a new one was erected in 1903, west of the former building, so that it is one and one-half miles from the town of Connelville. This school has been known as the Amick School.

When Connelville began to grow the need of a school in the town was felt, and for several years an old store building was used. The district was organized as a village school district in 1904 with W. W. Shoop and an assistant as teachers. The next year G. F. Davis was elected as Principal with two assistants. Mr. Davis served until 1909, when J. G. Van Sickle was elected Principal with three assistants.

During the summer of 1909 a modern four-room school building was erected at a cost of \$5,500. At present five teachers are employed, and two years of high school work are done. The enrollment in 1910-11 is 352.

CHAPTER XI.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Prior to 1870 the State of Missouri had made no provision for the training of teachers for the public schools except what had been done in 1867 in the creation of a Normal Department in the State University. A law had been passed in 1849 creating a professorship of the theory and practice of teaching in the University, but the Board of Curators declined to comply with that act on the ground that the finances of the institution would not permit it. In 1855 an attempt was made to secure more liberal provisions for this work, but it failed. In 1867, however, the matter was carried through and the above mentioned Normal Department was established.

But the impossibility of this single department doing all or even half of the work that was needed in the training of teachers was so thoroughly understood by leaders in education that the persistent efforts they had been making for many years for Normal Schools, was kept up until they succeeded in getting what they wanted in 1870. From 1842 to 1870 every State Superintendent of Schools or every Secretary of State, who by law had jurisdiction over the educational system of the state during the terms the office of State Superintendent was abolished, made regular biennial recommendations to the Legislature in favor of State Normal Schools. The Governors during this period frequently mentioned the subject favorably and sometimes insisted upon it at length. The State Teachers' association passed resolutions in favor of the Legislature creating State Normal Schools at least three different times, that is in 1856, 1866 and 1868. In addition to these expressions from the Teachers' Association, agitation was carried on by several leaders in education in a great variety of ways. Among these were Joseph Baldwin, President of the North Missouri Normal School at Kirksville; Major J. B. Merwin, Editor of the American Journal of Education; Supt. Ira Divoll, and Principal W. T. Harris of St. Louis; and Supt. E. B. Neeley of St. Joseph.

The agitation carried on by state officials and teachers finally culminated in the passing of a bill, approved March 19, 1870, which created two normal school districts in the state, and made provision for the location of a State Normal School in each district. The First District



abled by the Legislature in 1865 to dispose of the property, and after changing hands several times it came into the possession of a stock company. It was with this stock company that Professor Baldwin made arrangements for the use of it for his Normal School.

This building stood on the block where J. A. Cooley's residence (formerly known as the Ringo residence) now stands, at the corner of Mulanix and Hickory streets. It was a large two story frame building with a tall steeple, and faced the west. Professor Baldwin finished the upper floor and divided the lower floor into three or four classrooms by means of sliding blackboard partitions which permitted the whole floor to be thrown open for chapel use and public exercises. He also built a one story flat roofed addition on the rear of the original building. This added three rooms. He replaced the old rail fence with a board and later a hedge fence. In view of these extensive improvements made by Prof. Baldwin, the company agreed to let him have the building for two years for one hundred dollars a year.

At the time when Prof. Baldwin decided to locate his school at Kirksville there was only one normal school in the state and that was the St. Louis City Normal School which had been established in October, 1857, for the purpose of training women who wished to become teachers in the schools of that city. Owing to the fact that this school was strictly a local institution, the field as regards the state at large was unoccupied in 1867. To Professor Baldwin there justly belongs, therefore, the credit of having inaugurated the normal school system of the state.

After having made his arrangements for the building, Professor Baldwin then selected his faculty. Conditional arrangements had been made with Professor and Mrs. F. L. Ferris of Idaville, Indiana, before he came out to Missouri to look over the field. On his return he made definite arrangements with them for the work. During his visit in Kirksville, he secured the promise of Prof. W. P. Nason, who was then teaching a semi-public school in Kirksville, to be one of the faculty. After returning to Kirksville with his family early in the spring, Prof. Baldwin made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greenwood, who were living southeast of Kirksville on a farm. The occasion of the first meeting was a trip made by him to the Greenwood farm to buy a cow. He was invited to stay for dinner and while being entertained in the house, he discovered that Mr. Greenwood had a good mathematical library, and became very much interested in him. Later he invited him to be one of the faculty and got his consent. At the same time Mrs. Greenwood was also secured. These five persons made up the original faculty.

though from a financial standpoint it was not very remunerative to the President. In engaging his associates, President Baldwin had bound himself to pay each a certain salary and to bear all the other expenses of the school, and had agreed to take what was left of the proceeds of the school. This arrangement was agreed to for three years. The income for the first year, which came only from tuition fees, was \$3,705; the expenditures were \$4,020. The President incurred a loss of \$135 in addition to his living expenses for a year.

Notwithstanding this financial loss, the enrollment was such as to give the President a basis for his faith in the ultimate success of the school. Concerning the matter he said: "The success during the year passes all expectation. That in this war cursed region three hundred students should enter such a school in its first year is truly wonderful. The Faculty have consecrated themselves for life to the grand work of building up a western institution of unsurpassed merits. With all of their ability, with untiring energy, and with unbounded enthusiasm, they will labor for its success."

The second year of the school was much more successful than the first. The enrollment was 423, of which 203 were in the Normal Department and 220 in the various grades of the Model School. The increase over the enrollment of the previous year was 139. The income for the year was \$5,520; the expenditures were \$4,335. Instead of a deficit there was a surplus of \$1,185, and this constituted President Baldwin's salary for the year.

After having run for nearly three and one-half years as a private institution, the school was adopted on December 29, 1870, as one of the State Normal Schools as provided for by the bill of March 19th of that year. This was a consummation which President Baldwin and his chief assistants had been working for since the beginning of the school and which he had probably had in mind from the time he decided to come to Missouri. In the catalogue for the second year it was plainly stated that efforts were being made to make the institution one of a system of six State Normal Schools. How President Baldwin's school came to be made the First District Normal School is a story worth relating in detail.

The Normal School act provided that each of the two district normal schools should be established in the county that would offer the greatest inducement by way of buildings and grounds, provided the buildings and grounds should not be less than \$25,000 in value and the grounds should not be less than ten acres in extent. The management of both schools was to be in the hands of a Board of Regents composed

of seven men, three of whom were the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Schools, and the other four were to be appointed by the Governor, two from each district. This Board was to receive the bids for the new schools and to decide on their location.

As soon as this act was passed an open movement was started to get the citizens of Adair County to vote bonds so that the county might be able to make a bid. The county court, which at that time was composed of only one Justice, Jacob Sands, issued an order on July 5 for a special election to be held on September 8 for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to issue bonds, not to exceed \$100,000, for "the purpose of securing the location of a State Normal School at Kirksville."

At the time when this order was made there was considerable opposition to the proposition, particularly among the country people. In order to meet this opposition newspaper articles appeared setting forth reasons why the county should vote the bonds, and in addition a systematic and complete canvass of the county was planned and carried out. The work of canvassing the county was done by a great many people, but perhaps President Baldwin and Judge Sands did more active work than any others. During the week preceding the election a series of meetings was held throughout the county, at which addresses were made by several prominent citizens. The success of this campaign is seen in the returns of the election. For the proposition 629 votes were cast; against it 189. The vote by townships was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS	FOR	AGAINST
Benton	413	2
Polk	28	5
Pettis	23	6
Liberty	28	11
Salt River	38	51
Wilson	21	48
Clay	37	34
Nineveh	25	8
Walnut	8	13
Morrow	8	11
Total	629	189

From this table it will be seen that in Benton township, the township in which Kirksville is located, the vote was almost unanimous, only two votes having been cast against the proposition. In only two

townships where the total vote in each was over 75, was there a majority against the proposition.

Inasmuch as two-thirds of the legal voters voting had declared in favor of the bond proposition, the county court at its session on September 12, declared it had been ordered.

On the same day the Adair County Court declared that the proposition had carried, it drafted a letter to the State Superintendent stating that the county was ready to make its bid and asking that a meeting of the Board of Regents should be called as soon as possible to consider the same. Meanwhile arrangements were being made by Pettis County to offer a bid for the second district school, and when the State Superintendent received the official notices of Adair and Pettis Counties that they were ready to offer their bids, he called a meeting of the Board of Regents to be held at Jefferson City on December 1, 1870.

The Board was composed of Supt. T. A. Parker; Attorney General H. B. Johnson; Secretary of State F. Rodman; Superintendent E. B. Neeley of St. Joseph, and President Joseph Baldwin of Kirksville, representing the First District; J. R. Milner of Springfield and General G. R. Smith of Sedalia, representing the Second District.

The Adair County bid contained two propositions:

"First: Ten acres of land within one mile of the public square of Kirksville, more or less as may be determined by your honorable Board, with a building or buildings to be erected thereon, agreeable to plans and specifications to be submitted by said Board, of the value of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

"Second: In addition to the above and supplemental thereto, the building now used by the North Missouri Normal School and the eight lots upon which it is situated, together with the furniture, apparatus, library, etc., now used by said school."

Livingston County offered a bid for the First District School, and Pettis and Johnson Counties submitted bids for the Second District School.

The propositions from Adair County and Pettis County were accepted, thus creating the First and Second District Schools in the two counties respectively. On the next day, however, the Board reconsidered its action and voted to defer the location of the two schools until December 26, when it would reconvene at Sedalia and then consider all bids that might be submitted.

The effect of the news of the action of the Board upon the people of Kirksville and Adair County may well be imagined. It was believed, and is still believed, by a great many who were active in the matter.

that underhand methods were being used to deprive Kirksville of the school and to force President Baldwin to close his institution. Fortunately for Adair County, she had the right kind of men to meet this crisis. Between the meeting of the Board at Jefferson City on December 1 and 2 and its meeting at Sedalia on the 26, plans were laid for overcoming the competition of the other counties, and for securing the favorable action of the Board. Among other things, the county court secured the services of B. G. Barrow as an attorney to contest the legality of the Board's reconsideration of the location of the school at Kirksville.

When the time came for the Board to meet at Sedalia, large delegations from both Kirksville and Chillicothe went down to present their claims. In the Kirksville delegation were Judge Sands, Judge Linder, and W. H. Parcells. Besides these gentlemen there were two others, both of whom have since become very prominent in the state, one in educational work and the other in business and politics, whose chief business was to gather as much information as possible concerning the plans of the Chillicothe delegation. Falling in with this delegation on its way to Sedalia, they gradually drew from it a complete outline of its plans. The information they derived enabled the Kirksville representatives to proceed intelligently.

When the Board convened on December 26 at Sedalia President Baldwin offered a resolution to the effect that the bids which had been made by Adair and Pettis Counties and on which the location of the Normal Schools had been made at Kirksville and Sedalia, should be considered as before the Board, and that no additional propositions which might be made by these counties should prejudice their claims to the location of the schools at the places named. This carried without any opposition.

Both Adair and Pettis Counties protested against the Board reconsidering the location of the two schools, and nearly all the day was taken up hearing the protests from these counties and the replies from Livingston and Johnson. Finally the Board ordered the consideration of the Adair County bid, whereupon Judge Linder, the agent of the Adair County Court, submitted the following communication:

"To the Board of Regents of the State Normal Schools:

"Whereas, on the first day of December, 1870, a proposition was submitted by the undersigned commissioner of Adair County to your honorable Board, looking to the location of the State Normal School for the first district at Kirksville in the said county, which proposition was, then and there, by a resolution of your Board duly accepted, and

the location thereby was, as we claim, secured at Kirksville; and it further appearing that the said proposition so made and accepted was and is considered by members of your Board as not being equally favorable to the state in amount as that offered by Pettis County and Sedalia; and it further appearing that some of the Board do not consider that the said amount so offered and accepted is sufficient in amount to fence and beautify the grounds so given in the said proposition for the said Normal School, and to purchase a library and apparatus to make said school a first-class institution;

“Now claiming a vested right and a valid contract to be existing between said county and the State of Missouri effectually securing the said location, and refusing to surrender our right thereunder, but in order to show our interest in the success and honor of the enterprise and to show our magnanimity we hereby in consideration of the promises in behalf of the said county, offer and tender by way of an additional donation to the said State Normal School so located, the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars of bonds of the said county, having twenty years to run at 7 per cent interest, to be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Board for said purposes aforesaid, to be disposed of at such time and at such price as the court may see fit, and it is expressly understood herein that this is not to be considered as any portion of the bid heretofore made, nor in any manner to operate as a variance or abandonment of the contract heretofore made as aforesaid, or to operate as a variance or rescission of the said contract.”

On the next day Livingston County offered \$60,000; and in addition the citizens of Chillicothe offered city lots and lands valued at \$18,000; a block and a half of land in the center of the town with a seminary building on it valued at \$10,000; two blocks of land in the town valued at \$5,000; and a site of ten acres valued at \$7,000.

The rivalry between the two counties grew quite animated. Each was set upon having the school and each was determined to carry the matter into the courts if the Board decided in favor of the other. The Board was plainly informed by Mr. Hammond of Chillicothe that his county would resist by legal process the location of the school at Kirksville, and it would base its resistance on the ground that the bid of Adair County was illegal by reason of the illegality of the election on the normal school bonds.

Finally, after having considered the matter for three days, the Board unanimously voted on December 29 to locate the First District Normal School at Kirksville on the terms offered by Adair County, provided that the site of the school should be ten acres adjoining the

North Missouri Normal School grounds and belonging to Edward Parcels, to which a warranty deed should be made immediately, or, in default of such deed being made, the grounds offered by Morris and Richter.

The credit for securing the location of the school at Kirksville belongs according to the general consensus of opinion, to Judge Sands and Linder, and W. H. Parcels, and of these three it was the last who played the important part at the critical point in the proceedings. When the Board met in Sedalia, three were known to be in favor of Kirksville and three in favor of Chillicothe. Through the influence of Mr. Parcels, the seventh member, Secretary of State Rodman, was induced to vote for Kirksville. This made the matter safe for Kirksville, and perhaps this explains why the vote was finally unanimous in its favor.

On December 30 the Board declared that "the Normal School for the First District be hereby declared established within the meaning of the law," which meant the North Missouri Normal School was then recognized as a state institution. The Board then elected the following persons as the faculty for the remainder of the school year: J. Baldwin, Principal; J. M. Greenwood, W. P. Nason, S. M. Pickler, Miss Flora Gleason, and Mrs. Amanda Greenwood. President Baldwin had just before this resigned from the Board of Regents.

Meanwhile the question of the Second District Normal School had been settled in favor of Johnson County, whereby it was located at Warrensburg instead of Sedalia.

Livingston County sought to reverse the action of the Board in locating the First District Normal School at Kirksville through the legislature. A legislative committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report. The committee made a divided report, the minority report being the one that favored Adair County. There is no record of anything being done with the reports. They were presented on the closing day of the session and may have been shoved aside for lack of time.

Meanwhile the Adair County Court had proceeded to fulfill its obligations. In order therefore to secure the \$50,000 in cash, which the county had offered in its bid for a building to be constructed by the Board of Regents, the court ordered the issue and sale of \$60,000 in bonds. From the sale of these bonds only \$51,400 was realized. This shows how much below par the county's credit was at that time. This amount was in time turned over to the Board and put by that body in the building now known as Baldwin Hall.

In further fulfillment of its obligations the court ordered the issue of \$8,000 in bonds which were delivered to the Board, the proceeds of which were to be used in fencing and beautifying the grounds and in equip-

ping the school with a library and scientific apparatus. The sale of the bonds netted the Board only \$4,840. Moreover, the court issued \$8,000 more in bonds to the North Missouri Normal School Association for the old site and building, whereupon the trustees of this Association deeded this property to the Board of Regents. The Board finally disposed of the property for \$1,600.

In all the county issued \$78,000 in bonds, and the net proceeds which the school received from the sale of these bonds was \$57,840.

The law which provided for the two new State Normal Schools stipulated that free sites of not less than ten acres must be offered by the counties competing their location. There were at least four proposed sites for the school at Kirksville; but the Parcels tract of ten acres which adjoined the grounds of the North Missouri Normal School, and the Morris and Richter tract of fifteen acres which lay just outside the southern limits of the town, were the only ones ever seriously considered by the Board. The Parcels tract was first selected, but after waiting three months for a satisfactory warranty deed to be made, the Board accepted the Morris and Richter tract.

The Board employed Randolph Brothers of St. Louis as architects for the building at Kirksville, and Griffith and Edwards were awarded the contract for the erection of the building for \$51,400.

Ground was broken for the foundation on the afternoon of May 17, 1871, with special exercises in honor of the event. More elaborate exercises were held when the cornerstone was laid on September 6. Great crowds of people came into town to witness the ceremonies. At 10:30 a. m. a procession started from Wilson's Grove, west of the square, to the new Normal School grounds. The order of the procession was as follows: Kirksville Cornet Band, Normal School Faculty and Students, Good Templars Lodges, Bloomfield (Iowa) Band, Knights Templar, Masonic Lodges, citizens. After the cornerstone was put in place with Masonic ceremonies under Grand Master Thomas E. Garrett, the procession returned to the grove where a basket dinner was served. After the dinner addresses were delivered by several men of prominence, among whom were President Baldwin, Grand Master Garrett, State Supt. Monteith, and Colonel Norman J. Coleman.

As the work on the building progressed it became known that the contract called for only the enclosure of the building. It appears that only two members of the Board knew just what the contract specified; the others stated they thought it called for a completed building ready for use.

The Board was therefore compelled to call upon the Legislature for an appropriation to complete the building. The Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the situation both here and at Warrensburg, as the building at the latter place was also in an unfinished condition. The committee visited both Kirksville and Warrensburg, and as regards the building at Kirksville reported that the Board of Regents had been negligent in the arrangements made for a building and that the Adair County Court had done all that it had agreed to do. It was therefore recommended that \$50,000 be appropriated to complete the building. A bill to that effect was finally passed, though there was considerable opposition to it, many declaring that Adair County should issue more bonds and complete it herself.

Contracts were soon let for the completion of the building, and on January 16, 1873, it was occupied by the school. The entire school marched from the old building in the northern part of town to the new one in the southern part, and took possession of it.

The formal dedication occurred on February 13, 1873, with appropriate exercises in the chapel. The dedicatory address was to have been given by Governor Woodson, but on finding it impossible to attend he sent instead Dr. R. D. Shannon, who delivered that address. Addresses were made by a number of others. During the exercises President Baldwin remarked that it was just six years ago that evening that he had made his first address in Kirksville, in which he asserted that if the people would give his school the proper encouragement it would become a credit to the state. It was indeed a proud moment in the life of President Baldwin when he stood before the people of Kirksville and pointed to the fulfillment of his prophecy.

This building, which has in recent years been named Baldwin Hall, in honor of President Baldwin, remained the only building of the school until 1901 when the first annex was built on the northeast. Meanwhile the Legislature had appropriated in 1883 \$3,500 with which to fit up the basement of the original building for the "Model School" which had been organized by President Blanton in the fall of 1882. The first annex has been used ever since its erection by the Practice Schools, the department of physical education, and the Library. For its erection the Legislature had appropriated \$30,000. In 1905, \$50,000 was appropriated for another building which took the shape of the second annex on the northwest. Both of these new buildings have been erected during President Kirk's administration.

No demonstration was made during the erection of the first annex, but the breaking of the ground and the laying of the cornerstone were

made occasions of special exercises. On the day the ground was broken the whole school was gathered to witness the event and a picture was taken, a cut of which is given on the opposite page. The cornerstone was laid by the Kirksville Masonic Lodges on August 14, 1905. The principal address was made by Governor Jos. W. Folk. No ceremonies, however, marked the occupation of the building when completed.

In 1907 there was erected on the campus the Model Rural School House, which stands as the most distinctive feature of the institution. For years President Kirk has been a close student of rural schools. He has thought deeply upon the many problems of the rural school system, but he has been most interested in the country school houses. After many plans had been tried, he finally worked out the details of the plan by which the above mentioned Model Rural School House was erected. It has three floors. The basement floor which has concrete flooring and concrete walls, contains the engine room, laundry, bulb and dark rooms, and the gymnasium. The first floor contains the school room, which is lighted by windows along the north wall, and separate toilet rooms for girls and boys. The attic floor contains laboratories, work benches for manual training, and apparatus for the study of domestic science. The building is lighted by gas and electricity generated by its own plants. It also has running hot and cold water throughout the building. The water is pumped by a dynamo from a well nearby into a pressure tank, from which it goes to all parts of the building. For convenience's sake only the city sewer system is used, but in no other way is the building dependent on the city for any facility. In this respect it could be independent also, if a cess-pool were dug nearby and the sewage were drained into it.

A model rural school has been maintained in this building ever since it has been completed. A high grade teacher has been employed to conduct the school, and country children near town have been brought to school daily in a covered wagon and taken back again in the afternoon. Both the building and school are models in the exact sense of the term, and are for the inspection and study of students and visitors.

The model rural school is a department of the Practice Schools which offers opportunities for student teachers to acquire experience in teaching under the direction of skilled directors. These schools have grown out of what was originally known as the Model School, some account of which should be given here.

A Model School was established in connection with the school when it was founded in 1867, and was maintained until December, 1873. This department served not only to exhibit to the students of

the normal department the best methods of teaching as used by the skilled instructors who were employed to conduct it, but also to prepare many students who were somewhat advanced in years for the work of the normal department. This Model School was never a practice school for prospective teachers. It always purported to be an actual "model school."

This school was divided into three departments, the primary, the intermediate, and the grammar departments, each of which covered two years' work. When it was first established, Professor F. L. Ferris was Principal of the grammar department, Mrs. L. D. Ferris of the intermediate department, and Mrs. Amanda Greenwood of the primary department. The teachers remained in charge of these departments for three years. We have no information as to how the "Model" was organized or who conducted it in 1870-71 and 1871-72. Miss Kate Rowland was Principal of the Model School in 1872-73 and Miss Stephan from September to December, 1873.

The enrollment for the different years was as follows:

1867-68,	144.	1870-71,	68.
1868-69,	220.	1871-72,	48.
1869-70,	—	1872-73,	53.
Sept. to Dec., 1873, 33.			

From this table it will be seen how much the enrollment of the last year was reduced from that of the first two years, and how the enrollment for the period after the school had been made a state institution gradually dwindled. It is not surprising then that President Baldwin and Miss Stephan recommended to the Board of Regents at their meeting in December, 1873, that the Model School should be suspended, and that the Board acted in accordance with that recommendation. However, it was evidently not the intention of President Baldwin or the Board to give up permanently the idea of having a Model School.

The Model School was not restored until November, 1882, over a year after President Baldwin had left the school. The credit for its restoration belongs largely to President Blanton, who took charge of the administration of the school in September, 1882, though there are evidences that the matter had been thought of by the school even before he had been elected to the Presidency. On November 13, 1882, the Model School was reopened under the supervision of Miss S. Augusta Jayne.

The school was during the first year without any special quarters of its own, having been accommodated in the various rooms of the building. In September, 1883, it was installed in the rooms which

had been newly fitted up in the basement during the previous summer. The basement had up to that time been used only for the heating apparatus. Through a special appropriation of \$3,500 which the Legislature made in April, 1883, several rooms were built in it and the ground immediately surrounding the building was terraced as it is today. In these new quarters the Model School remained until it was removed to the annex that was built on the northeast of the main building in 1901.

Unlike the Model School which existed in the early years of the school, the one which was re-established in 1882 gave opportunity for practice teaching by the students of the normal department from the very start. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the term "Model School" was a proper one to use for it. It was in reality a Practice or Training School and not a "Model." It was not until President Kirk's administration that the name "Model" was given up.

In addition to the new quarters that were secured when the first annex was built in 1901, the apparatus used in the work of the school and the teaching force have been considerably enlarged. There are now a supervisor, three critic teachers, and a kindergarten teacher. Prior to 1900-01, there had been only a supervisor, or principal, with occasionally one assistant. The kindergarten department was established in 1900-01.

The Principals, or Supervisors, of the Training School since its re-establishment in 1882 are as follows:

Miss S. Augusta Jayne.....	1882-83 to 1886-87
Professor J. T. Muir	1887-88 to 1888-89
Miss Marguerite Pumphrey	1889-90 to 1893-94
Mrs. Anna Seitz	1894-95 to 1897-98
Miss Mary DeWitt	1898-99
Miss Ophelia Parrish.....	1899-00 to 1902-03
Miss Montana Hastings.....	1903-04 to 1904-05
Miss Gertrude Longnecker.....	1905-06 to 1909-10
Miss Susie Barnes	1910-11 to present.

The school has had five Presidents: Joseph Baldwin, 1867-1881; W. P. Nason, pro tempore, 1881-82; J. P. Blanton, 1882-1891; W. D. Dobson, 1891-1899; John R. Kirk, 1899—. They have all been men of ability, and each has made his contribution to the development of the school. It is perhaps well to relate here briefly the biographies of the Presidents and of the members of the original faculty.

Joseph Baldwin was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, on Octo-

ber 31, 1827. His early education was obtained in the district school and in Bartlett Academy at New Castle. In 1848 he entered Bethany College, Virginia, from which he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1852.

In August, 1852, he was married to Miss Ella Flukart of Ohio. Immediately after their marriage they came to Missouri, and in the fall he opened the Platte City Academy in Platte County. From 1853 to 1856 he and his wife conducted a ladies' boarding school at Savannah, Mo. In 1856 he helped organize the Missouri State Teachers' Association in St. Louis.

After having spent four years in Missouri, he returned to Pennsylvania and spent one year there in school work. He then went to Indiana, where within the next ten years he conducted several private normal schools. During this time he spent one year in the Union army.

The story of his coming to Kirksville in 1867 and opening a Normal School in the Cumberland Academy building and maintaining it as a private institution for over three years, has already been told. Since the history of the institution during the rest of his connection with it is largely a part of his own history, there remains little else to relate here than to mention that he was elected President of the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, Texas in 1881 and, that after having served in that position for ten years he was elected to the newly created chair of Pedagogy in the University of Texas and remained there until 1897 when he was made Professor Emeritus in that institution. He died January 13, 1899 in Austin, Texas.

President Baldwin greatly regretted leaving Missouri, but the educational field to which he was called in Texas was very like that of Missouri when he came in 1867. The pioneer instincts were strong in the man and he rejoiced in an opportunity to labor in a field that was new and unoccupied. But this was not the only reason he left Missouri. For some years he had been the object of petty jealousies and harassing persecutions, and he had come to realize that his position in the Kirksville school was being undermined by some who assumed to be his friends. There was before him, therefore, the prospect that this opposition, which was altogether undeserved, would result in his being displaced some time sooner or later. Doubtless this and his natural aversion for any conflict in which his own personal interests were involved, had much to do with his going to Texas.

The life of President Baldwin is an illustration of what a man with a few great ideas and the willingness to work, may accomplish. It can not be said of him that he was a broadly learned man or a man of

great versatility. Yet it must be acknowledged that as a result of long and deep thinking on some of the fundamental educational questions of the day, he reached some very sound and definite conclusions of his own, for the realization of which he spent the whole of his life. This constitutes the basis of his greatness.

He believed most firmly in the absolute necessity of the very best possible elementary and secondary education, and to this end he advocated a thorough and scientific preparation of the teachers for that work. The efforts which he put forth to bring about these results have had a marked influence upon the educational systems of Indiana, Missouri, and Texas.

As has already been said he was by instinct a pioneer. To him there was something decidedly fascinating in a field of labor that had been heretofore unoccupied. By nature he was eminently fitted to arouse enthusiasm on the part of others for a new system, and to lead them to assist him in getting it adopted. As an organizer of new work he was not surpassed.

However, his success in further developing an established work was not as great as in initiating it. For this he was not always solely responsible. Had he received the support from the Board of Regents in the last years of his administration in this institution, he might have done much more than he did.

Very few school Presidents have been able to command and maintain the loyalty and respect of the students as he did. He attained this through the confidence he placed in them and the sympathetic interest he took in their ambitions and enterprises, thus making each student feel that he was his personal friend. This explains why his name has always been held in sacred memory by those who are under his direction.

The frank and unsuspecting nature of the man made him liable to be imposed upon by designing persons. Thinking all men were as honest as himself, he frequently found himself badly defrauded and abused. Occasionally he was led into situations which gave his enemies an opportunity to attack and abuse him, while at the same time he generally refused to defend himself or to expose those who were injuring him. He was not without faults. He was but human. However, in the light of the great service which he did for the state and of the purity of the motives that always actuated his life, these imperfections appear as insignificant.

His work was not confined to the school room. He was frequently before the public as a platform orator, speaking chiefly on educational

topics. He was an elder in the Christian church and occasionally preached and performed other religious services. There were very few districts in Northeast Missouri in which he had not spoken to the people in some way or other. He was very active in the educational associations of the state and nation, and appeared frequently in their discussions. He was a frequent contributor to some of the leading education journals, at one time assisting in the editing of the *American School Journal*. He wrote two works on Pedagogy which were extensively used in this country and Canada.

One of the most conspicuous events in the history of the Normal School at Kirksville is known as Baldwin Day, June 13, 1893. On that day President Baldwin became the guest of the institution, at which time he was greeted by a large number of his former students and associates, many of whom came from long distances. The idea of having such an affair as this was conceived by President Dobson. He and a committee of local alumni worked long and faithfully in arranging for the day. Invitations were extended to as many of the "Baldwin students" and the "Baldwin faculty" as could be reached, to be present. All day exercises were held at which addresses were made by many of the former students, Professor Nason, President Dobson and President Baldwin. No one could fail to see from all this in what high esteem President Baldwin was held by his students and associates.

In making up her list of great benefactors Missouri must always include the names of two men who have spent the best part of their lives in Kirksville, President Joseph Baldwin and Dr. A. T. Still. An attempt at some appreciation of Dr. Still will be made in the next chapter. Coming to Missouri at the close of a war which had greatly injured it, President Baldwin spent fourteen years of the best period of his life in building up its school system and in that time "accomplished more for the cause of popular education than any other man in the state."

As yet no formal recognition of the services of either of these men to the state has been made, but it is hoped that the time will soon come when that will be done in such a way as to keep forever in the memory of future generations the greatness of the men in their day and time.

Besides President Baldwin, there were in the original faculty Prof. and Mrs. F. L. Ferris, Prof. W. P. Nason, and Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Greenwood. Prof. and Mrs. Ferris came, as has already been noted, with President Baldwin from Indiana. They remained, however, with the school only about three years. They subsequently moved to Colorado and died there in 1873. His wife survived him several years.



studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He came to Missouri but instead of practicing law began teaching. For eight years he taught in Grundy County, during which time he was Superintendent of the Trenton schools for five years. After that he was Superintendent at Carrollton for ten years, and then Superintendent at Moberly for one year. In June, 1891, he was elected President of the Normal School at Kirksville and served until 1899. He then entered the A. S. O. at Kirksville from which he was graduated in 1902. He was therefore elected Professor of Chemistry in that institution, and remained there until 1909 when he moved to St. Louis, where he has been engaged ever since in the practice of osteopathy.

President John R. Kirk was born in Bureau County, Illinois, January 23, 1851. In 1856 his father moved his family to Harrison County, Mo. He got his early education in the district schools and the Bethany High School. He entered the Normal School at Kirksville in 1873 and attended at irregular intervals until he graduated in 1878. As a teacher he has filled a variety of positions. Besides teaching in rural schools he has been Superintendent of Schools at Bethany, Mo., and at Moulton, Iowa; Principal of a ward school in Kansas City, Mo.; a teacher of history and mathematics in the Central High School of that place, and Superintendent at Westport. From 1895 to 1899 he served as State Superintendent of Schools, and then part of one year as High School Examiner for the University of Missouri. In 1899 he became President of the Normal School at Kirksville, and has remained there ever since.

The following is a complete list of the faculty in the order of their appointment from the beginning to the present time with the period of service of each member:

Joseph Baldwin	Sept., 1867 to June, 1881
W. P. Nason	Sept., 1867 to June, 1887
J. M. Greenwood	Sept., 1867 to June, 1870
	Jan., 1871 to June, 1874
F. L. Ferris	Sept., 1867 to June, 1870
Mrs. Amanda Greenwood	Sept., 1867 to June, 1872
Mrs. L. D. Ferris	Sept., 1867 to June, 1870
S. M. Pickler	Jan., 1868 to June, 1873
Rev. J. S. Boyd	Sept., 1868 to June, 1869
Rev. John Wayman	Sept., 1868 to June, 1870
George Frankenberg	Sept., 1868 to June, 1869
Mrs. J. S. Boyd	Sept., 1868 to June, 1870
Sue Thatcher	Sept., 1868 to June, 1870
A. H. John	Sept., 1869 to June, 1870

Frank M. Fluhart	Sept., 1869 to June, 1870
Laura Gleason	Jan., 1871 to June, 1872
Mary Norton (Mrs. McClellan)	Sept., 1871 to June, 1872
Hattie Comings (Mrs. J. R. Milner)	Sept., 1872 to June, 1874
J. T. Smith	Sept., 1872 to June, 1873
C. H. Bigger	Sept., 1872 to June, 1873
Helen Halliburton (Mrs. McReynolds)	Sept., 1872 to June, 1875
Kate F. Rowland	Sept., 1872 to June, 1873
Mollie Bowen	Sept., 1872 to June, 1873
Mary Woodsworth	Sept., 1872 to June, 1873
Mrs. Mary Blackman	Sept., 1872 to June, 1875
H. F. Williams	Sept., 1872 to Mch. 1876
S. S. Hamill	Sept., 1873 to June, 1874
C. H. Dutcher	Sept., 1873 to Sept., 1877
Miss Stephan	Sept., 1873 to June, 1874
Mary Murtfeldt	Sept., 1872 to June, 1874
Mrs. Mary Williams	Sept., 1873 to June, 1874
W. H. Baker	Sept., 1874 to June, 1875
J. U. Barnard	Sept., 1874 to June, 1887
B. S. Potter	Jan., 1875 to June, 1879
M. T. Henderson	Sept., 1875 to June, 1882
Emmir Thompson (Mrs. Hannah)	Sept., 1874 to Dec. 1875
G. W. Krall	Sept., 1875 to June, 1879
Alta Westcott (Mrs. McLaury)	Apr., 1876 to June, 1876
J. W. Shryock	Apr., 1876 to June, 1882
Helen E. Swain	Sept., 1876 to June, 1877
T. Berry Smith	Sept., 1877 to June, 1878
E. R. Booth	Sept., 1879 to June, 1880
C. H. Ford	Sept., 1878 to June, 1882
Alice Heath (Mrs. C. W. Proctor)	Sept., 1879 to June, 1881
John T. Paden	Sept., 1879 to Aug., 1884
Ada Oldham	Sept., 1879 to June, 1882
Anna H. Grigg	Sept., 1879 to June, 1880
M. M. Thomas	Sept., 1878 to June, 1879
E. B. Seitz	Sept., 1879 to Oct., 1883
Chas. Ross	Sept., 1880 to June, 1900
Martha W. Prewitt (Mrs. Doneghy)	Sept., 1881 to June, 1882
J. P. Blanton	Sept., 1882 to June, 1891
Ermine Owen	Sept., 1882 to June, 1904
Mrs. A. E. DeVine	Sept., 1882 to June, 1883
B. P. Gentry	Sept., 1882 to present.
S. Augusta Jayne	Nov. 1882 to June, 1887

Hortense Snyder	Nov., 1882 to June, 188
C. S. Sheldon	Sept., 1883 to June, 189
O. E. McFadon	Sept., 1883 to June, 188
Mary T. Prewitt	Sept., 1883 to June, 190
P. A. McGuire	Sept., 1883 to June, 188
Carrie Eggleston	Feb., 1884 to June, 188
G. W. McGinnis	Sept., 1884 to Feb., 188
Miriam B. Swett	Sept., 1885 to June, 188
Libbie K. Miller (Mrs. Traverse)	Sept., 1885 to June, 188
J. I. Nelson	Feb., 1886 to Feb., 189
W. F. Dann	Sept., 1887 to June, 189
J. T. Muir	Sept., 1887 to Jan., 189
F. A. Swanger	Sept., 1887 to June, 189
Mary Wight	Sept., 1888 to June, 188
Marguerite Pumphrey (Mrs. Smith)	Sept., 1888 to June, 189
Edgar S. Place	Sept., 1888 to Feb., 188
	Sept., 1890 to June, 1891
Clara Figge	Sept., 1889 to June, 1891
R. B. Arnold	Sept., 1891 to June, 1897
Carrie Hatton	Sept., 1890 to June, 1891
W. D. Dobson	Sept., 1891 to June, 1900
Marian Shackelford	Sept., 1891 to June, 1892
G. H. Laughlin	Sept., 1892 to Nov., 1893
C. W. Proctor	Sept., 1893 to June, 1897
J. W. Forquer	Sept., 1893 to June, 1898
R. C. Norton	Jan., 1894 to June, 1900
J. H. Scarborough	Sept., 1894 to June, 1899
Mrs. Anna E. Seitz	Sept., 1894 to June, 1898
William Richardson	Jan., 1896 to June, 1900
L. S. Daugherty	Sept., 1897 to present
Hallie Hall (Mrs. E. M. Violette)	Sept., 1897 to June, 1902
Ruby Westlake (Mrs. Freudenberger)	Sept., 1897 to June, 1900
J. E. Weatherly	Sept., 1899 to May, 1906
Kathryn Garwick (Mrs. Rogers)	Sept., 1898 to Jan., 1900
Margaret DeWitt	Sept., 1898 to June, 1899
John R. Kirk	Sept., 1899 to present
Ophelia A. Parrish	Sept., 1899 to present
E. M. Violette	Sept., 1900 to present
J. T. Vaughn	Sept., 1900 to Oct., 1909
Carrie Ruth Jackson	Sept., 1900 to June, 1906
A. P. Settle	Sept., 1900 to present

H. Clay Harvey	Sept., 1900 to present.
M. Winnifred Bryan (Mrs. Fields)	Sept., 1900 to June, 1906
Frances Tinkham (Mrs. F. G. Crowley)	Sept., 1900 to June, 1905
Cass Bear	Sept., 1900 to June, 1903
Alice Adams (Mrs. W. J. Shepard)	Sept., 1900 to Aug., 1903
Susie Barnes	Sept., 1900 to present.
Luther Winchester	Sept., 1901 to June, 1902
W. J. Shepard	Sept., 1902 to Aug., 1903
W. P. Nason (Professor Emeritus)	Sept., 1902 to July, 1909
Montana Hastings	Sept., 1903 to June, 1905
E. M. Goldberg	Sept., 1903 to Aug., 1905
Sadie Westrope	Sept., 1903 to Aug., 1907
M. Olive Greer	Sept., 1903 to Aug., 1907
T. Jennie Green	Sept., 1903 to present.
R. M. Ginnings	Sept., 1903 to Jan. 1910
D. A. Lehman	Sept., 1903 to Sept., 1905
J. D. Wilson	Sept., 1903 to present.
Blanche Scott	Sept., 1903 to June, 1906
Margaret Linton	Sept., 1904 to Aug., 1909
S. S. Carroll	Sept., 1904 to Sept., 1906
Minnie Brashear	Dec., 1904 to present.
Gertrude Longnecker	June, 1905 to Aug., 1910
J. S. Stokes	June, 1905 to present.
D. R. Gebhart	June, 1905 to present.
Cora Reid	June, 1905 to present.
E. Y. Burton	Sept., 1905 to June, 1907
Eugene Fair	Sept., 1905 to present.
R. H. Emberson	Sept., 1905 to Aug., 1906
Belle Reed	Sept., 1905 to Sept., 1907
J. W. Heyd	Sept., 1905 to present.
W. A. Lewis	June, 1906 to present.
A. B. Warner	Sept., 1906 to present.
W. V. Pooley	Sept., 1906 to Aug., 1907
A. D. Towne	Sept., 1906 to present.
E. R. Barrett	Sept., 1906 to present.
Francis Portman	Sept., 1906 to Aug., 1907
W. H. Zeigel	Sept., 1907 to present.
A. Otterson	Sept., 1907 to present.
O. C. Bell	Sept., 1907 to June, 1910
Sarah Pepper	Sept., 1907 to Aug., 1909
Laurie Doolittle	Sept., 1907 to present.

Irma Matthews	Sept., 1907 to Aug., 1908
F. W. Plunkett	Sept., 1908 to Aug., 1910
Mary G. Young	Sept., 1908 to Aug., 1909
H. H. Laughlin	Sept., 1908 to Sept., 1910
Edith Sharpe	Sept., 1908 to June, 1910
Lora Dexheimer	Sept., 1908 to Aug., 1909
Clara Kleinfelter	Sept., 1907 to Aug., 1909
Elizabeth Hughes	Sept., 1909 to Jan., 1910
Leota Dockery	Sept., 1909 to present.
Mark Burrows	Sept., 1909 to present.
Harriet Howard	Sept., 1909 to present.
Byron Cosby	Feb., 1910 to present.
H. W. Foght	Feb., 1910 to present.
J. L. Biggerstaff	June, 1910 to present.
Julia Richardson	Sept., 1910 to present.
Bertha Dakin Smith	Sept., 1910 to present.
Caroline Livingston	Sept., 1910 to present.
Marie Turner Harvey	Sept., 1910 to present.
Idella R. Berry	Sept., 1910 to present.
Eudora Savage	Sept., 1910 to present.

The government of the school is vested in a Board of Regents, the present organization of which differs quite materially from what it was originally.

According to the act of the Legislature of 1870, which provided for the establishment of the first two normal schools of the state, the government of both of these schools was placed in the hands of a single Board of Regents consisting of seven persons. It included the members of the State Board of Education, that is the State Superintendent, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, and two other persons from each of the two normal school districts, who were appointed by the Governor. In making the first appointments two of the regents were appointed for two years and the other two for four years. Thereafter all appointments, except those to fill vacancies, were to be for four years.

The First and Second District Normal Schools remained under the control of a single board, as originally organized, until 1874. In that year a law was passed which provided for a separate board for each of the two schools. Each board was to consist of seven members, six of whom were to reside in the district for which they were appointed, and one of whom was to be a resident in the county in which the Normal

School for such district is located. The State Superintendent was made an ex-officio member of each of the boards. The term of each appointed regent was extended from four to six years, and it was so arranged that two of these members should be appointed every two years.

The substitution of two boards, one for each of the two Normal Schools, in place of the single board for both of them, was evidently in accord with the wishes of the schools. At least this was true of the Kirksville school, as the faculty voted on December 12, 1873, in favor of a separate board for each of the two schools, and ordered that this expression of its opinion be forwarded to Governor Woodson and State Superintendent Monteith in response to letters which they had written to the faculty on the matter.

The Third District Normal School which was provided for by an act of the Legislature in 1873, was placed under the control of a separate board. Doubtless this measure had something to do with the abolition of the single board for the First and Second District Schools and the creation of a separate board for each school.

The Board of Regents for the three schools were, up to 1889, generally composed of men of the same political party as that in power in the state. In that year a law was passed which provided that not more than four of each board, including the State Superintendent of Schools, should be long to the same political party, and the Governor was instructed in his subsequent appointments to change the personnel of the board so as to bring about this desired end as soon as possible. This arrangement did much to eradicate whatever tendencies there were to strict partisanship, and has largely prevented its recurrence.

The officers of the Board are President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, each of whom is elected for a term of two years. The Secretary has usually been some member of the Board. The Treasurer has always been some one outside of the Board. From 1871 to 1895, W. T. Baird was Treasurer. Since 1893, the Treasureship has rotated among the banks of Kirksville, some one in the bank holding the office for two years at a time.

The original Board was composed of the following persons:

First District—	E. B. Neeley.....St. Joseph.
	J. Baldwin.....Kirksville.
Second District—	G. R. Smith.....Sedalis.
	J. A. Milner.....Springfield.
State Board of	T. A. Parker.....State Superintendent
Education—	Francis Rodman.....Secretary of State.
	H. B. Johnson.....Attorney General.

The following is a complete list of the Regents of the school, their addresses, and the length of terms which they have served or have yet to serve:

E. B. Neeley,	St. Joseph,	Dec., 1870 to Jan., 1874
I. Baldwin,	Kirksville,	Dec., 1870 to Jan., 1871
G. R. Smith,	Sedalia,	Dec., 1870 to Nov., 1871
J. R. Milner,	Springfield,	Dec., 1870 to Jan., 1874
F. A. Parker,	State Supt.,	Dec., 1870 to Jan., 1871
Francis Rodman,	Sec'y of State,	Dec., 1870 to Jan., 1871
H. B. Johnson,	Atty. General,	Dec., 1870 to Jan., 1871
B. G. Barrow,	Macon,	Jan., 1871 to Apr., 1871
Ira Divoll,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1871 to June, 1871
N. G. Ferguson,	Louisiana,	Apr., 1871 to Jan., 1874
John Monteith,	State Supt.,	June, 1871 to Jan., 1875
E. F. Weigel,	Sec'y of State,	Jan., 1871 to Jan., 1874
A. J. Baker,	Atty. General,	Jan., 1871 to Jan., 1873
E. A. Zeundt,	Jefferson City,	Nov., 1871 to Jan., 1874
H. Clay Ewing,	Atty. General,	Jan., 1873 to Jan., 1874
J. M. DeFrance,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1874 to Jan., 1875
Bartlett Anderson,	Memphis,	Jan., 1874 to Jan., 1877
G. L. Osborne,	Louisiana,	Jan., 1874 to Jan., 1876
D. S. Hooper,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1874 to Jan., 1877
J. M. McKim,	Newark,	Jan., 1874 to Jan., 1891
John Oldham,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1874 to Jan., 1880
R. D. Shannon,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1875 to Jan., 1883
Andrew Ellison,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1875 to Mch., 1891
A. M. Alexander,	Paris,	Jan., 1876 to Jan., 1883
J. D. Vincil,	Mexico,	Jan., 1877 to Jan., 1878
W. B. Hays,	Lancaster,	Jan., 1877 to Jan., 1899
Ben Eli Guthrie,	Macon,	Jan., 1878 to Jan., 1889
J. S. Erwin,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1880 to Jan., 1891
T. C. Campbell,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1883 to Jan., 1887
W. E. Coleman,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1883 to Jan., 1891
Sumner Boynton,	Greencastle,	Jan., 1887 to Jan., 1895
E. O. Hannah,	Moberly,	Jan., 1889 to Jan., 1895
George Giller,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1891 to Jan., 1897
George Hall,	Trenton,	Jan., 1891 to Jan., 1903
A. D. Risdon,	Kirksville,	Mch., 1891 to Jan., 1893
L. E. Wolfe,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1891 to Jan., 1895
M. W. Laughlin,	Monroe City,	Jan., 1893 to Jan., 1899
John R. Kirk,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1895 to Jan., 1899

O. J. Chapman,	Breckenridge,	Jan., 1895 to Jan., 1896
R. N. Bodine,	Paris,	Jan., 1895 to Jan., 1897
Scott J. Miller,	Chillicothe,	Jan., 1897 to Jan., 1907
J. W. Martin,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1897 to Jan., 1906
C. C. Fogle,	Lancaster,	Jan., 1899 to Jan., 1901
S. M. Pickler,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1899 to Jan., 1907
A. W. Mullins,	Linneus,	Jan., 1899 to Jan., 1911
W. T. Carrington,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1899 to Jan., 1907
J. M. Hardman,	Edina,	Jan., 1901 to Jan., 1911
G. A. Goben,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1903 to Jan., 1906
Reuben Barney, Sr.,	Chillicothe,	Jan., 1903 to Mch., 1906
Reuben Barney, Jr.,	Chillicothe,	Apr., 1903 to Jan., 1909
John H. Wood,	Shelbina,	Jan., 1905 to Jan., 1917
H. A. Gass,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1907 to Jan., 1911
Henry T. Burckhardt,	Fayette,	Jan., 1907 to Jan., 1915
J. C. McKinley,	Unionville,	Jan., 1909 to Jan., 1915
E. C. Grim,	Kirksville,	Jan., 1909 to Jan., 1915
C. W. Green,	Brookfield,	Mch., 1911 to Jan., 1917
W. P. Evans,	State Supt.,	Jan., 1911 to Jan., 1915

The school had no graduating class until 1872. The class that year was composed of eight young men as follows: O. P. Davis, W. N. Doyle, W. F. Drake, I. N. Matlick, J. T. Smith, J. C. Stevens, Vincent Stine, and Selden Sturges.

Since 1872 a class has been graduated each year in the advanced course. The total number of graduates down to the present is 906. The number of graduates each year is shown elsewhere in this chapter in tabular form. Besides the graduates in the advanced course there have been so-called graduates in the sophomore course and for a while in the junior course also. These were called graduates because of the certificates to teach for five years that were conferred upon them at the time.

By virtue of laws passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1887 and in 1889, the diploma which is conferred on graduation from any of the Normal Schools of the state, entitles its possessor to teach in the public schools of the state without further examination, and the certificate which is conferred on the completion of the elementary course, entitles the holder to teach two years in the public schools of the state.

At the time when the state adopted the normal school system, the authority to examine teachers and to grant certificates was vested in the State Superintendent and the County Superintendents, and



remained solely with them until 1887. The certificates conferred by the State Superintendent entitled the holders to teach without further examination. Those conferred by the County Superintendents entitled the holders to teach in the counties for which they were given for a limited period of time. They were of two grades, corresponding roughly, according to the requirements, to the second and third grade county certificates of today.

Up to 1887 those completing the different courses in the three State Normal Schools who sought to teach, were subject to the above rules and regulations, unless special arrangements were made in their behalf by the State Superintendent.

The first instance on record of any special arrangement is in a letter from State Superintendent Monteith to the County Superintendents, dated July 12, 1872, in which he recommended that they "honor the Normal diploma by granting to its possessor a certificate without examination," which would be for two years only.

As far as is known, it was not until State Superintendent Shannon's administration that certificates were conferred directly by the State Superintendent upon those completing the various courses in the three Normal Schools of the state. Beginning in July, 1878, he issued certificates to those completing the different courses of these schools, and kept up this practice until the close of his second administration in December, 1882. Upon those completing the two and the three years' courses, he conferred certificates which entitled them to teach two and three years respectively. Upon those completing the four years' course, he conferred a life certificate.

It should be noted that it was the custom at the time for each of the State Normal Schools of Missouri to have its candidates for the diplomas and certificates of the school examined first by the faculty and then by an examining committee composed of the State Superintendent and the Presidents of the three schools. This arrangement seems to have been first made in 1875-76. It continued for ten years, that is down to 1884-85 inclusive.

These examinations by the committee were decidedly unpopular with the students and the faculty of the school. In May, 1885, the faculty adopted resolutions condemning them and asking the State Superintendent to adopt another plan for certificating the graduates of the school.

In June, 1885, the State Superintendent and the Presidents of the State Normal Schools agreed upon a plan whereby the old system of examinations by the committee was abolished, and a written examina-

tion near the close of the school by the State Superintendent was to be substituted. This arrangement was carried into execution only once, that is, in June, 1886. Before another year rolled around, the matter had been taken out of the hands of the State Superintendent by the Legislature.

When the General Assembly met in January, 1887, plans had already been laid for securing legislation which would settle the question of certificating the graduates of the State Normal Schools. A bill covering the matter was drafted by President Blanton, and was lobbied through largely by him. It passed the Assembly without any particular difficulty and was approved on March 24, 1887. The act provided that "the normal diploma conferred upon completing a four years' course shall entitle its holder to teach school in any county in this state without further examination, until annulled by the Board of Regents or Curators granting the same, or by the County School Commissioner, or State Superintendent of Schools, for incompetency, cruelty, immorality, drunkenness, or neglect of duty, and the graded certificate now granted upon the completion of the two years' course shall, in like manner, entitle the holder to teach the several branches of study named therein for a period of four years from the date of graduation, unless such certificate be annulled by said Board, or County School Commissioner, or State Superintendent of Schools for one or more of the causes above specified." Provision was also made for the application of the provisions of this act "the the Normal Department of the University of Missouri, and of Lincoln Institute." This law was amended in 1889 so as to reduce the term of years that the holder of an elementary certificate might teach from four years to two.

This legislation was a matter of great gratification to the friends of the State Normal Schools, and especially pleasing to the students. Immediately on the approval of the first certification bill, the students of the Kirksville school presented to President Blanton a very fine cane as a token of their appreciation of his activity in securing its adoption.

The library as at present organized has existed only since September, 1903. In the early years of the school the library facilities were extremely meagre. It was not until President Blanton's time that a beginning was made towards putting a library under way. But owing to the fact that not one cent was ever donated by the State for libraries or laboratories prior to 1899, and that all that went into them had to be paid out of the incidental fund upon which heavy drafts have always been made, it is readily seen how the library was slow in growing. In

1899 the state Legislature appropriated \$2,500 for libraries and laboratories. This enabled the school to furnish several departments with a few books in separate department libraries. In 1901 an appropriation was made for a \$30,000 building, and the plans for this included the present library and reading room. In 1903 an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for equipping this room and for buying books. In June of that year Miss Parrish was made librarian and the departmental libraries were brought together and the books classified according to the Dewey decimal system. The aim has been to build up primarily a working library for daily classroom use. The library has rapidly outgrown the reading room and now has use of the two rooms adjoining it which are used as stack rooms and working rooms. It is hoped that larger quarters may be had soon. The school has been the depository for the United States government documents ever since it became a state institution. Outside of those publications the library contains at present about 12,500 volumes.

The history of the laboratories of the school is very much like that of the library. When the school occupied its new building in 1873, the small room just east of the chapel constituted the only scientific laboratory. Here all that passed for science was taught. In 1899 two rooms in the basement of Baldwin Hall were fitted up for chemistry and physics. Since then the laboratories have been increased in number and equipment. There are at present laboratories for chemistry, physics, photography, zoology, and agriculture. The annex on the northwest, called Science Hall and built in 1905, contains the physics, chemistry and zoology laboratories, also the manual training workshop. A farm of sixty acres near town has been leased and will be ultimately purchased. This will be used as an experimental station in the agriculture department.

The students maintain a variety of associations and organizations. The literary societies are the oldest. Two of them, the Philomathean and the Senior Societies have existed since the seventies. The Elizabeth Browning Society has been in existence only three or four years. Besides these there were several other literary societies, but they have long since expired. There are at present four active debating clubs among the young men. The first organization was the Websterians. The Claytonians, Demosthenonians, and Ciceronians were organized later. Besides these literary societies and debating clubs there are several departmental societies, such as the German Club, Historical Society, Science Club, Nature Study Club, and Latin Club. Certain



members of the faculty have maintained a Shakespeare Club for some years.

The students also maintain two active Christian Associations. The Y. W. C. A. was organized in May, 1895, and the Y. M. C. A. in March, 1896. The Y. M. C. A. has maintained in connection with the Y. M. C. A. of the American School of Osteopathy, a lecture course of high grade for over twelve years.

In Athletics the school has been especially active in recent years. The school had no gymnasium until the northeast annex was built in 1901. When the northwest annex was erected in 1905, the gymnasium in the former building was given over to the women exclusively and the one in the latter building to the men. For outdoor games the school has had a fine athletic field in the northwest corner of the campus since 1903. Field Day exercises have been held every year since 1895.

The students have at different times published periodicals. The first student publication was, as far as is known, the Model Headlight, a monthly published by the students of the Model School for about six months in 1888. In 1893 and 1894 pamphlet annuals were issued by certain literary societies. In September, 1894, the Normal Message, a monthly publication, was begun. It continued until April, 1900. Since then four year-books have been published, the Mnemeion in 1901, and the Echo in 1902, 1904, and 1906. In March, 1909, the Kirksville Normal School Index, a weekly publication, was established. The honor of getting it started lies largely with Miss Mary McCool, '08, who was at that time a post-graduate in the school. It has just started upon its third year.

The Music Department has, since April, 1909, maintained a spring Festival of music of high order. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra with Emil Oberhoffer as Conductor, and the Normal School Chorus and the Minneapolis Orchestra with D. R. Gebhart of the Normal School Faculty as Director, together with a number of vocal soloists of special ability, constitute the talent. Four different programs are rendered during the festival.

On Friday, October 18, 1907, the school celebrated its fortieth anniversary with appropriate exercises. Arrangements were made rather hurriedly for the event and the original plan was to make it largely a local affair. But several out-of-town graduates and former students returned to join in the celebration. Prof. Nason and Supt. Greenwood, the two surviving members of the original faculty, were present and delivered addresses during the morning exercises. A basket dinner was held on the campus which was participated in by a goodly number.

During the afternoon exercises addresses were made by Judge Jacob Sands, Senator Humphrey, Dr. R. D. Shannon, Prof. J. U. Barnard, Mr. B. F. Heiny, Mr. G. W. Cullison, Mrs. Fluhart and Miss Grace Guy (now Mrs. C. M. Weyand). The roll of graduates was called by Prof. A. B. Warner, to which response was made by rising as the names were called. A reception was held in the ladies' gymnasium from four to five.

The day's program ended with a musical in the evening in the chapel, which was attended by an immense crowd. Most of the musical numbers were rendered by graduates and former students of the school.

As an index to the growth of the school, the following tabulation showing by years the number of faculty members, the number of graduates and post graduates, the number receiving certificates, and the enrollment, is offered.

Year	Faculty	Post Graduates	Graduates	Undergraduates receiving certificates or diplomas		Normal	Enrollment Tr. Sch.	Total
				Juniors	Sophomores			
1867-68	6	—	—	—	—	140	144	284
1868-69	12	—	—	—	—	203	220	423
1869-70	12	—	—	—	15	263	—	263
1870-71	—	—	—	—	—	321	68	389
1871-72	7	—	8	4	13	434	48	482
1872-73	12	—	3	10	14	470	53	523
1873-74	10	1	9	10	21	668	33	701
1874-75	9	4	12	18	42	709	—	709
1875-76	10	5	14	14	28	627	—	627
1876-77	9	—	8	12	18	592	—	592
1877-78	8	3	12	8	27	534	—	534
1878-79	10	10	10	17	49	458	—	458
1879-80	11	8	11	14	45	513	—	513
1880-81	11	6	11	14	32	492	—	492
1881-82	10	8	9	13	42	481	—	481
1882-83	11	4	7	17	40	446	103	549
1883-84	12	6	17	27	51	501	181	682
1884-85	12	2	14	—	47	475	182	657
1885-86	12	—	26	—	40	413	126	539
1886-87	11	—	25	—	35	421	111	532
1887-88	11	1	21	—	58	490	169	659
1888-89	13	1	12	—	40	505	121	626
1889-90	12	—	15	—	44	520	100	620
1890-91	13	—	15	—	49	560	100	660

Year	Fac- ulty	Post Grad- uates	Grad- uates	Undergraduates receiving certificates or diplomas		Normal	Enrollment Tr. Sch.	Total
				Juniors	Sophomores			
1891-92	12	3	19	—	28	596	107	703
1892-93	11	6	22	—	32	606	112	718
1893-94	12	3	20	—	30	562	94	656
1894-95	12	—	23	—	41	620	102	722
1895-96	12	4	18	—	42	623	115	738
1896-97	12	2	35	—	26	719	105	824
1897-98	13	—	22	—	35	737	108	845
1898-99	13	1	29	—	43	739	103	842
1899-00	14	3	48	—	113	742	92	834
1900-01	15	3	43	—	58	753	102	855
1901-02	18	2	38	—	84	757	94	851
1902-03	19	4	41	—	65	784	179	963
1903-04	24	4	55	—	58	944	175	1119
1904-05	25	4	42	—	71	982	170	1152
1905-06	28	—	40	—	75	1040	180	1220
1906-07	32	8	62	—	67	1157	175	1332
1907-08	34	1	47	—	78	1250	190	1440
1908-09	36	—	44	—	122	1307	220	1527
1909-10	42	4	59	—	152	1394	227	1621
1910-11	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		101	966	178	1970	27558	4409	31967

The marked growth of the school in recent years is due in part at least to the summer school. The summer school was first held in 1895 as a private affair. Those of the faculty who cared to do so offered courses and they got their proportion of the fees paid by the students. In 1900 the summer school was taken under the control of the Board. Special appropriations were made for it by the Legislature in 1901 and 1903. Since then the appropriations have been made on the basis of four terms of twelve weeks each in every year instead of three terms as before. The school has therefore continuous sessions the year round, with the exception of a few weeks scattered between the various quarters.

Another index as to the growth of the school is its income from the state. This income is also an indication of the value which the state places upon its work. The following tabulation shows what has been appropriated for its support since it became a state institution:

Biennial Periods	Teachers' Salaries	Buildings	Repairs, etc.	Library and Laboratories	Total
1871-72	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00			\$60,000.00
1873-74	20,000.00				20,000.00
1875-76	20,000.00				20,000.00
1877-78	15,000.00				15,000.00
1879-80	15,000.00				15,000.00
1881-82	20,000.00				20,000.00
1883-84	20,000.00	3,248.20	12,681.60		35,965.80
1885-86	20,000.00				20,000.00
1887-88	25,000.00		3,126.50		28,126.50
1889-90	25,000.00		2,873.00		27,873.00
1891-92	25,000.00				25,000.00
1893-94	25,000.00		1,500.00		26,500.00
1895-96	25,000.00		5,250.00		30,250.00
1897-98	27,500.00		6,280.00		33,780.00
1899-00	27,500.00		1,000.00	\$2,500.00	31,000.00
1901-02	33,000.00	30,000.00	4,550.00	1,000.00	68,550.00
1903-04	50,000.00		3,250.00	8,500.00	61,750.00
1905-06	90,000.00	50,000.00	11,760.00	7,500.00	159,260.00
1907-08	117,805.00	—————	19,400.00	8,000.00	142,205.00
1909-10	132,700.00	—————	15,600.00	—————	147,870.00
1911-12	156,000.00	10,000.00	25,800.00	13,000.00	204,800.00

Since 1901-02 the school has not been able to draw out all that has been appropriated for its use biennially, owing to deficiencies in the state treasury. These figures do not represent what the school has actually received since 1901-02.

CHAPTER XII.

SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHY.

SECTION I.—THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Any account of the American School of Osteopathy must include something in the way of a biographical sketch of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the science of osteopathy. Inasmuch as many of his early experiences paved the way for his ultimate discovery of osteopathy, it is well to give them in some detail.

Andrew Taylor Still was born August 6, 1828, three miles north of Jonesboro, Lee County, Virginia. He was the third son of Abram and Martha Still. In 1834 his father, who was a physician and a Methodist preacher, moved his family to Newmarket, Tennessee. His first schooling was received while living at this place, in what was known as "Holston College." In 1837 his father was appointed as the first Methodist missionary to North Missouri, which was at that time just being settled up. The trip was made in seven weeks, the family coming in two wagons and with seven horses. The family lived in Macon County from 1837 to 1840 and thence moved farther north into what afterwards was known as Schuyler County. In 1845 the family was back again in Macon County.

Dr. Still's schooling during these years was fragmentary and primitive in character. The pioneer condition of North Missouri at that time permitted nothing extended in the way of educational facilities. In his Autobiography he describes one of the school houses in which he attended school: "That autumn we felled trees in the woods and built a log cabin eighteen by twenty feet in size, seven feet high, dirt floor, with one whole log or pole left out to admit light through sheeting tacked over the space so we could see to read and write."

An idea of the diversions and at the same time the strenuous life in Missouri is shown by this further quotation from his Autobiography:

"My father owned a farm and raised a large amount of corn, and had a great many horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs to feed on it, so our crops were consumed at home. We had so much corn to husk and crib that we were compelled to commence very early in order to get it stored away before cold weather. When we were all in our teens, my eldest brother nineteen, the next seventeen, and myself fifteen, we

gathered corn from early morn till late in the evening, fed the stock, made our suppers, and prepared for a good hunt for coons, foxes, opossums, and skunks. We always took a gun, an axe, a big butcher knife, and flint and steel to make a fire. We had a polished cow's horn which we could blow as loud as the horn that overthrew the walls of Jericho. As brother Jim was a great talker, we made him chief horn-blower. He went into the yard, and bracing himself tooted and tooted and split the air for miles, while the dogs collected around him and roared and howled. You never heard such sweet music as brother Jim and the dogs made. Shortly after his melodies began, we were in line of march, front, middle and rear rank, and soon journeyed to the woods to hunt opossums, polecats, coons, wild-cats, foxes, and turkeys."

Dr. Still has given expression to the effects of this pioneer life upon his career as follows:

"My frontier experience was valuable to me in more ways than I can tell. It was invaluable in my scientific researches. Before I had ever studied anatomy from books I had almost perfected the knowledge from the great book of nature. The skinning of squirrels had brought me into contact with muscles, nerves, and veins. The bones, the great foundation of the wonderful house we live in, were always a study to me long before I learned the hard names given to them by the scientific world. As the skull of a horse was used at my first school as a seat for the indolent scholar, I have thought it might be typical of the good horse sense that led me to go to the fountain head of all knowledge and there learn the lesson that drugs are dangerous to the body, and the science of medicine just what some great physicians declared it to be—a humbug."

On January 29, 1849, he was married to Miss Mary M. Vaughn. Owing to the destruction of his corn crop by a hail storm in the following July he was forced to teach school the next winter, receiving therefor \$15 a month.

In May, 1853, he and his wife left Macon County and went with his father to the Shawnee Mission of the Methodist Church, which was located on the Wakarusa, forty miles west of Kansas City. The land was yet occupied by the Indians. No English was spoken outside of the mission. Here he farmed and assisted his father in doctoring the Indians for erysipelas, fever, flux, pneumonia and cholera which prevailed among them. His only preparation for this work had consisted in "reading medicine" with his father. His experience with the Indians offered him his first opportunity to do original research work. From earliest youth the study of the mechanics of the human body

possessed a great fascination for him. His interest in these things was probably due largely to his family environment: his father was both a physician and a preacher; his father's three brothers were physicians; and later his two older brothers became physicians also. He increased his knowledge of anatomy by digging up the bones of many a "good Indian" and carefully studying them. His success as a practitioner among the Indians and the early pioneers was about the average.

He went to Kansas just as the great crisis in the history of that territory was coming on. Having deep convictions on the issues that were up, he did not hesitate to take a part in the struggle. He was prominently identified with "Jim" Lane and John Brown in their efforts to keep the territory free from slavery, and was a member of the Free State Legislature of 1857, representing Douglas County. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served as surgeon in that regiment until he was honorably discharged in April, 1862. He thereupon enlisted in the Twenty-First Kansas State Militia and served as Major in it until October, 1864, when that regiment was disbanded.

In 1865-66 he attended the Kansas City Medical School and received there the only formal instruction in medicine he ever got. He had, however, begun to lose faith in drugs while serving in the army, and his stay in the Kansas City school does not seem to have strengthened his faith in them any.

Meanwhile, changes had taken place in his own family. On September 29, 1859, his wife died, leaving three children, and in the spring of 1864 two of these children and an adopted child died of spinal meningitis. Meanwhile, he was married a second time, taking as his wife Miss Mary E. Turner on November 20, 1860. For nearly fifty years they journeyed together on the pathway of life, Mrs. Still dying on May 28, 1910.

In the early seventies Dr. Still made some interesting inventions in machinery. Among them were a reaper, mower, and a churn. It seems as though a mowing machine company got hold of the idea he had worked out for a reaper and mower, and used them without making him any compensation. He was able, however, to peddle his own churn, and he spent some time at this with some degree of success until the summer of 1874. In that year he made his famous discovery of osteopathy.

Through years of study and thought upon the subject Dr. Still had been gradually coming to a realization of the truth he was to impart. He relates that his first discovery in the science of osteopathy

was made when he was a lad of only ten years. One day when he was suffering from a headache he made a swing of his father's plow line between two trees, so that the swing hung within eight or ten inches of the ground. Throwing the end of a blanket over the swing, he lay down on the ground and used the line for a swinging pillow. In a short time he was asleep and when he woke up his headache was gone. He was not able to reason it out how he had relieved himself, but he was accustomed thereafter to make a rope swing and use it when he felt a headache coming on.

It has been noted how during the war he had begun to lose faith in drugs. He kept on revolving his ideas in his mind until finally on June 22, 1874, according to his testimony, the whole light burst in upon him. How he arrived at this discovery we will let him tell from his Autobiography:

"This year (1874) I began an extended study of the drive wheels, pinions, cups, arms, and shafts of human life with their forces, supplies, framework, and attachments by ligaments; muscles, their origin and insertion; nerves, their origin and supply; blood supply from and to the heart; how and where the motor nerves received their power and motion; how the sensory nerves acted in their functions; voluntary and involuntary nerves in performing their duties, the sources of their supply, and the work done in health, in the obstructing parts, in the places through which they passed to perform their part in the economy of life—all this study awoke a new interest within me. I believed that something abnormal could be found in some of the nerve divisions which would tolerate a temporary or permanent suspension of the blood either in arteries or veins and cause disease."

"With this thought I began to ask myself, What is fever? Is it an effect, or is it a thing, as commonly described by medical authors? I concluded it was only an effect, and on that line I have experimented and proven the position I then took to be a truth, wonderfully sustained by nature responding every time in the affirmative. I have concluded after twenty-five years of observation and experimenting that there is no such disease as fever, flux, diphtheria, typhus, typhoid, lung fever, or any other fever classed under the common head of fever; rheumatism, sciatica, gout, colic, liver disease, nettlerash or croup, on to the end of the list, do not exist as diseases. All these separately and combined are only effects. The cause can be found and does exist in the limited or excited action of the nerves which control the fluids of part of the whole of the body. It appears perfectly reasonable to any person born above the condition of an idiot, who has familiarized himself with anat-

omy and its working with the machinery of life, that all diseases are effects, the cause being a partial or complete failure of the nerves to properly conduct the fluids of life."

The theory of osteopathy has many versions, but there is none that describes it more thoroughly or plainly than the one given by its founder in his own characteristic language:

"Osteopathy deals with the body as an intricate machine which if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe and useful old age. As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended. When every part of the machine is adjusted and in perfect harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation. Every living organism has within it the power to manufacture and prepare all chemicals, materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself, together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substance that can be utilized in the economy of the individual. No material other than food and water taken in satisfaction of the demands of the appetite (not perverted taste) can be introduced from the outside without detriment."

When Dr. Still made his discovery he was living in Baldwin, Kansas. This was the home of Baker University, a Methodist institution which Dr. Still and his father and brothers had helped very materially to get started some years before. When he asked the privilege of explaining his new found science in the institution, he was flatly refused by the authorities.

Finding Kansas an unwelcome field he came back to Missouri in 1875, and after spending three months visiting his brother E. C. Still at Macon, he came on to Kirksville. After sojourning here for three months he sent for his family, consisting then of a wife and four little children. They arrived in May, 1875.

In Kirksville he found at least four friends who aided him. One was Mrs. Ivie, who kept a hotel and gave him his room and meals a month without charge. Another was F. A. Grove, M. D., who encouraged him in his new ideas; another was Robert Harris, machinist and experienced gunsmith, whose wife was relieved by Dr. Still from a distressing malady which had afflicted her for years; the fourth was Charley Chinn, from whom he rented a suite of rooms over his store on terms that were exceedingly generous. The kindnesses of these people, Dr. Still never tires of talking about.

In the North Missouri Register, a paper published in Kirksville from 1870 to 1879, there appeared in the issue for March 11, 1875, Dr. Still's professional card, in which he announced himself as a Magnetic Healer and in which he gave his office and office hours. In the issue for March 18, this personal notice appeared:

"The attention of the readers of the Register is called to the card of Dr. Still, magnetic healer, who has quietly opened up an office for the healing of disease, and from the success attending his profession thus far at this place, he with others now associated with him expect to build up an Infirmary that will be noted for its good works in healing the afflicted. They now occupy two rear rooms over Chinn's store, and expect soon to occupy the whole of the upper story thereof."

We see from the advertisement and this personal notice that at so early a date as 1875 Dr. Still was dreaming of plans for an Infirmary, which have been realized even more fully than he had then dreamed. We also note that he had not yet coined the word osteopathy; that was not done until 1887. Until then he used terms which would attract attention, such as Magnetic Healing, and even as late as 1891 he signed published articles as "The Lightning Bone Setter."

His first patients were among the poor and unfortunate. Many a time he was either refused admittance or was compelled to come into the homes he would visit, by the back door, for fear the people who allowed him to come in would be ridiculed or ostracized.

In the course of a few months after coming to Kirksville, he had acquired a practice sufficient, as he says, to feed his "wife and babies and pay house rent," but a severe spell of typhoid fever which lasted from September, 1876 to June, 1877, proved hard on him physically and financially. In 1878 he went to Kansas where he remained until 1880, when he went to Wadesburgh, Henry County, Missouri. Colonel Lowe, who was his colonel in the army, was living at Wadesburgh and sent for him to come and treat him. For six years thereafter he practiced in and around Clinton, Holden, Harrisonville, Rich Hill and Kansas City. He was popularly known as the "tramp doctor." The difficulty of getting patients in any one locality forced him to become an itinerant doctor.

In 1886 he returned to the northeastern part of the state and opened up offices at Hannibal, Palmyra, and other places. Finally in 1887 he decided to give up travelling and settle down at Kirksville. He lectured in every school house in Adair County, it is said, explaining to the people his theory. He always found the common people excellent listeners. The points made were illustrated by treating the afflicted

his audiences. Often his treating and lecturing would hold his audience until after midnight. Generally one of his sons was with him and would assist him by holding some portion of the patient's body as directed, while he did the specific work.

In a few years after he had returned to Kirksville he was travelling again, going over much the same territory he had covered in the early eighties. Even after patients had begun to come in large numbers to Kirksville, Dr. Still and his sons were accustomed to travel over this state and other states and give treatments. This practice of going out on such trips seems to have been given up about 1894 or 1895.

Dr. Still on such trips would frequently give public lectures on the merits and publicly demonstrate his ideas. At some places people would come from great distances to see and hear the wonderful "faith cure doctor," as they often called him. Almost all the patients he treated in public were treated without charge. Many a time an afflicted person who had been relieved at some public exhibition would go away shouting at the top of his voice for joy.

The pioneer days in the seventies and eighties were times of much distress of mind and body to Dr. Still and his family. Not only were times hard, but ridicule and abuse had to be borne. Such terms as crazy crank, impostor, fake doctor and others still more uncomplimentary were used to designate him. In many places little children were taught to cross the street rather than pass him on the sidewalk. Preachers condemned him from the pulpit. These were trying times and only a stout-hearted man could have passed through them successfully. But Dr. Still was not left to bear his burdens alone. To his faithful wife who remained cheerful and hopeful through it all, Dr. Still ascribes much of the credit of his ultimate success.

As has been stated before, Dr. Still decided to settle down in Kirksville somewhere in 1887. Very soon the practice became more than he could handle alone. For several years one or the other of his sons, Harry and Charles, had been accustomed to accompany him on his trips and render assistance, but up to this time neither was a practitioner. It occurred to Dr. Still that he should give full instructions to his eldest son and make out of him a full-fledged practitioner. Succeeding in this and finding he needed more help in attending to his patients who were coming in greater numbers, he began to give full instruction to two other sons, Charles and Herman, and finally to his youngest son Fred, and at least three intimate friends of the family, Mr. Willerson, Mr. Hatten, and Mr. Ward, each of whom were later given the title of doctor. The success he had with these members of his family

and member of the faculty, Dr. William Smith of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was to take charge of the instruction in anatomy and surgery. Dr. Still tells in his Autobiography how he became acquainted with Dr. Smith. One day in June, 1892, Dr. Smith came to Kirksville selling surgical and medical instruments. He called on Dr. Still, and the impression he made was so favorable, he was forthwith engaged to teach in the school the coming season. The school opened in a little two-story frame building which stood where the Infirmary now stands. This building was later moved across the street where it now stands. The cut on the opposite page is from a photograph taken in 1911.

The school was soon threatened with complete extinction by a bill which was introduced in the Missouri Legislature providing that no school except eclectic, allopathic and homeopathic colleges should grant diplomas. This bill was introduced in June, 1893. It was readily seen that this bill if passed would wreck the American School of Osteopathy, which had been doing a very lucrative business in Kirksville. A demonstration against the bill was circulated and signed in Kirksville, and Judge Andrew Ellison and Dr. William Smith went in person to Jefferson City to work against it. The bill failed to pass the House, and the school was saved.

Besides opposition abroad there was some of it at home. The Kirksville papers all during 1893, especially March and June, contained controversial articles between the champions and opponents of osteopathy. The opponents were chiefly from the medical profession, though there were many outside who had no faith in osteopathy. But Dr. Still did not lack for ardent supporters in the town by this time. This was seen in the demonstration made at the opera house on the evening of June 22, 1893, when the nineteenth anniversary of the discovery of osteopathy was celebrated. His address was the event of the program, in which he gave a sketch of the history of osteopathy. A large crowd was in attendance and showed enthusiastic interest in his cause.

The first graduating exercises were held at the Opera House on March 2, 1894. Including the three who had completed their work the preceding January, this class was composed of nineteen persons as follows:

Bird, Arthur Pierson.....	Rich Hill, Mo.
Hill, J. D.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Kerns, Mrs. L. J.....	Springfield, Mo.
Bolles, Mrs. Nettie H.....	Denver, Colo.
Davis, Andrew P.....	Chicago, Ill.
Davis, F. S.....	Dallas, Texas.

Harter, Mrs. Mamie	Sedalia, Mo.
Hatten, Jas. O.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hildreth, Arthur G.	Kirksville, Mo.
Machin, Miller	Keokuk, Iowa.
Osborn, Jas. H.	Leon, Iowa.
Polmeteer, Frank	Kirksville, Mo.
Smith, Wm.	Kirksville, Mo.
Still, Chas. E.	Kirksville, Mo.
Still, H. T.	St. Louis, Mo.
Still, Edward C.	Macon, Mo.
Ward, M. L.	Kirksville, Mo.

The first three in the above list are the ones who completed their work in January.

Speeches were made by P. F. Greenwood, F. M. Harrington. President W. D. Dobson, Dr. Still, and Mr. Dodge of Sedalia. President Dobson acted as master of ceremonies. After the exercises a banquet was given by the class to a number of invited guests at one of the hotels.

Subsequent graduations came at irregular intervals down to 1898-99. Since that time two classes have been graduated each year, except the two years, 1907-08, and 1908-09 when there was only one class a year. One class is graduated in June, the other in January or February.

The degree conferred was at first called Diplomate in Osteopathy. It is now Doctor of Osteopathy.

Commencement exercises were held at first in the Opera House. After the main part of the present building was erected, they were held in Memorial Hall, or if the weather permitted the May or June commencement exercises have been held on the front lawns of the residences of Drs. A. T. and C. E. Still.

The rapid increase in the number of patients and the excellent prospect for an increase in the number of students led certain towns among which were Des Moines, Kansas City, Sedalia, and Macon, to offer special inducements to Dr. Still to locate there. In order to show their interest in Dr. Still and his work and to give tangible evidence of that interest, a large number of Kirksville citizens met in a mass meeting on May 26, 1894. Every one present felt the importance of keeping Dr. Still and his institution in town. A committee was appointed to secure subscriptions to a fund which would be tendered to Dr. Still. S. M. Pickler offered to give five acres of ground in the west part of town and R. M. Brashear ten acres in the east part. In a few days \$2,600 were raised and presented to Dr. Still, together with some valuable

Dr. Still purchased sixty-one acres from Mrs. Haley which lay just west of his place, for \$7,500, and also the G. R. Brewington residence which joined Mrs. Haley's property on the south for \$3,000.

In August, 1894, the contract was let for a three-story building 88 by 44 feet, to cost about \$15,000. In the Democrat for August 24, 1894, there was published a letter from Dr. Still, in which he thanked the citizens for their contribution and announced that the amount they had given would be used in building the hotel then under construction by his son, H. M. Still. He further announced that the money expended in building the new infirmary would be what he had earned in the practice of osteopathy.

The dedication of this building occurred on Thursday evening January 10, 1895. A formal program was carried out, in which there were addresses by Mr. P. F. Greenwood, Dr. Still, Judge Andrew Ellison, Prof. G. H. Laughlin, and Mr. H. F. Millan. The addresses were interspersed with musical selections.

The first anniversary of the dedication of the Infirmary was duly celebrated by appropriate exercises on January 10, 1896. At sunrise a number of guns were fired and at sundown the firing was repeated. In the evening Memorial Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by Dr. Still and Dr. A. G. Hildreth.

Meanwhile, the school had been rechartered. The first charter had proved to be deficient in regard to the powers which it conferred, and a new one was therefore secured. Articles of incorporation were secured from the Adair County Circuit Court on October 22, 1894, and the same were filed with the Secretary of State on October 30. These articles, with some subsequent minor amendments, are as follows:

"ARTICLE 1:—The name and style of this corporation shall be THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, and shall be located in the city of Kirksville in the County of Adair, and State of Missouri.

"ARTICLE 2:—The officers of this corporation shall be a President and such other officers as the Trustees shall from time to time deem necessary and appoint.

"ARTICLE 3:—The object of this corporation is to establish a College of Osteopathy, the design of which is to improve our present system of Surgery, Obstetrics and treatment of diseases generally, and place the same on a more rational and scientific basis, and to impart information to the medical profession, and to grant and confer such honors and degrees as are usually granted and conferred by reputable Medical Colleges; to issue diplomas in testimony of the same to all students graduating from said school, under the seal of the corporation, with the

signature of each member of the faculty and of the President of the College.

"ARTICLE 4:—That the corporate powers of said College shall be vested in a Board of Trustees to consist of a number not less than five nor more than thirteen, and that the President of the Board shall be ex-officio President of the College; which board shall have perpetual succession, with powers from time to time to fill all vacancies in their body, and that A. T. Still, Harry M. Still, Charles E. Still, Blanche Still and Herman T. Still shall be the first members of said Board, and shall have the power to increase their number as hereinbefore specified.

"ARTICLE 5:—That said Board of Trustees and their successors, for a period of fifty years, shall have full power and authority to appoint a faculty to teach such sciences and arts as are usually taught in Medical Colleges, and in addition thereto, the science of Osteopathy; to fill vacancies in the Faculty, to remove the same, to declare the tenures and duties of all officers and teachers, and fix their compensation therefor; to provide a suitable building and furnish the same, and to fix the amount of tuition to be charged students, the number and length of terms students shall attend such College before graduating, the qualifications necessary to admit students into such College; to grant diplomas to all graduates who shall have passed an examination satisfactory to the Board of Trustees and Faculty, in each and every branch required to be taught and studied in the curriculum of said College; and to make all by-laws necessary for carrying into effect the objects of this corporation not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Missouri and the Constitution thereof."

As will be noted, it is not organized as a joint stock company, or as a commercial concern, but its charter is granted by the State of Missouri under the section of law which provides for the establishment of literary and scientific institutions, the provisions of which require that the needs and interests of the work which the corporation is chartered to perform shall always be paramount in the management of its business.

The stock of the corporation is now owned (1911) by C. E. Still, Warren Hamilton, W. G. Fout, and E. C. Brott.

Up to October, 1895, not more than one class was enrolled a year. In fact, the school was as yet considered secondary to the Infirmary. The completion of the new building increased the facilities for both treating and teaching. In 1895 over 30,000 treatments were given to sufferers who came from nearly every state in the Union. In October, 1895, a class of twenty-seven was enrolled, and in January, 1896, another

day to one teacher in one room, there were in the following year two hundred and eighty-three students representing twenty-four states and two Canadian provinces, using nine large classrooms and engaged with lectures and recitations occupying the entire day from eight in the morning to five in the afternoon.

For a long time it was felt that a hospital was needed for the accommodation of patients and for successful clinical work. The infirmary made no provision for the care of patients. Preparations were begun for meeting this need early in 1905, and on June 22, 1905, the cornerstone of the hospital building was laid. This came as the closing event of the graduating exercises for the year. Appropriate addresses were made by President John R. Kirk, Dr. J. A. Crow, Dr. Nettie Olds Haight and Dr. A. T. Still. Dr. Still laid the corner stone.

In the course of a few months the hospital was open for patients. It has an aseptic operating room, a clinical amphitheatre, a lying-in ward, forty private rooms and two wards. It has a capacity of fifty to seventy-five patients. The building is made of brick and heavy gray stone, is two stories high, and is 78 by 108 feet. Patients are brought from all parts of the country by osteopathic physicians.

In 1906 a training school for nurses was established, and young women were given training and instruction in nursing. The course is two years in length, and already sixteen have graduated as trained nurses. Across the street from the hospital is the nurses' cottage.

The Superintendents of the hospital have been Leone Dalton, Mary Walters, Miss Cust, Lulie Hall, Bessie Ammerman, Rena Bamber, and Mrs. Ada R. Nesbit.

In 1903 the institution established a sanitarium at St. Louis, called the A. T. Still Sanitarium and Hospital. Dr. A. G. Hildreth was in charge of it at first, and then later Dr. W. D. Dobson managed it. It was given up during the year 1908.

Several schools of osteopathy have been consolidated with the American School of Osteopathy within the last few years. Among these schools that have been thus consolidated are: the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy of Des Moines, Iowa, with which had already been consolidated the Northern Institute of Osteopathy of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the Northwestern College of Osteopathy of Fargo, N. D.; the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Bolles Institute of Osteopathy (the Colorado College of Osteopathy of Denver, Colo.; the Ohio College of Osteopathy of Chillicothe, Ohio; the Atlantic School of Osteopathy of Buffalo, N. Y.; and the Southern School of Osteopathy of Franklin, Ky. Graduates of these schools

were granted diplomas by the American School of Osteopathy, as the schools from which they had graduated were consolidated with the A. S. O.

The course of study at first was very brief. It consisted largely of a study of anatomy, physiology, diagnosis and practice of osteopathy. No set amount of time was required to graduate. A student was graduated when he got through with his work. As a rule that took just about a year. In 1896-97 the course was added to, and two years of work of four terms of twenty weeks each were required of each student for graduation. In 1905-06 the course was lengthened one more year, each of the three years having two semesters of eighteen weeks.



THE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

This change in the content of the courses from time to time is seen by comparing that for 1897-98, when the school was just getting on its feet, and that for 1910-11.

In 1897-98 the course of instruction extended over two years and was divided into four terms of five months each. The first term was devoted to Descriptive Anatomy, including Osteology, Syndesmoses, Myology, Arteriology, and Neurology; Histology, including the description and recognition of the normal tissues of the body; the principles of Chemistry and Physics. The second term included Descriptive Anatomy of the viscera, and organs of special sense; Regional Anatomy with demonstrations on the cadaver; Didactic and Laboratory work in Chemistry; Physiological Chemistry, Urinalysis, and Toxicology.

Toxicology in the first term; and Demonstrated Anatomy, Practice of Osteopathy, Principles of Osteopathy and Applied Anatomy, Physical Diagnosis, Neurology and Spinal Pathology in the second term. The third year includes Osteopathic Clinics, General Surgery, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Obstetrics, Clinical Practice, Skin and Venereal Diseases, and Pediatrics in the first term; and Osteopathic Clinics, Operative Surgery, Gynecology, Clinical Practice, Physical Diagnosis, Ambulance and Emergency Work, Obstetrics and Laboratory Diagnosis in the second term. In the fourth year the work is an extension of that of the three previous years. Each student in this year is required to elect at least twenty hours of lectures besides laboratory work. As the course extends five months, there are 560 hours required of each student in addition to laboratory work. Research must be made in some subject assigned by the Faculty and the results embodied in a thesis.

The strengthening of the course has meant a great increase in laboratory facilities. There are at present twelve different laboratories. These include two for Anatomy, three for Bacteriology and Pathology, one for Gynecology, one for Histology, one for Optical work, one for Physiology, one for Diagnosis, one for Hospital work, and one for private demonstration.

The tuition fees have varied from time to time. In 1893 they were \$500 for males and \$200 for females. The course was then one year in length. In 1897-98, when the course had been lengthened to two years, they were \$500 for the entire course for both males and females; in 1899-1900 they were reduced to \$400. In 1900-01 they were reduced still further to \$300, plus the dissection fees. In 1907-08, when the course was lengthened from two to three years the tuition was increased to \$425.

An attempt has been made to list all the members of the faculty from time to time, but there is no assurance that the list given below includes all who have been on the regular faculty. An effort was also made to determine the length of service of each member, but it is not likely that this has been done successfully in every case. The faculty members in the order of their service and with the terms of their service as far as could be found, are as follows:

A. T. Still	1892-93—present.
C. E. Still	1892-93—present.
H. M. Still	1892-93—1899-00
Wm. Smith.....	1892-93—1899-00
	1907-08—1909-10

A. G. Hildreth	1894-95—1902-03
W. E. Patterson	1897-98
Mrs. Alice Patterson	1897-98
C. M. T. Hulett	1897-98
C. W. Proctor	1897-98—1901-02
Chas. Hazzard	1897-98
	1900-01—1903-04
H. T. Still	1899-00
C. P. McConnell	1899-00
J. M. Littlejohn	1899-00—1900-01
J. B. Littlejohn	1899-00—1900-01
W. R. Laughlin	1899-00—1904-05
D. Littlejohn	1899-00—1900-01
G. M. Laughlin	1900-01—present.
M. E. Clark	1900-01—1906-07
C. L. Rider	1900-01—1901-02
F. P. Young	1900-01—1906-07
F. J. Fassett	1900-01—1901-02
G. D. Hulett	1901-02—1904-05
W. D. Dobson	1902-03—1906-07
E. C. Link	1903-04—1908-09
L. van H. Gerdine	1903-04—present.
C. H. Hoffmann	1905-06
Geo. A. Still	1905-06—present.
R. E. Hamilton	1905-06—present.
F. G. Crowley	1905-06—1909-10
E. G. Starr	1905-06—1906-07
F. P. Pratt	1906-07—present.
Leone Dalton	1906-07
Mary Walters	1906-07
Franklin Fiske	1906-07—1908-09
W. H. Ivie	1906-07
E. H. Laughlin	1907-08
R. H. Coke	1907-08
R. T. Quick	1908-09
L. L. Garriques	1908-09
W. H. McCoach	1908-09
F. R. Lyda	1909-10—present.
A. D. Becker	1909-10—present.
F. L. Bigsby	1909-10—present.

C. D. Swope 1909-10—present.

J. N. Waggoner 1909-10—present.

The Deans of the faculty have been:

C. M. T. Hulett 1897-98

J. M. Littlejohn.....

G. M. Laughlin..... 1900-01—1904-05

W. D. Dobson..... 1906-06--1906-07

R. E. Hamilton..... 1908-09—present.

Dr. A. T. Still has been President since 1892-93, and Warren Hamilton has been Secretary since 1899-00.

The graduates of the A. S. O. up to and including the Class of 1910 number 2,997. The number in each class was as follows:

1894.....	19	1903.....	262
1895.....	26	1904.....	263
1896.....	48	1905.....	246
1897.....	48	1906.....	266
1898.....	136	1907.....	183
1899.....	185	1908.....	107
1900.....	317	1909.....	135
1901.....	334	1910.....	153
1902.....	269		—
			Total 2997

The very large classes of 1900 and 1901 were due to the fact that there were graduated in those years a large number of students from the Columbia School of Osteopathy, the rival school of the A. S. O. which was finally closed up in 1901. The drop in number in 1908 was due to the fact that only one class was graduated in that year.

If to the A. S. O. graduates there be added the 1181 graduates of the various schools that have been consolidated with the A. S. O., the total alumni will run up to 4,355.

The student body is very cosmopolitan. In it are to be found men and women from all parts of this country, and many from foreign lands. Many of them are college and university graduates. The last ten years have seen a marked increase in the enrollment of well prepared young men and women in this institution. A high school education or its equivalent is required for admission, but this has not been rigidly enforced. Hence, there are to be found men and women, some of them quite mature in years, who have had no scholastic training to speak of side by side with men and women of high scholastic attainments. The legislation in many states which requires all candidates for license to practice osteopathy to have a certain amount of school education be-

fore applying for a license, is having a direct effect on the character of the student body here. Those with slight academic attainments are becoming more and more a minority each year. In justice to the case, however, it should be said that many of the best practitioners in the profession are men and women who have not had much in the way of scholastic training prior to their study of osteopathy.

The student organizations include clubs, fraternities, and Christian organizations. The oldest of them is perhaps the Atlas Club, an association of men for general social and professional interests. The Axis Club is a similar organization for women. The two clubs have maintained joint club rooms in the Dockery building off the northeast corner of the square for over ten years. Certain other clubs for similar purposes, but open to both men and women, have been organized, such as the Knights of Osteopathy and the Stillonians. The first of these, however, is no longer in existence.

The fraternities are purely social organizations. There are two or three of these.

The Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1898, and the Y. W. C. A. in 1899. Both organizations offer opportunities for co-operative Christian activity and fellowship. Association houses have been maintained by each of them, furnishing comfortable quarters for many of the members at inexpensive rates and also giving the associations definite centers for their activities.

The institution issues several regular publications. The first catalogue was not issued until 1897; in this were given the announcements for 1897-98. Prior to that time the school made its announcements through the newspapers. In May, 1897, the Journal of Osteopathy was established. This is a monthly periodical and is devoted to the dissemination of news and items of general interest. It is to be distinguished from the Osteopathic Journal, which is a field journal for the practitioner.

The student publications are the Bulletin, published by the Atlas and Axis Clubs; The Stillonian, published monthly by the Stillonian Society; the Alpha, by the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity; the Theta Psi Signet, by the Theta Psi fraternity; the Osteoblast, the annual published by the Junior class.

The students have been active in several forms of outdoor athletics, such as football, basketball and baseball. Tennis and golf have been popular at times.

For several years after the school began to send out graduates, osteopathy had no legal status in Missouri. It was felt desirable to

acquire legal recognition through the legislature, and the first effort was made in 1895. A bill was passed by both houses providing among other things that no person should practice osteopathy in the state unless he had received a diploma from a legally chartered or established school of osteopathy. Much to the disappointment of the friends of osteopathy throughout the state, and especially in Kirksville, Governor Stone vetoed it within four hours after the adjournment of the Legislature. The principal objection was that osteopathy was a secret and should not be legalized.

Though the defeat of this bill was disappointing at the time, the friends of osteopathy have since been glad that it was vetoed. The next bill was an improvement over the first one and served the profession better than the other would have done.

In 1897 another bill legalizing osteopathy was introduced in the Legislature and after passing the House by a vote of 101 to 16, and the Senate by 26 to 3, Governor Stephens, who had been benefited personally by osteopathic treatment, signed the bill. This bill provided in the first place that the system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly called Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, is not the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of Article I., Chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, and is not subject to the provisions of that article. It further provided that any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed the diploma for record with the county clerk of the county in which such person purposes to practice. It was further provided that any person who should practice or pretend to practice or use the system, method or science of Osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine.

The credit for securing the passage of this bill belongs particularly to Dr. H. E. Patterson, now deceased, and Dr. A. G. Hildreth. Governor Stephens was bitterly attacked by the medical profession of the state for his approval of the bill, but he replied to his assailants that the overwhelming vote in both houses showed him that the state was evi-

The most important provisions of the law of 1903, including the amendments of 1907, are as follows:

1. The State Board consists of five persons appointed by the Governor of the State. Their terms are arranged so that the term of one member expires each year. The Board elects its own President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary receives a salary of not more than \$1,500 per annum. The Board keeps a register of all applicants for certificates, giving the name of the institutions from which they received diplomas and whether they were rejected or granted certificates.

2. Persons desiring to practice osteopathy in the state must secure a certificate from this Board. This certificate is made on the basis of a statement made as to his study in a school of osteopathy and of an examination by the Board on anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, osteopathic pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, obstetrics and gynecology, surgery, principles and practice of osteopathy, and other subjects as the Board may require. Provision is made, however, for a discretionary dispensing with this examination in the case of an osteopathic physician who is a graduate of a reputable college of osteopathy and who presents a certificate issued on examination by a board of some other state.

Other provisions are included for registering the certificates and for infractions of the law by persons who do not comply with its provisions.

In addition to the legal recognition given to osteopathy in Missouri, similar recognition has been given in some form or other in forty-one other states and territories in the Union. They are as follows:

Alabama	Kentucky	Oklahoma
Arizona	Maryland	Oregon
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
California	Michigan	South Carolina
Colorado	Minnesota	South Dakota
Connecticut	Mississippi	Tennessee
Delaware	Missouri	Texas
Florida	Montana	Utah
Hawaii	Nebraska	Vermont
Idaho	New Mexico	Virginia
Illinois	New York	Washington
Indiana	North Carolina	West Virginia
Iowa	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Kansas	Ohio	Wyoming

It has also been legalized in British Columbia.

The legal status given osteopathy in at least most of the states named above was secured very largely through the efforts of the A. S. O. Representatives of the institution have appeared before Legislatures and Governors and explained the system and thus contributed to the success in securing favorable legislation.

The American Osteopathic Association was organized in April, 1897. It has convened twice in Kirksville. The first time was in July, 1901. It was known at that time as the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, but the name was changed at the meeting at Kirksville in 1901. Representatives of eight schools of osteopathy were in attendance, and three other schools were admitted by the Association.

The twelfth annual meeting was held in Kirksville August 3-6, 1908. The particular reason for holding it in Kirksville at that time was in honor of Dr. Still's eightieth birthday. Osteopaths from all parts of the country came. Many came in special coaches, and the Chicago, New York and eastern delegations came in a special train of six coaches. About seven hundred members of the A. O. A. registered, but it was believed there were several hundred more osteopaths visiting the convention who did not register.

The sessions of the convention were held under a big tent in what was known then as the Chautauqua park on East Jefferson street between Mulanix and Florence streets. The opening session was on Monday morning, August 3, at which Dr. Still made the welcome address in his own characteristic style. Sessions were held every morning, afternoon and evening for three days. In addition to these general sessions, a number of surgical operations were performed at the A. S. O. Hospital and some clinical demonstrations given. Sessions of the Missouri Valley Osteopathic Association and of the Missouri Osteopathic Association were also held during the A. O. A. convention.

The biggest day was Thursday, August 6, the "Old Doctor's" eightieth birthday. The citizens of Kirksville and the delegates to the A. O. A. joined in honoring the founder of osteopathy. At eight o'clock that morning a life-size portrait of Dr. Still was unveiled. The portrait was presented to the A. S. O., by the alumni of that institution. A special program was rendered, in which addresses were made by Dr. J. A. DeTienne of Brooklyn, Dr. J. L. Holloway of Dallas, Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, Dr. Ernest Sisson of Oakland, Dr. Chas. Hazard of New York, Dr. L. van H. Gerdine of Kirksville, and Dr. Geo. W. Riley of New York.

At eleven o'clock the first of the citizens' sessions was held. Ad-

SECTION II.—THE COLUMBIAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

For several years Kirksville had two schools of osteopathy, the second one being the Columbian School of Osteopathy which was established in 1897, under Dr. M. L. Ward. Dr. Ward had been Vice-President of the A. S. O. under the first charter of 1892, but for various reasons he had withdrawn from this institution, and believing that there was room for another infirmary and school of osteopathy in Kirksville, he interested several people of the town in the matter and succeeded in maintaining a rival institution for several years. Naturally the rivalry between the two schools was quite bitter, and all the more so since



DR. M. L. WARD.

both Dr. Still and Dr. Ward claimed to be the original discoverer of the science of osteopathy.

Dr. M. L. Ward was born in Ohio on May 30, 1849. He came to Missouri in 1870. He claimed that he began his study along the lines of osteopathy as early as 1862, when he was yet a youth, and that he frequently secured results without understanding how he got them. He claimed that in 1889 he made for himself the discovery for which he had been seeking. He was a member of the first graduating class in Dr. Still's school of osteopathy in 1894, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio on April 9, 1897, after having spent the three winters here following his graduation with Dr. Still.

The Columbian School of Osteopathy was chartered in October, 1897, and was incorporated by the Circuit Court of Adair County early in November. The officers of the incorporation were: Dr. M. L. Ward, President; H. J. Bailey, Vice-President; P. J. Rieger, Secretary; R. M. Brashear, Treasurer. The fifth member of the Board was J. M. McCall. The financial management was in the hands of Mr. Brashear, who is said to have furnished practically all the money needed to start the institution.

This school was opened on November 8, 1897, in the McGuire building just off the northwest corner of the square. The enrollment on the first day was twenty-seven. The faculty was composed of Dr. M. L. Ward, President; Dr. C. H. Thomas, Anatomy; Dr. H. B. Robbins, Chemistry; Dr. E. S. Quinn, Physiology. In a newspaper advertisement prior to the opening, Dr. Ward announced that "the school will be non-sectarian; hence Spiritualism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Baptism, Catholicism or any other ism or politics will not be included in the courses of study."

In a published interview which appeared in January, 1898, Dr. Ward had the following to say concerning the school:

"The object of the Columbian School of Osteopathy is to bring forward some of the lost sciences that were known, practiced and applied by the ancients in Athens over 2,000 years ago. This period of the history of Athens was looked upon by all nations as the one center of education, healing, sciences and inventions. Masonry, architecture, and tempering of metals and many other things of like character gave it first place in the history of the world. During this, the Olympian age, the ancients had their annual games, such as wrestling, boxing, foot racing and various other sports, which frequently resulted in injuries, and dislocations. Readjustments were made, medicine and surgery were practiced by men who were known as 'bone setters.'

"The true science of healing, considered in all its phases, consequently consists of osteopathy, surgery, and medicine. This science was practiced by Zeno, Epicurus, Epictetus, Catelles, and others about ninety-five years B. C. This is the science that is being brought forward by Dr. M. L. Ward, the founder of the great Columbian School of Osteopathy. It is claimed to be the only school of osteopathy giving instruction in medicine, surgery and mechanical manipulation. It is likewise the only institution requiring six terms to complete the full course in all departments."

The osteopathy course required a period of twenty months, or four terms of five months each. The course in medicine required two terms

of six months each in addition to the twenty months in osteopathy. In other words, at the end of twenty months, the diploma was granted to the student graduating in the full course of osteopathy. If the student wished to pursue the course of medicine, he could do so and at the end of the three years he received a diploma recognizing him as a doctor of medicine.

The avowed object of the founder of the school was to combine medicine, surgery and mechanical manipulation so as to make osteopathy what he termed a true science. "True Osteopathy" was a favorite term with him.

Prior to the opening of the school work had begun on a building for it in the southeastern part of the town which, according to one newspaper, was called "Mount Brashear." The building was completed early in 1898 and was occupied at once. It was a very imposing three-story brick structure, with a great white dome surmounting it. It was arranged for both treating patients and giving instruction to students. It cost about \$30,000.

In January, 1900, Dr. Ward became the sole owner of the school and all its property, Mr. Brashear and the other stockholders retiring. It seems that this arrangement was in accordance with the agreements made when the school was begun in November, 1897.

The first graduating exercises were held in the grove adjacent to the school building on June 27, 1899. There were thirty-nine in the class. The second class of thirty-eight was graduated in February, 1900. A third class was graduated in June, 1900, but this was the last. The school opened in the fall of 1900, but before the year was out it was suspended, and the students were enrolled in the A. S. O.

Long drawn out litigation between Dr. Ward and Mr. Brashear over the property, ensued, terminating in the latter getting control of the same. For years the building has remained unoccupied, except when a club has occupied it temporarily.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

A sketch of journalism in Adair County would, if adequately written, go back to the time when the first newspaper was established in the county. Indeed it would go back further than that and give some account of what newspapers printed outside of the county circulated in the county prior to the founding of a paper in the county. But that part of the task cannot be accomplished, and what little is said on the early history of newspapers in the county must be fragmentary. This is largely due to the fact that no complete files of the earliest papers have come down to us, and of some of these papers not a single issue, as far as known, now exists. As a matter of fact no newspaper ever published in the county, save the North Missouri Register which was published from 1870 to 1879, has a complete file of its issues. Carelessness in preserving the files or destructive fires have been responsible for the incompleteness of the files. The historical value of the newspaper in spite of its inaccuracies of various sorts, is not realized generally until we desire to look up some matter which we know will be set forth in a newspaper especially if it is of early date. Adair County's history will not be as fully written as it ought to be, especially in the late fifties and early sixties, because of the loss of the early newspaper files.

Tradition has it that in February, 1843, a printer by the name of Benjamin Davis came to Kirksville and opened up a job printing office. He got out such things as posters and hand-bills, among which were some posters advertising the sale of town lots in Kirksville. He undertook, however, no newspaper.

It appears that the Kirksville Enterprise was the first paper published in the county. It seems to have been started in 1856 or thereabouts. In other words, the county had been settling up for twenty-five years or more and had been organized about fifteen years before a single newspaper was established. This means that during these years the early settlers read practically nothing, for the probabilities are that very few newspapers published outside the county circulated among them. The Enterprise is said to have been started as a campaign paper in behalf of Buchanan during his campaign for the Presidency. It was not intended to become a permanent publication, but it succeeded

so well it was continued after the campaign. L. F. Walden is said to have been the first editor and publisher. This publication changed hands frequently during its short career and was finally merged with the Democrat about 1859.

The Democrat was founded some time in October, 1858 by Foster and Stone, with J. D. Foster as editor. Wm. B. Harmless in an article published in the North Missouri Register for January 6, 1876, mentions having an issue of the Democrat for December 23, 1858, before him, and says it was Vol. I, No. 15. This fixes the time when the paper was established with considerable certainty at about October, 1858. It is not known just when this paper and the Enterprise were merged, but it is believed it was done by E. M. C. Morelock in 1859. Morelock had bought the Enterprise from Charles Jones, and later the Democrat from Foster and Stone. When the war broke out the Democrat was the only paper in the county as far as is known; that the only paper in the county should be Democratic in politics at that time was in keeping with conditions, as the county was largely Democratic up to the outbreak of the war.

On August 17, 1861, the Third Iowa Regiment came into Kirksville running down Confederate recruits. Many who had taken a prominent part in the agitation of the Confederate cause fled the town, among whom was Major Morelock, the editor of the Democrat. The Iowa Regiment took charge of his paper and got out a special edition on August 23, 1861. As far as is known this was the last issue of the Democrat, and for many years the county was without any paper at all. Several years after this event, Mr. H. F. Millan of Kirksville, came into possession of a copy of this Iowa Regiment edition of the Democrat, and he sent it to the Historical Department of Iowa at Des Moines. This copy is being carefully preserved there. Further details concerning this have been mentioned already in the chapter on the Civil War.

The first Republican paper in the county was established by Keel Bradley some time in August, 1864. It bore the name of the Patriot. On November 23, 1865, it passed into the hands of W. G. Kernodle, and after one more issue its name was changed to that of the Weekly Kirksville Journal. Kernodle associated himself with J. H. Myers and E. S. Darlington in founding the Journal. The first issue of this paper was published on December 2, 1865. At that time there was considerable feeling over the question as to whether the State should disfranchise the ex-Confederates and their sympathizers. The Journal supported the Radical Republican Party which favored dis-

franchisement. In April, 1866, W. M. Gill bought out Kernodle's interest; in the fall of that year John A. Pickler bought out Darlington. In June, 1868, Pickler and Gill were still the editors. On January 21, 1871, Pickler retired and Gill continued to conduct the paper until he sold it to S. M. Pickler on July 3, 1873. At the time when Gill assumed sole proprietorship in 1871 the paper was increased in size and the name changed to the Dollar Journal. S. M. Pickler made several changes in the name, calling it for a while Weekly Journal, then Weekly Kirksville Journal, and finally Kirksville Journal, which name has been retained continuously from that time to the present.

In April, 1880, B. F. Heiny purchased a half interest from Pickler, and from that time to the present, with the exception of a period extending from 1891 to 1894, he has had some connection with the paper. A short time after Mr. Heiny had bought an interest, D. S. Hooper purchased the remaining interest of Mr. Pickler. A little later Mr. Hooper disposed of his interest to S. S. McLaughlin. In December, 1886, Heiny and McLaughlin leased the paper to Wm. Gill and F. L. Link, but this arrangement lasted only a short time when Heiny and McLaughlin resumed the management.

On March 15, 1890, the plant was completely destroyed by a fire that swept the south side of the square from the southeast corner up to near the southwest corner. All the files of the Journal were lost. The few old issues reaching back of the fire, that the paper now has have been picked up here and there since that event. The proprietors set to work to re-establish the paper immediately. Pending the arrival of the new equipment arrangements were made for publishing the next few issues in St. Louis. The week after the fire the paper came out on time, but it contained very little local news. An account of the fire and a few locals were all that the paper contained in the way of news. After three issues the plant had been re-established in temporary quarters and the paper appeared with its usual amount of news.

In October, 1891, Mr. Heiny retired from the paper to become Cashier of the Union Bank, a newly established bank in Kirksville, now the National Bank of Kirksville. W. F. Link and F. L. Link became the proprietors, the former acting as editor and the latter as manager. In April, 1894, F. L. Link sold his interest to W. F. Link.

On April 22, 1897, articles of incorporation were filed for the Journal Printing Company. The firm owning the paper had been known by that name since November, 1891, but the paper was not incorporated until 1897. B. F. Heiny has been President of the company since its incorporation and F. L. Link has likewise been Secretary and Business

until today it includes a monotype machine, a large two-revolution book press and a pony book press. It is said that some of the stockholders sold out their stock at less than par when some expensive machinery was installed because they feared it would bankrupt the company. But the improvements have proved profitable investments.

The press-work which this company does for other publications than the Journal is very extensive. Four different monthly publications connected with the A. S. O., and one weekly publication connected with the Normal School, besides other publications, are printed by this company. It has also printed several different books of considerable size, and has for years printed the catalogues of the A. S. O. and the Normal School.

The capital stock when the company was incorporated was \$4,750. It has been increased twice, once to \$10,000, and in April, 1910, to 20,000. Its business for 1910 amounted to \$24,913.

Much of the success of this establishment has been due to the manager, Mr. F. L. Link. He began to learn the trade in the Journal printing office in 1868, when it was owned by J. A. Pickler and Wm. Gill. Since that time he has had some connection with the paper with the exception of about four years during the nineties. His connection with a county paper is therefore longer by far than that of any other newspaper man in the county.

After the suspension of the Democrat, that is the old Democrat, during the war, there was no Democratic paper in the county until 1867. Early in that year, Ellis & Sons established a paper called the Herald, which they managed to run until October, 1870.

Before this venture in journalism succumbed, another had been started, which was called the North Missouri Tribune. The first issue was dated August 25, 1870. The editors, Browning and Scovern, were strong Radicals. But their career was short. On September 29, 1870, F. S. Hoag purchased the paper and changed its politics from Radical to Liberal Republicanism. It will be recalled that in the fall election of 1870 the Liberal Republicans had been victorious in the state over the Radicals, but the Tribune seemed to have had very little influence in affecting the result in Adair County, as this county remained staunchly Radical during that bitter campaign.

Before the year in which the Tribune was established was out, it had changed hands again. With the issue of December 1, 1870, W. C. B. Gillespie and a man by the name of Lyda became proprietors, the first acting as editor. The politics were changed to Democratic and the

name was changed with the issue of December 8, 1870, to that of the North Missouri Register. Mr. Lyda retired from the paper in August 1871, but Major Gillespie retained his connection until April, 1879. For several years during Major Gillespie's connection with this paper he conducted another one at Macon also. He was accustomed to divide his time between Kirksville and Macon, and to prepare material which was inserted in both papers identically alike. He found it uphill work maintaining a strong Democratic paper in a Republican county, and once or twice he affiliated himself with some third party which had been organized in the county. In 1874 he espoused the People's party cause until late in the campaign, and in 1878 he came very near coming out squarely for the Greenbackers.

When Major Gillespie sold the paper in April, 1879 to Felix Lane he reserved the right to use its name and he proceeded to buy the Macon Examiner and at once changed its name to the North Missouri Register. This paper he maintained for several years. Mr. Lane changed the name of the paper he bought from Major Gillespie from Kirksville to the Kirksville Democrat. He continued his connection with it until March 11, 1880, at which time Dr. A. H. John, a unique character in the political affairs of the county took charge. On July 20, 1882, J. U. Barnard, who had long been a member of the faculty of the State Normal School at Kirksville, bought the paper and in August of that year W. L. Chappell became a partner of Mr. Barnard in publishing the paper. In October, 1883, the latter retired, having sold his interest to his partner. Later Mr. Chappell's brother bought an interest in the paper and still later, at least by March 29, 1888, the firm went by the name of Chappell, Bailey & Company.

On March 15, 1890, the plant was destroyed by the same fire that destroyed the Journal. Fortunately its files from 1882 to 1888 were saved, but the files from 1879 to 1882, and from 1888 to 1890 were destroyed. The files of the North Missouri Register from 1870 to 1879 were also destroyed in this same fire, but fortunately Major Gillespie had saved two files, and when he left Kirksville in 1879 took one of them with him to Macon. After his death in 1903, these files which he had prized so highly, were donated by his daughters, Mrs. Ammen and Mrs. Maxon, to the State Normal School at Kirksville.

On September 10, 1891, Chappell and Bailey sold the Democrat to C. S. Orcutt, who had been editor of the Monticello Journal in Lewis County. The first issue under Mr. Orcutt contained a long editorial to the Democrats of Adair County urging upon them greater unity of action and more harmony of spirit so that victory might be more reg-

ly theirs. It will be recalled that the election of 1890 had been a regular landslide locally for the Democrats by a happy combination with the Farmers' Alliance, and it was not yet apparent that such a victory would not be regularly repeated.

Mr. Orcutt remained in charge of the paper until ill health compelled him to retire early in 1903. On February 6, 1903, Dr. W. T. Stephenson became proprietor and editor and remained so until December 29, 1905, when the Kirksville Democrat Printing Company was organized. This company was composed of R. Minter, editor, and J. P. English, manager. Under Dr. Stephenson the name had been changed to The Democrat. This was now changed back to the Kirksville Democrat. On May 24, 1907, J. C. Calhoun became editor and manager. Since then frequent changes have been made in the management. On January 17, 1908, S. T. Willey assumed the duties of manager and has remained so up to the present. Several men have since that time had charge of the editorial work, among them C. N. Tolman, J. S. Ellison and S. T. Willey himself. The present editor is I. H. Humphrey. Meanwhile, the company which owned the paper was incorporated, this having taken place on October 17, 1908.

The Graphic was established by Dr. J. M. Swetnam as publisher and proprietor, and W. M. Gill, who had been formerly connected with the Journal, as editor. It seems as though this second Republican paper in the county was established as the result of a faction in the party which is said to have grown out of a fight for the Kirksville post office. The Journal naturally opposed the move to get out another Republican paper, and a petition was circulated among the Republicans protesting against it, but all to no avail. Gill continued as editor until December, 1881. In June, 1882, Dr. Swetnam leased the paper to W. M. Gill and Jacob Sands. Sands seems to have been connected with the paper until the last of December of that year. In June, 1883, T. E. Sublette purchased the paper from Swetnam and retained Gill as editor until March, 1885, when he assumed control. He has been proprietor and editor from that time to this, and has today the record of having been an editor longer than any one in the county.

The Graphic has been a sort of free lance ever since its establishment. While Republican in principle, it has not hesitated to criticize individual Republicans and to support Democrats at times. It was particularly favorable to Folk for Governor in 1904.

In February, 1887, the plant was moved into a small brick building, said to be the oldest brick business building in town, on Franklin

ter retired, and then in January, 1905, the paper was sold to the Journal Printing Company. On June 1, 1906, C. C. Howard, formerly the Brashear News, bought the paper from the Journal and began a series of improvements which have brought it to what it is at the present. In 1907 Walter Ridgway was employed as Business Manager, and in November, 1909 he and E. E. Swain purchased the paper from C. C. Howard. In March, 1911, Mr. Ridgway announced his retirement by May 1, having sold his interest to Mr. Swain.

The Thrice-a-Week Echo was established by J. W. Settle in March, 1905. As the name suggests it appeared three times a week. After maintaining it for two or three years Mr. Settle sold it to S. R. Lloyd, who changed the name to the Kirksville Herald. Later he moved the paper to Greentop.

The town of Brashear has for a long time supported a newspaper of one sort. The early efforts at establishing a paper were not very successful. Several papers were started and very shortly given up. Among them were the Brashear Gazette which was started in 1880, but it was very soon suspended because of the litigation among its creditors; the Salt River Bugle, which was edited by W. H. Jayne, but just when it is not known; and the Brashear Citizen, which was founded by S. Link in December, 1886. That, too, became a subject of litigation and was suspended by the close of the next year.

The present paper, the Brashear News, has been a financial success. It was founded by E. L. Hilbert, the first issue appearing on August 6, 1896. In June, 1897 he disposed of it to M. B. Sherwood, who in turn sold it to C. C. Howard in July, 1898. The paper was in a fair way of dying out when Mr. Howard took hold of it, but he gave it a new start and considerably expanded it. When he came to Kirksville to take charge of the Daily Express, in June, 1906, he sold the News to Chester Moore, who is still editor and proprietor.

The files that have been preserved show that the paper has been careful all along to gather as much county news as possible from all parts of the county, especially the eastern part. The equipment of the office is considerable for so small a place.

Novinger has one newspaper, the Novinger Record. This was founded by the Record Printing Company, with Nat L. Johnson as manager. The first issue was March 25, 1904. In 1907 the paper was sold to the Novinger Printing Company, which was composed of J. J. Wells, Marion Rombauer, and J. M. Wood. The last named was made

editor. He was shortly followed by George Melvin. In 1909 Wal Eason took charge of the paper and remained with it until October 1910, when F. L. Morrow became editor. The circulation has run times to as high as 1170, but its normal circulation is between 600 and 1000.

For a while in 1906, Mr. Johnson of the Novinger Record, also published a Connelssville paper, but that proved unremunerative and he was suspended.

Besides the papers that have been mentioned there have been several others started and kept going for a while. Many of these were political papers pure and simple.

One of these was called the Pell Mell Greenbacker, edited by C. Kinman who had formerly lived at Edina. As the name suggests the paper was an organ of the Greenback party. It was established before 1887, but just when it was started and when it quit is not known.

The Farmers' Alliance gave rise to a paper devoted exclusively to its purposes, called the Adair County Farmer, and later the Farmer Advocate. It was evidently established in 1892, with J. T. Miller editor. In March, 1894 it was sold to a stock company, whereupon J. Weller Long of Warrensburg was made editor. When Mr. Long retired in September of that year, J. M. McCall acted as editor for a few months. Allen Osenbaugh succeeded Mr. McCall and continued the paper until 1898, when he sold the plant to a man who moved it out of the county.

CHAPTER XIV.

INDUSTRIES.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

The chief industry of the county is agriculture and has been from the beginning. Prior to the war very few other industries were carried on. A little coal mining was done in the western part of the county, but it was not until rather recently that it was developed to what it is at the present. Many industries were carried on in the homes such as spinning and weaving. A tanyard was conducted from 1840 to 1855 by Washington and Lewis Conner, on the farm now owned by Ira Collet six miles west of Kirksville. Deer, bear and cattle hides were tanned here. Inasmuch as farming has been the chief industry of the county, it will be considered first, and others will be taken up in the order which seems most logical.

The eastern and western parts of the county offer the best advantages for farming, though certain portions of the western part are very fine for agricultural purposes. The chief crop is corn, though some wheat, oats and hay are raised. The estimated production of these crops in the county during the year 1909 is, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1910, as follows:

	ACRES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE	TOTAL YIELD OF COUNTY	ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE
Wheat	2,148	17 bu.	36,516 bu.	\$ 39,072
Corn	62,296	29 bu.	1,806,584 bu.	1,083,950
Oats	3,640	25 bu.	91,000 bu.	37,310
Hay and forage . . .	73,309		80,639 tons	685,431
			Total	\$1,845,763

From this it will be seen that the average yield of wheat is only 17 bushels, of corn 29 bushels, and oats 25 bushels. That the soil of the county is capable of a large yield of at least corn and wheat, has been well demonstrated. In 1884 the Graphic offered a prize of \$25 in cash to the one who would raise the best acre of corn. Nine contestants entered the race. They reported yields ranging from 78 to 149 bushels to the acre. The prize was won by John W. Parker, who raised 149 bushels on an acre; Wm. Conway, who lived two miles south of Brashear, came out second best with a yield of 132 bushels. In 1887 Mr. Salmon Otto of Sloan's Point, offered a prize of \$25 in cash to one who produced the largest yield of wheat to the acre. The prize was won by

Thos. Pope of the western part of the county, whose yield was over 36 bushels to the acre. Others showed 44 and 51 bushels.

These tests show that at the present time with improved facilities and more scientific methods than prevailed in the eighties when the contests were on, the average yield ought to be more now than it is.

A comparison of the data in the table given above for 1909, with similar data for 1870, shows some interesting facts. For example, in 1870 there were over 46,500 bushels of wheat raised in the county as against 36,516 in 1909; of corn there were 216,162 bushels in 1870, and 1,806,584 in 1909; of hay there were 10,469 tons in 1870, and 80,639 tons in 1909. No report was made for oats in 1870. From these comparisons it is seen that the yield in wheat has decreased, while that of corn and hay has increased remarkably. The decrease in the yield of wheat may be due, not to a smaller acreage but to a poorer season, but the increase in corn and hay is evidently due to a larger acreage as well as perhaps a better season.

Tradition has it that the first crop of timothy grass in the county was grown by Wm. Collet in 1838. It was such a curiosity that people came for miles to see it.

As new farm machinery has been invented it has been brought on by the enterprising farmers of the county. No one implement created so much interest as the harvester and self-binder. The mower and reaper had been great inventions, but the harvester and self-binder seemed to be an impracticable thing. It seems to have been brought into the county first in 1883. The Journal for July 12, 1883, gives a long account of the successful demonstration of this machine on the farm of D. L. Conner, ten miles southeast of Kirksville.

The following table taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1902 regarding the number and acreage of farms and the values of specified classes of farm property on June 1, 1900, and the gross products of 1899, excluding what was fed to stock, is of interest. For sake of comparison the figures for the state and for Adair County are given:

	NO. OF FARMS		ACRES IN FARMS		
	Total	With Buildings	Total	Improved	
Missouri	284,886	275,634	33,997,873	22,900,043	
Adair Co.	2,696	2,616	319,132	240,892	

	VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY			GROSS INCOME	
	Lands & Improvements	Buildings	Implements Machinery	Live Stock	Products of 1899
Missouri	\$695,470,723	\$148,508,840	\$28,602,680	\$160,540,004	\$161,344,616
Adair Co.	9,275,060	1,167,360	240,580	1,685,966	1,299,620

Practically every farmer in the county produces something in the way of live stock and farm yard and dairy products, and several carry on stock raising extensively. Among the latter are Still & Laughlin, proprietors of the Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, and breeders of Jersey cattle; Novinger & Sons, Kirksville, breeders of shorthorn cattle; John W. Waddill, Brashear, breeder of Jersey cattle; Otto Bros., of Clay Township, breeders of mules; C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, breeders of Jersey cattle; S. J. Miller, Kirksville, importer and breeder of fine horses; and H. M. Henley, proprietor of the Henley Ranch, four miles northwest of Stahl, breeder of sheep, mules, horses and cattle. The Henley Ranch, which embraces 8,000 acres lying in Adair, Sullivan, and Putnam Counties, has just recently been established. It has been particularly successful with Shropshire sheep and Percheron horses. The record for butter-fat is held by one of the cows of the Kinloch herd owned by Still & Laughlin. The annual sales in the herds owned by these different proprietors attract buyers from long distances.

The county assessor's live stock census for 1909 was as follows:

	HEAD	ASSESSED VALUE
Horses	9,409	\$405,370
Mules	1,335	56,510
Asses and Jennets.....	42	2,725
Cattle.....	24,209	305,800
Sheep.....	11,108	22,455
Hogs.....	9,623	34,540
Miscellaneous.....	305	300

Total value.....\$827,700

As the assessed value is about one-fourth of the actual value the above table will have to be multiplied by four. When that is done it is seen that the live stock of the county is worth about \$3,000,000.

The pioneers in the poultry business as a separate business in the county were Holebrooke, Pierce & Wilkes. They began business in Kirksville in 1885. After several changes in the firm the business was sold to R. C. Combs of Memphis, who later sold out to Chas. Cole. In August, 1895, Cole disposed of his business to J. Selby of Quincy. A little later the firm became Selby & Brother, and in 1901 it was incorporated under the name of Selby Poultry Company. This company has branches at Edina, Hannibal, and Quincy, with headquarters at Kirksville. Eggs, butter and poultry are the chief products that are bought and shipped to market; in addition, hides, furs, pelts, tallow,

and feathers are purchased in varying quantities. In 1896 the firm paid to the people of the county \$40,000 for produce, and in 1910 about \$75,000. The chief market for produce bought here is New York.

Besides the Selby Company there are the Jonas Produce Company of Kirksville and Joe Taylor of Brashear, both of whom deal in farmyard, dairy and packing-house products somewhat extensively; many merchants at other points in the county do the same on a smaller scale. The value of the farmyard, dairy and packing-house products shipped out of the county in 1909 by dealers of all kinds amounted to over \$400,000, according to the last report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri.



BURK BROS PACKING PLANT, KIRKSVILLE.

One of the most recent industries in the county is the Burk Brothers Packing Plant. For almost twelve years Burk Brothers have been carrying on a wholesale business in meats which has increased year by year. Seeing the possibilities for a profitable business done on a large scale these men organized the Burk Brothers Packing Plant Company in 1909 which was incorporated for \$70,000. In the spring and summer of 1910 a plant costing \$50,000 was erected in the northwest part of Kirksville on the "O. K." railroad. It has been in operation since September and its products have found ready sale not only in near by towns but in many of our large eastern cities. It employs from twenty-five to fifty men regularly and slaughters from two hundred to six hun-

dred head of hogs, sheep and cattle per week. A government inspector is retained at the plant and nothing is allowed to be offered for sale which does not bear his stamp.

The officers of the company are A. J. Burk, President; L. J. Burk, Vice-President; Hiram Selby, Secretary. The stockholders are from all parts of the county.

In the seventies several cheese factories were operated. The first as far as is known was established by Montgomery & Hooper in Kirksville in 1873. This was maintained only a year or two. Mr. Hooper then established one near Millard in 1875 and kept it going for three years. At the same time D. A. Ely started one at Sublette.

The first creamery in Kirksville was started by Blackman & Wilkes in 1883. This they maintained until about 1890. For fourteen years thereafter the city was without a creamery. In 1904 a stock company was formed and the creamery now in operation was built. J. F. Fencannon was manager until 1908, when the company sold out to Logan & Edwards, who are the present proprietors. Statistics are wanting as to the amount of business of this industry year by year, but it is known that \$28,000 was paid for cream in 1885, and \$50,000 in 1910.

The reports of surplus products of Missouri Counties, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics have published from 1890 to the present, contain much of interest relative the products of various industries of the county. The following compilation from these reports shows what have been some of the surplus products of Adair County from year to year. In the table certain years are omitted because no statistics were given for those years. Surplus products, it should be said are those that are shipped out of the county and do not include what is used in home consumption.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF ADAIR COUNTY.

	1891	1894	1895	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
LIVE STOCK																
Cattle, head.....	4,342	7,236	2,875	3,477	3,406	3,279	2,530	5,632	4,429	4,683	5,602	6,305	8,925	8,681	5,078	8,729
Hogs, head.....	18,360	28,989	22,060	34,130	26,290	16,114	16,263	15,196	13,750	18,249	21,805	24,025	18,775	18,811	20,068	27,438
Horses and Mules, head.....	540	600	1,120	880	95	842	520	680	380	400	401	486	864	808	697	1,098
Sheep and Goats, head..	402	1,440	1,261	2,340	1,148	1,689	301	2,089	1,364	2,475	2,988	3,146	3,780	2,857	8,771	2,914
FARM CROPS																
Wheat, bushels.....	28,074	77	4,000	500	31,067	63,364	3,305		1,809	9,495	3,798	7,320		5,430	7,700	11,550
Corn, bushels.....	66,284	21,450	14,000	500	31,067	3,744	3,305		25,500	195,995	173,790	51,280	1,398	113,223	126,436	143,200
Oats, bushels.....	101,989	44,800	27,000	2,800	1,996	3,744	938		15,008	24,954	23,450	27,172		89,472	36,800	44,200
Rye, bushels.....	3,736				492	1,571	3,900	290	661	1,322	1,425	302	50	1,108		
Hay, tons.....									4,600		5,591			264	336	2,146
MILL PRODUCTS																
Flour, barrels.....	1,050	1,200	1,950	1,350	3,244	1,111	286	2,613	2,676	1,173	1,384	290	1,530	1,599	699	1,108
Corn meal, pounds.....			500		5,900								1,200	40,356	19,550	155,000
Bran, Ship stuff, pounds		2,750			68,750	10,850							5,000	109,850	5,800	144,000
Chops, pounds.....														94,200	2,400	87,000
FARM YARD PRODUCTS																
Poultry, live, pounds...	208,528	458,580	203,792	316,079	2,550,290	418,080	305,234	163,403	108,050	158,717	225,067	348,580	228,651	182,656	483,751	636,403
Poultry, dressed, pounds	250,170	730,690	298,046	194,250	155,978	305,205	480,100	432,161	400,700	606,741	620,639	300,900	449,286	529,619	610,500	725,016
Eggs, dozen.....	3,163	4,030	460	1,840	28,960	142,950	556,010	142,920	144,980	27,6180	315,125	305,410	301,240	316,400	410,000	742,400
Feathers, pounds.....						8,149	15,972	21,790	28,300	1,455	340		5,698	13,497	5,000	8,009
FOREST PRODUCTS																
Hardwood lumber, feet.		925,000	72,000	210,000	907,700	80,000	81,000	2,709	54,000	36,000	9,000	147,000	528,000	173,000	525,000	1,104,011
Soft lumber, feet.....						18,000	36,000	22,500	18,000	198,000		895,000	450,000	9,000	5,500	21,000
Walnut logs, feet.....						22,500	17,325	11,925	9,800	2,325	2,770	17,775	120,000	20,000	10,000	3,500
Railroad Ties.....	84,400		45,783	22,800	18,614	24,758	6,300			7,000	6,775	14,950	51,000	64,800	30,800	163,800
Fence and Pine Posts...						15,850				252	265	1,356	1,752	4,176	8,172	14,600
Cordwood, cords.....	312		239	49	156	288	84	212	180							
DAIRY PRODUCTS																
Butter, pounds.....	112,937	73,211	87,940	32,584	51,190	27,567	34,992	83,711	37,920	48,520	73,183	65,374	57,635	67,619	221,120	250,901
Milk and Cream, gal.....									600	0		560	13,980	5,277	40,000	226,584
FISH & GAME PRODUCTS																
Game, pounds.....	973	2,212	1,000	4,887	855	1,959	1,961	5,525	5,275	36,725	14,750	7,164	5,021	1,705	13,588	74,213
Fur, pounds.....				1,244	7,752	1,988	2,315	2,095	750	508	4,000	5,012	2,434	5,070	1,041	1,404
Fish, pounds.....			500			90						280			510	416
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS																
Hides and Pelts, pounds	258,088	284,600	101,363	127,256	62,922	137,236	122,131	135,020	187,100	110,630	91,946	290,000	280,085	207,796	85,100	148,938
Dressed Meat, pounds...				714	1,962	3,169	18,996	24,981	9,090	70,303	47,961	6,469	26,397	29,596	13,560	110,640
Tallow, pounds.....	3,000		735	50,285	21,835	2,125	6,780	5,536	8,870	220	510	4,648	12,011	15,948	1,200	33,400
Lard, pounds.....			385				150	75			350	110		4,706	350	3,140
VEGETABLES																
Vegetables, pounds....		30,400	11,370		15,400	25,895	1,000	1,950	120,000			465	925	7,018	6,500	224,600
Pickles and Cucumbers...						1,557	78		80	2,022	373		25,010	1,715	3,100	165,140
Potatoes, bushels.....				940	549	585	64,000						1,640	3,199	36,800	38,118
Canned Veg. & fruits, qts.			4,400		40,000											
FRUIT																
Fresh, Fruit, pounds...					306,610	3,911	1,000	940	1,420	1,090	2,500	69,520	69,520	68,470	5,300	18,300
Strawberries, crates...	2								28	60	80		27	54	948	1,100
Dried fruit, pounds...	60,000	28,838	245	1,104						150	180		1,300	1,400		1,250
Apples, barrels.....	2,405		9,188	7,929	790	480				25	39		826	174	7,228	10,200
Raspberries, crates.....	46													12		216
WOOL & MOHAIR																
Wool, pounds.....	72,088	43,940	40,805	30,690		82,019	720	1,700	60,800	8,791		32,857	28,461	44,354	50,631	104,106
MINESQUARRY PRODUCTS																

The nursery industry was at one time fairly extensive. The Patterson Nursery, which was in operation from about 1870 to some time in the nineties, was a well ordered and successful plant. It was located one-half mile northwest of Kirksville. Since its discontinuance there has been no well developed industry of the kind in the county. The Pattersons were during their time instrumental in stirring up an active interest in horticulture in the county. During the eighties a large horticultural society was organized and meetings were held once a month.

During the early nineties the drying of fruit was a paying business. During 1890 Trescott Brothers are reported as having dried 29,272 bushels of apples. After 1894, however, no mention has been found of the business having continued.

SECTION II.—MANUFACTURING.

The milling industry has never been very extensive in the county, but the history of the industry reaches back into the early years of the county. The first mills were water mills and were generally located on the Chariton. Mention has been found of two such mills on the Chariton, one called the Ely Mill at what is now Connelsville, and the other Hargrave's Mill. These two are said to have been built in 1842, and probably Ely's mill was built first.

The Ely mill was transformed into a steam mill by the German communists who came into that neighborhood in 1850 and founded the town of Nineveh, now Connelsville. This was the first steam mill in the county and for that matter, it was the only one for a radius of perhaps fifty miles or more. Men came for miles and miles to get their grain ground. This mill ground both corn and wheat. With the dissolution of the colony, the mill was discontinued.

The first flour mill in Kirksville seems to have been built in 1868. It was owned by Hoag, Swigert & Company, and stood in the northern part of town. It was thoroughly remodeled in 1880, but was burned to the ground on July 8, 1883. It was then owned by Sam Swigert.

The people of Kirksville were greatly distressed over this loss, especially the merchants. Frequent mass meetings were held in 1885 and 1886 to consider plans to get another mill. It seems that at that time there were no flour mills in the county at all, and it was frequently remarked that 60,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the county every year but there was no mill to grind it up.

The desire for a mill was realized in 1887 or early in 1888, when Russell & Burklin built one on the site of the present mill off the north-

west corner of the square. It was scarcely finished when it was burned to the ground. This occurred in June, 1888. Work was begun on its reconstruction at once and was finished by September of that year. In 1891 Millbank & Son purchased the mill, and in 1894 Charles Millbank became the sole owner and has remained so to the present.

One or two other flour mills on a small scale have been started in the county, but they have not succeeded. Corn meal mills have abounded at all times and have been successful.

For many years sufficient wool was raised in the county to furnish raw material for one or two woolen mills or factories. Mention has been found of two woolen mills in 1868. One was the Buckhorn Woolen Mill near Sharr's Mill on the Chariton, which was operated by Pannabaker & Company. The other was the Troy Mills, four miles south of Kirksville, which was operated by Caldwell & Hall. By 1873 there was one mill in Kirksville operated by T. C. Harris. By 1883 Edgar Bigsby was proprietor of a woolen mill in the northern part of town. Whether this is the same one which had been operated by Harris in 1873 or not is not known. Several different kinds of woolen goods were produced by these mills, such as cassimeres, flannels, jeans, satinettes, blankets, linsy, plain and fancy yarn, and the like. By 1893 Kirksville was without a woolen mill. Scarcity of raw materials was responsible for this. The sheep industry has never been sufficiently revived and developed since then to call forth woolen mills.

The planing mill industry has been carried on for thirty-five years or more in the county by different firms. The first to undertake it on a large scale was A. L. Holmes. He came to Kirksville in 1870 and began taking contracts to erect buildings about 1875 and continued in that work until his death in November, 1910. He began with a small horse power saw and planing mill near the northeast corner of the square. In 1885 he bought a hoop pole factory building beyond the junction of the two railroads, and in 1887 moved it to where it now stands and considerably enlarged it. Mr. Holmes was the most extensive contractor Kirksville has ever had. Among the public buildings erected by him are the Baptist church, Christian church, Cumberland Presbyterian church, M. E. Church, South, A. S. O. Hospital, County Jail, and Science Hall of the Normal School. He built very many of the business houses and dwellings of the town. The most notable of the latter is the residence of W. T. Baird.

C. C. Anderson began in the planing mill business in Kirksville

about 1890. He shortly disposed of this business but started up again in 1895 and continued in it until his death in 1909. His most notable constructions in Kirksville are the Court House and Dr. A. T. Still's residence.

W. S. Murphy began in the planing mill business in 1895, and has in the sixteen years since then built a great many private dwellings in the county.

For several years the town maintained a wagon factory and a handle factory. Grassle Brothers started a wagon factory in 1887, which was maintained by one firm or another until about 1909. The handle factory was started by Mr. Storm about 1893 and was maintained for about ten years. No efforts have been made to revive these factories since their suspension.

A foundry and machine shop has been one of the industries of Kirksville for years. Loomis's foundry was in operation in 1886. In recent years Mr. Sherwood has maintained one.

The manufacture of building brick has been carried on by several different parties at different times in and around Kirksville. In 1907 J. M. Ivie & Son made an effort to organize a company to make paving brick on their land just west of town. In 1908 the Adair Brick & Coal Company was organized, and the land and machinery of Ivie & Son were temporarily leased. One kiln of paving brick was burnt with excellent results. The company plans to conduct the business on a large scale as soon as a switch can be laid out to the plant.

The largest manufacturing establishment in the county is the shoe factory of the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company of St. Louis. This is one of the several branch factories which this company has in different parts of the state.

Early in April, 1907, the Business Men's League of Kirksville received an inquiry from this company as to whether the town would be interested in raising a bonus to secure a shoe factory. The league sent a committee composed of Dr. H. M. Still and J. E. Goodwin to St. Louis to investigate the matter and an executive committee of twelve was appointed to act upon the report of the other committee and carry out the matter if the proposition should be accepted.

The investigating committee reported that the company wanted a bonus of \$60,000, a free site for the factory, and free water for five years. They proposed to erect a brick building 60x300, four stories

high, and to employ 300 hands at the start with an output of 1800 pairs of shoes per day, and to increase the force later to 600 hands and the output to 4000 pairs per day; they further proposed to bring not over 25 per cent of their employes with them and to secure the rest from Kirksville and nearby towns.

Many diverse views were expressed regarding the proposition, but it was finally decided to accept it. F. J. Grassle was made President of the executive committee, and while the credit for the success of the scheme belongs to a score or more of men, no small part of the credit belongs to him.

It was decided to get options on different tracts of land and to raise \$80,000 in subscriptions. Of this amount \$60,000 was to go to the company and the rest was to be put into the site and tracts of land adjoining the site. These tracts of land were to be divided into 350 to 400 different lots and every one who subscribed \$200 was to get one of these lots in return for his subscription. The site was donated by I. H. M. Still and Will Reid, and the land adjoining it on both sides of the Wabash railroad was bought from different parties. This ground was platted into town lots, and committees were appointed to sell the lots. By strenuous efforts by way of personal solicitations and public meetings, the amount was finally raised. In order that the company might be guaranteed the prompt payment of the amounts subscribed, one hundred citizens signed a guaranty for the entire amount. The executive committee was authorized to act as the board of trustees for the subscribers to the fund. C. S. Sands was made President of this board, and F. J. Grassle, Secretary.

The contract between the trustees for the subscribers and the shoe company was signed May 7, 1907, and as soon as the word was brought back the next day from St. Louis by the committee that it had been signed, preparations were made for a big celebration that evening in honor of the event. A big bonfire was built on the southeast corner of the square. Noise was furnished by all the steam whistles of the city, the firing of anvils and giant fire crackers. The band added to the occasion with several lively selections.

On January 9, 1908, the subscribers drew for their lots to which they were entitled. The lot numbers were put in one box and the names of the subscribers in another, and each subscriber got the lot which was drawn at the same time his name was called. There was one prize lot, the one on which were a house and barn. This fell to D. C. Ratliff, J. F. Waddill, H. M. Adams, and Reese Frankum, who had combined to subscribe for one lot.

The contract for the building was let to Hanlin & Garner of Hannibal for \$53,820 on July 11, 1907. The building was completed in April 1908, and operations were begun on a small scale early in May.

The factory employs 300 people, to whom are paid \$2,500 a week in wages. The daily output is 1200 pairs of shoes. Men's boys' and youths' medium priced welt shoes constitute the class of goods manufactured. The factory here is one of several factories owned by the firm in the state.

The manufacture of railroad ties was for a long time one of the important industries of the county. Most of the timber of the western part of the county was cut down and made into railroad ties. Oak, walnut, sycamore, locust, cherry, and mulberry trees were used. In fact, whole sections were denuded of trees, much to the detriment of the land. This industry dates back into the seventies, but it was at its height from about 1885 to 1900. Novinger, especially after its extension of the O. K. railroad from Kirksville to that place, and The Mills were important tie stations. Millions of ties were made and shipped out of the county. They were used by the "O. K." railroad in its extension from Kirksville westward, by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul when it was built from Kansas City to Chicago, and by many other railroads. Many different men and firms engaged in the business. Among them were McDaniels & Bancroft, Pickler & Crebbs, Aaron Kinyon, Wm. Van Cleave, John L. Porter, and P. C. Mills.

SECTION III.—COAL MINING.

The industry of the county which gives it high rank among the counties of the state is the coal industry. Because of its importance it is well to give it some considerable attention.

Just when coal began to be mined in the county, is impossible to say. Owing to the fact that in the northwestern part of the county the coal veins crop out on the hillsides, and hence more or less easily accessible it may be that some mining was done in a desultory way prior to 1850. But the sparsity of population, the great difficulties of transportation and the cheapness of wood fuel made the demand for coal, however easily it might be gotten out, very light. The earliest instance of coal digging in the county that has come to the knowledge of the author is that by J. W. Madden, who worked a strip pit near Nineveh in 1838 and who operated the Beeman bank near Stahl in 1858.

Until the Q. M. & P. railroad was extended west from Kirksville

ereby the coal fields of the county were penetrated, whatever coal produced in the county was used in home consumption only. The extension of the railroad west of Kirksville in 1878 marked the beginning of the use of coal by the railroads that run through the county. That year coal began to be shipped to markets outside the county. The *Quincy Herald* during the latter part of November, 1878, it was announced that the first train load of coal from the Adair County mines had recently arrived over the Q. M. & P. Railroad, and that a train would be received every day. But the eastern market did not prove as good a one as it was hoped it would be, because of the heavy competition with the coal mines in Illinois. It would probably be not far from the truth to say that not until 1897, when the Q. M. & P. R. R. was extended from Trenton to Kansas City and also made direct connections with Omaha, over one-half of the entire output of the mines in the county was used in the county by railroads or the local trade.

The coal fields of the county lie for the most part in the western and northwestern parts of the county. The chief centers are Stahl, Covinger, Connelsville, and Kirksville. Counting the small mines operated by individuals and scattered throughout the coal fields, as well as the large mines operated by firms of large resources, there are at least twenty-five mines in the county.

The annual reports of the State Mine Inspector, which began in 1887 and continue down to the present, give a great deal of information concerning the coal industry of the state by counties. From these have been compiled the statistical tables which are included in this section. While it may be possible that the Inspector in his trips through the coal counties has not always inspected the little mines and those out of way places, yet it is more than likely that he has inspected every year all the larger mines, and his statistics concerning them will be fairly indicative of the actual state of the industry.

The fact that there is no mention made of the coal industry in Adair County in the first annual report of the State Mine Inspector for 1887 would seem to indicate that he had not been able to get around this county, or that notwithstanding the beginning that had been made to develop the industry commercially it was not yet great enough to attract his attention. In the second annual report, the one for 1888, mention is made of only two mines which had an output of only 8,000 tons, and the county was ranked sixteenth in the state with only one county producing less than it did. In 1889 the output was doubled, but no further marked increase occurs until 1893. In that year thousands of acres of coal lands were bought or leased by those who felt

that there was room for a more extended development of the industry and the prediction was made by the State Inspector in his report for 1894 that Adair County would soon become one of the large coal producing counties of the state. The output had been raised in 1896 to 20,957 tons, but the county still ranked only sixteenth in the state and no marked increase in the output occurred until 1898. In that year it reached 62,215 tons and the county ranked eleventh in the state. The extension of the O. K. railroad from Trenton to Kansas City and Omaha in 1897, as has already been remarked, contributed considerably to this increase, inasmuch as there were opened up new markets which raised the demand for more coal.

The years 1899 and 1900 showed a still greater output than the year 1898, but it was not until 1901 that the county began to take rank among the great coal producing counties of the state. In that year the output from fourteen mines was 347,047 tons, and the county advanced to fourth rank.

The great growth of the coal industry of the county which marked the year 1901 is due in part at least, to the interest which certain Chicago capitalists and railroad magnates took in the coal fields of the county. These men felt that the coal fields of the Chariton River valley had not been worked as fully as they might be. Their plan was to organize a large coal mining company to operate along the Chariton River north of Novinger and near Nineveh, and to build a railroad which should run along the river and thus afford adequate transportation facilities for the coal mined in this river valley.

Before their plans could be put fully into operation, a railroad company had been formed by H. F. Reddig and others, and a railroad begun extending northward from Novinger. This was the Iowa and St. Louis Railroad, a full account of which will be given in the next chapter. These Chicago capitalists took over the railroad which had just begun to be built and made Reddig president of it. They also made him president of the Manufacturers' Coal and Coke Company which secured control over 50,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of Connelleville. He remained in these two positions only a little over a year. This new railroad, which was soon extended north to Centerville, Iowa, and south to Elmer, Mo., undoubtedly helped to increase the output of coal in the county. Up to the time when it was built, the railroad which operated through the Chariton River coal fields either skirted or crossed it at right angles, and the mines operated on a large scale had been confined to certain centers. But this new railroad running along the river and connecting with two other roads running east and

rest, made it possible to open up fields that had heretofore been impossible to operate because of the lack of transportation facilities.

Besides the Manufacturers' Coal and Coke Company, several other companies were organized between 1901 and 1903, some of them having large capitalization. Among them were the Kansas City Midland, the Great Northern Fuel Company, Chariton Coal Company, and Kirksville Coal and Construction Company. These new companies immediately raised the output to about double what it had been before.

The year 1902 showed a slight decrease in the output in the county as compared with the preceding year, but the years 1903 to 1905 were characterized by large increases. The banner year was 1905, in which there were mined from the twenty-two mines 708,388 tons. The county took second rank in the state, Macon County ranking first.

The banner year was followed by one in which the output dropped to almost one-half of what it had been the year before. This was due to the suspension of all work for about three months. This prolonged suspension was due to the inability of operators and miners to agree upon a new contract for the coming biennial period. Whenever the biennial contracts expire all work is suspended by the miners until new contracts are made; if there is no difficulty the suspension does not last long; if there is difficulty the suspension is prolonged. In 1906 the difficulty was unusually great and hence many months passed before the biennial contracts were agreed upon. This prolonged suspension, which amounted to almost six months, and the failure of several operators to renew work during the year at all, cut down the output of the Adair County mines so that it amounted to only 428,057 tons in that year, whereas it had been, as it has already been seen, 708,388 tons in the year before.

During the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 the output was greater than it had been in 1906, and at the end of the year 1909 the county stood third in the state in the production of coal, but the output was yet nearly 150,000 tons less than it had been in the banner year. It is confidently asserted by men who are in the coal business in the county that the day is not far distant when the county will rank first.

Statistics are not yet available for 1910, but when they come out it will show a much smaller production for that year than for many years previous, as will likely be the case for all other coal producing counties. The biennial suspension in 1910 was six months long, lasting from April until October. Moreover, disaster overtook the Great Northern Fuel Company, and it suspended operations late in Novem-

ber. So the output for 1910 will prove to be far short of what the mines of the county have been accustomed to produce.

In order that the growth of the industry may be readily grasped the following table showing the output by years and the rank of the county in the state in the production of coal, is presented:

YEAR.	OUTPUT OF COAL IN TONS.	RANK OF COUNTY IN COAL PRODUCTION.
1888	8,000	16
1889	16,522	13
1890	14,840	15
1891	17,110	15
1892	14,820	17
1893	20,957	16
1894	20,744	15
1895	24,540	13
1896	23,510	13
1897	27,078	13
1898	62,215	11
1899	104,868	8
1900	181,577	7
1900 (last six months)...	52,990	9
1901	347,047	4
1902	512,403	5
1903	516,267	4
1904	658,558	3
1905	708,388	2
1906	428,037	3
1907	584,371	3
1908	568,446	3
1909	564,328	3

Prior to 1900, the fiscal year ended June 30. In 1900 it was changed to December 31. Hence the two entries for 1900 in this table.

The coal fields of the county, as has been said, lie for the most part, in the western and northwestern parts of the county. As far as is known no coal has been discovered east of a line drawn north and south through Kirksville, though there were newspaper rumors in 1886 of coal having been discovered near Brashear.

There are at least three veins of coal deposit in the county. The first one crops out in the hills in and around Stahl, and seems to be confined to that part of the county altogether. The second vein extends pretty generally throughout the coal fields of the county, and is found

at a depth varying from fifty to seventy-five feet. The third vein underlies the second at a depth of about 150 feet, and has been found at Stahl, Connelsville, Novinger, and perhaps at other places.

These veins vary in thickness from 24 to 44 inches. All three of them are found at Stahl. The first is 42 inches thick, the second 32 inches, and the third 24 inches. An effort was made to work out the second vein, but it was not thick enough to be profitable. The third has never been worked. At Novinger and Connelsville the mines are working the second vein, but it is fully 42 inches thick and sometimes a little thicker, being therefore from ten to twelve inches thicker than the same vein at Stahl. The Kirksville mines are working this same vein. As yet the third has not been operated, as it is too far below the surface and is not thick enough to pay.

In 1908 there were, according to the State Mine Inspector, sixteen mines in operation, of which ten were shaft, four were slope and two were drift mines. There are more slope and drift mines at Stahl than at any other place in the county. After having dug far back into the hills, the operators at Stahl constructed shafts on the brows of the hills over the place of operation, but it was found cheaper to haul the coal out of the original openings on the hillsides than to lift it to the top of the shaft, so the shafts were abandoned.

Most of the mines are constructed on the pillar and room plan, there being in 1908 fourteen mines of that type and only three of the long wall plan.

Prior to 1907 mining was done in all the mines of the county by hand, but in that year the mines at Stahl installed mining machines. The Manufacturers' Coke and Coal Company installed machinery in 1906, but the miners objected to it, so it was never put into operation. In 1910 the Rombauer Company installed machinery also, so that at present there are only two mines in which the work of mining is done by machinery.

The following table compiled from the Reports of the State Mine Inspector regarding the condition of the mines in the county may be of interest:

Casualties	NonTotal	Amount received for total output per year at the mines	Average Price received per ton at the mine	Total number of tons mined	Employees				No. of miners		No of mules worked in mine		Cost	Powder		No. of Keys	Mode of Working			How Ven. tilted		Kind of Power Used			No. Mines Operated			Kind of Opening		
					Summer	Winter	Other Employes.	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer					Pillar & Room	Long wall	Fan	Furnace	Natural	Compressed Air	Electricity	Hand	Horse	Steam	Strip pits	Drifts	Slopes	Shafts
				15	6	6		15	45	2	3	3	480			2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1888
		27,980	\$1.70	16,532				30	63				\$1,225	490		4	4		3						4	1	1	2	2	1889
		24,379	1.64	14,840				28	59	3	2		900	360		4			2						1	1	1	2	3	1890
1		28,511	1.64	17,110				37	68	3	3		1,250	500					1							7	1	2	4	1891
		24,365	1.65	14,280				28	58	1	1		775	325		7			2						3	1	3	4	2	1892
		31,247	1.49	20,957				36	82	4	4		1,125	500		6	1		2						4	1	4	3	3	1893
		30,250	1.45	20,744				38	61	5	5					3									3				1	1894
		32,457	1.32	24,540				49	96	3	3		78	50		5			2						3	1	3	1	2	1895
		26,985	1.15	23,510				60	122	5	5		316	225		3			1						2	1	2	1	2	1896
	1	30,877	1.14	27,078				43	91	5	5		174	123		5			2						3	1	3	3	3	1897
		64,083	1.03	62,215				186	273	12	12		2,250	1,000		5			3						5	2	5	2	5	1898
		109,767	1.04	104,886				279	264	16	16		3,882	1,915		4			4						4	1	4	1	4	1899
	2	199,118	1.09	181,577				332	399	25	25		10,620	5,311		8			4						3	6	3	3	4	1900
	2	406,932	1.17	347,047				469	575	21	21		31,402	31,402		10			2						3	6	7	1	4	1901
	1	384,926	1.23	312,403				788	826	63	63		33,922	33,922		15			1						3	3	3	3	3	1902
	2	698,324	1.35	516,267				842	830	40	40		53,438	53,438		20			4						3	7	3	3	3	1903
	3	991,475	1.54	658,558				990	990	81	81		77,869	77,869		19			1						3	1	3	1	1	1904
	4	1,043,936	1.47	708,388				720	729	76	76		80,656	80,656		22			1						2	1	2	1	1	1905
	3	606,277	1.41	428,037				435	447	26	26		40,246	40,246		15			4						2	2	2	2	2	1906
	5	866,334	1.48	584,381				588	729				71,158	71,158		16			5						1	1	1	1	4	1907
	3	831,540	1.61	568,446				702	916				70,868	70,868		14			1						3	3	3	3	2	1908

*Reports prior to 1901 were for the year ending June 30. The report for 1901 begins the present custom of reporting by the

The coal industry of the county has given rise to several towns and increased the size of others. Stahl, Novinger and Connelsville owe their existence to the fact that under and around them lie great beds of coal which have been operated to a great extent. Novinger is the most striking example of rapid growth through the coal industry. Ten years ago it was a struggling little village of a dozen houses or so, but it has become a town of 2,000 population and has just begun its growth. It is asserted that more coal is loaded on the cars of the O. K. railroad at Novinger than at all points put together on that road, including Quincy and Kansas City. Connelsville grew wonderfully for a few years after the I. & St. L. road was built to it, and it may continue to grow. The opening of the Star Coal Company mine in the recently discovered vein west of Kirksville has contributed something to the wealth and growth of that place.

Before closing this chapter it will be well to say something concerning the men who have expended their money in the development of this industry in the county. A great number of different individuals and companies have at different times operated mines. At first it seems that the operations were carried on by individuals, and it does not appear that companies representing large capital were organized until long after coal began to be mined for commercial purposes.

Among the individuals who operated different mines in the seventies were Messrs. Stout, Porter, Besanko, and Godfrey. The first three named worked mines on Hazel Creek, an eastern tributary of the Chariton; the last had a mine west of the Chariton. Mr. John L. Porter was probably more extensively engaged in coal mining than any other one person in the county prior to 1890. In 1880 S. F. Stahl began to operate a mine at Stahl. For years coal had been mined in that vicinity, but it could not be mined on a large scale until the railroad was built through. This was done in 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Stahl laid out the town which bears his name and began to get out coal for shipment in car load lots. He continued for two or three years when he sold out to S. M. Pickler. At the same time Mr. Stahl was running at Stahl. J. B. Novinger was engaged in the same business near him.

Meanwhile, a mine was opened at Danforth by Kinyon, Moore and Dunn. Novinger & Company found some veins on Spring Creek in 1854.

The first company representing considerable capital was the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which was composed of John Whitehead & Sons of Pennsylvania. This company purchased the mines at Stahl and Danforth in 1887, and operated them both. Mr. H. C. McCab

as early connected with this company and in 1889 became sole proprietor. The name of the company has been changed several times, but with the exception of a very short time, Mr. McCahan has had some connection with it. The style of the company at present is the Stahl Coal Company. The company abandoned the mines at Danforth about 1895 on account of the great amount of water.

Mining at Novinger began with the effort made by Mr. John L. Porter to open up a mine on what is now Front street in that town in 1883. The project was abandoned very shortly after it was started. Nothing further seems to have been done at this place until the O. K. Mining Company was organized about 1890. This company was composed of I. F. Stroup, Noah Stroup, B. Stroup, Evans, and Radky. These men opened up the mine known afterwards as Rombauer No. 1. In 1897 they sold out to the Rombauer Coal Company, of which Major R. G. Rombauer was President. This company was the first of the big companies that have operated at Novinger; it has opened up all four mines, one of them having been exhausted, however, some years ago.

The other big companies at Novinger are the Kansas City Midland Company, the Manufacturers' Coke and Coal Company, and the Great Northern Fuel Company.

As far as is known, there have been no serious clashes between operators and miners. There have been the biennial suspensions of labor for some time, but no violence has been offered by either party. In June, 1894, when a big strike was on, about eighty miners came from Mendota, Iowa, to Stahl to persuade the Stahl miners to strike. They do not seem to have succeeded, as the Stahl miners had no grievance and did not care to strike.

SECTION IV.—COUNTY FAIRS.

As far as is known, the county had no fair organization until after the war. A law was passed by the State Legislature on March 15, 1861, incorporating the Adair County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, but the war prevented this association from ever doing anything, until 1866. In that year the Legislature amended the act of 1861, and a fair was held that fall. The grounds lay a quarter of a mile southwest of the town. Fairs were held annually each fall until 1882 or 1883, when they were discontinued. Complaint had been made in 1880 in the newspapers, of the lack of facilities and the indifference of the management as to the matter. Special efforts were made in 1883

to prevent the disbandment of the organization, but sufficient financial support could not be secured. The business of the association was therefore wound up and the grounds sold in November, 1883.

For a few years the county was without a fair, and no one seemed to think it worth while organizing one. In 1886, however, a special effort was made towards getting a new fair association started, but they were not successful. However, in 1889, the Adair County Fair Association had been organized, and its first fair was held in the fall of that year. This association continued to hold annual fairs for about five or six years whereupon they were discontinued.

The fairs were like the ordinary county fairs. Agricultural and stock exhibits, floral hall exhibits, racing, and the usual side-show amusements made up the features which furnished diversion for the crowds that attended.

A movement is now on foot to revive the county fair. It has arisen from the success which attended a stock and corn show held in Kirksville in September, 1910. The plan is to make the fair a strictly livestock and agricultural exhibition and not a race meet nor a series of side-shows. The capital stock will be \$50,000, and no one person will be allowed more than ten shares at \$10 each. The principal officers are H. C. McCahan, President; S. J. Miller, Vice-President; H. Bamberg, Secretary; John Propst, Treasurer; W. A. Lewis, Superintendent. It is planned to hold the first fair in the fall of 1911.

CHAPTER XV.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

SECTION I.—STAGES, FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

Prior to the building of railroads transportation to this county was by horseback or by wagon. The Chariton does not seem to have been made use of for such purposes. Freight was handled by wagon from Quincy, Hannibal, Canton, Macon, and Huntsville. There are many houses still standing in Kirksville which were built with lumber which had been hauled in wagons from one or the other of the above mentioned places. The transportation of passengers and the carrying of mails was by stage coaches. The stage coach of "modern style" does not seem to have come into use until near the close of the war. Prior to that time the vehicles were usually very indifferent affairs.

Owing to the fact that all transportation was by stage coach or on horseback, it was desirable that connections be made between lines operating between different points. In the early days of this county Bloomington, Macon County, was a kind of central terminus for many stage lines. Coaches would arrive there from St. Joseph, Hannibal, Kirksville, Paris, and Glasgow, so that people found frequently that the most convenient thing to do to reach certain destinations was to go via Bloomington. There were lively times, it has been said, at this stage coach center when all the coaches were in from their various places of departure.

After the modern style of coach began to be used out of Kirksville, special negotiations regarding connections seem to have been carried on between the men operating out of Kirksville and those operating out of other places. By February, 1866, we told, Chappel and Smith's coaches which ran out of Kirksville, were able to make good connection with Owens, Ransom & Company's coaches at other places.

Stage lines ran out in all directions from Kirksville. In 1850 we hear of a mail route from Kirksville to Sand Hill, twenty-five miles away, and another to Lancaster, same distance, and in 1868 a stage line was operating between Kirksville and Atlanta. The building of the North Missouri Railroad, the present Wabash, through to Kirksville in 1868, made the stage lines operating north and south out of Kirksville unnecessary. But until the Q. M. & P. R. R. (the present O. K.) was

built in 1871, the stage lines running east and west were very important means of communication. Memphis, Edina, and Milan were reached by separate stage lines. Some of the schedules as published in the papers in 1870 are very interesting. For example, the stage operating between Kirksville and Memphis was advertised to leave Kirksville on Mondays and Fridays at seven o'clock and to leave Memphis on Tuesdays and Saturdays at the same hour. The one between Kirksville and Edina was operated so that trips were made via Paulville each way daily. This was something unusual.

At Edina connections were made with coaches going to Canton. The line running between Kirksville and Milan alternated trips between the two places. The stage left Kirksville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at seven a. m., and reached Milan via Nineveh, Spring Valley, Greencastle and Kiddville by seven that evening. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the return trips were made. The fare to Greencastle was \$2; round trip, \$3. The fare to Milan was \$3; round trip, \$5.

In the early days the means of transportation across streams were oftentimes very meagre. At first fords were the only means available, and naturally the first roads connecting distant points were run so as to pass through these fords. In the course of time bridges were built, but they were generally few and far between and not very substantial. The first bridge to be authorized by the county court was that over Shoal Creek in the summer of 1843. The settlers in that vicinity subscribed \$181, while the county expended the immense sum of \$17.

For a long time private ferries were licensed and a schedule of rates authorized by the county court. For example, on Aug. 14, 1844 the Adair County court issued a license to D. A. Ely to maintain for twelve months a ferry across the Chariton and authorized the following rates:

One four horse or ox wagon.....	75 cents.
One two horse wagon.....	50 cents.
One one horse "charriage" or Dearborn.	25 cents.
One man or horse	12 1-2 cents.
One foot man	6 1-4 cents.
One led horse	6 1-4 cents.
One sheep or hog.....	1 cent.
One cow.....	3 cents.

The extant records show many licenses such as this during the forties and early fifties.

Sometimes private bridges were licensed. On March 4, 1857 an act was approved incorporating the Chariton River Bridge Company

and authorizing it to build a bridge cross the Chariton. The tolls which it might levy were prescribed as follows: Horse and rider, 10 cents; footman, 5 cents; single horse, mule, jack or jennet, 5 cents; work ox, 2 cents; each head of other stock, 1 cent. No bridge or ferry was allowed to be built or operated within two miles of the bridge this company should erect. It is not known just when the company built its bridge, but it is evident it did not build it in Adair County.

Up to 1869 no bridge had been put across the Chariton in this county. This became a matter of interest to the business men of Kirksville and bridge meetings were arranged for, at which persons interested could express themselves as to what should be done. The Journal for July 18, 1868 speaks of one bridge meeting as having gone by default because of lack of attendance. The matter was not dropped, however, and by December, 1869, the first Chariton bridge in the county was erected. The contract had been let in August for a truss bridge, 260 feet long with a main truss of 130 feet, at a cost of over \$4,000. This appears to have been a free bridge.

SECTION II.—RAILROADS.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.—The North Missouri Railroad was incorporated on March 3, 1851. According to the original charter the road was to be built along the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers from St. Charles to the Iowa line. The incorporators were residents of the counties through which the proposed road was to run. In 1852 the charter was amended so as to allow the road to be extended to St. Louis. In 1853 the legislature extended the credit of the state to the amount of \$2,000,000 to this company in order to expedite the construction of the road.

A survey was made in due time and the Board of Directors at the meeting in St. Louis early in 1854 accepted the route that had been surveyed through St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Audrain, Monroe, Macon, Adair, and Schuyler Counties. By 1855 the road had been completed from St. Louis to Warrenton, and haste in completing it to the Iowa line was urged so that the Iowa trade might be saved to St. Louis. By 1858 the road was completed to Mexico, and by February, 1859, it reached Macon, where connections were made with the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. According to the charter ferriage across the river was necessary at St. Charles. It was not until after the war that a bridge was built at this point.

The counties along the proposed route were asked to make subscrip-

tions to the capital stock of the company, and all of them voted bonds liberally except Macon County. In 1856 or 1857 the Macon County court submitted a proposition to the people to subscribe to the capital stock, but it was voted down. The same thing was repeated in 1858.

In Adair County the history of the North Missouri bonds is a rather complicated one. The first action taken by the county court seems to have been in 1853, when that body ordered that a proposition to take stock in the North Missouri Railroad Company should be submitted to the people in May of that year. Evidently the proposition did not carry, as the same thing was submitted again in August, 1854. It evidently carried when submitted this last time, for in November of that year the county court appointed William P. Linder as the agent of the county to subscribe \$25,000 capital stock, providing the road was built to the Iowa line. In the following December the county court authorized Linder to sell 25,000 acres of swamp land for 250 shares in the capital stock of this railroad. By this it seems that the county had made in all subscriptions amounting to \$50,000.

It appears that the county court was subsequently displeased with the way in which Linder conducted the business he was appointed to transact. At the June term of 1855 he was called upon to give "a full report under oath of his doings in regard to the said road, what pay if any he had received of said company or its agent for having secured the stock thus subscribed by the county," and also to state "at what time and what amount the county was liable to be called upon for." He appeared to answer to this summons at this same term, but his report was rejected because it was not under oath and was not satisfactory. He was thereupon dismissed and the County Clerk was instructed to find out directly from the railroad what had been done.

It seems that Mr. Linder had unconditionally subscribed the full amount ordered by the court. According to the records W. H. Parcell took up the matter with the railroad directors himself, and though he had no authority to act for the county, he got them to agree not to call for the subscription of the county until the railroad was put under contract north of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. At the March, 1856 term of court the arrangements made by Parcells were ratified as though he had been the regularly appointed agent of the county. He had meanwhile been appointed in February, 1856, to act as the agent of the county in the next regular election of officers of the directory of the railroad.

In October, 1856, the county court appointed a committee composed of one man from each township in the county to circulate a p

tition among the people to ascertain whether it should subscribe \$50,000 additional stock to the North Missouri Railroad. Later it was ordered that such a proposition should be submitted to the people in May, 1857, on condition that the bonds should not be issued until the work was commenced in the county. At the same time another proposition to subscribe \$100,000 in the stock of the Keokuk Railroad was submitted. It seems that both proposition were defeated at the polls.

In 1859 the county began to fulfil its obligations to this railroad, though at that time the road had not been built any farther than Macon. Perhaps the county court thought it would be encouraging to the company to hurry on with its work if part at least of the bonds should be issued. In that year the county court paid over to the company \$500 cash and \$14,500 six per cent bonds. Whatever may have been the expectations, they were not realized. The road was not extended northward from Macon for nearly ten years after Adair County had begun to meet its promises. The county therefore refused to issue the rest of the bonds. After the road was extended through the county and beyond the state line, attempts were made to get the county court to issue the remaining bonds, but these efforts proved futile. It is not known whether the railroad got the 25,000 acres of swamp land which had been offered for 250 shares of capital stock.

The breaking out of the war undoubtedly had much to do with delaying the completion of the road. Shortly after the war closed the task of completing the main line up to the Iowa state line and the branch line to Kansas City was taken up and completed by 1868. Likewise the bridge across the Missouri at St. Charles was built at the same time.

During 1867 the grading of the road had been finished up to Kirksville, and on July 4, 1868, the work of laying the track to Kirksville was completed. By December it was completed to the Iowa line.

No event in the history of Kirksville had ever been looked forward to with so much interest as the "advent of the iron horse." In the Kirksville Journal for July 2, it was announced that the road would be finished by the "Fourth," and urged the people to be on hands in the following words: "RAILROADS, BRASS BANDS, TOURNAMENTS, HORSE FAIR, FREE RIDES, ain't that enough for one day's amusement? Don't fail to be here."

The completion of the road to Kirksville was celebrated by the railroad by way of an excursion from Macon to Kirksville on July 18, 1868. According to the Macon Journal for July 23, the train left Macon at 9:30 a. m. with the band on board playing "Hail Columbia." All along the way people stood in their doorways waving greetings to the excur-

sionists. The train stopped at each station to let the band play a tune. It took two hours to make the trip. At Kirksville the train was met by a great crowd and a band. The excursionists were escorted to a nearby grove, where some felicitous speech making was indulged in. The day was exceedingly hot, but every one seemed to enjoy the occasion. The Kirksville people who gathered at the depot when the train got ready to leave, were tendered by Supt. Crane a free ride to Macon and return that evening. Many accepted the invitation, going down on the excursion and returning on the evening train from St. Louis two or three hours later.

The trains according to the time tables of 1870 afforded fairly good service. There were two passenger trains each way each day besides a freight each way. The passenger trains going south left Kirksville at 12:45 p. m. and 8:00 p. m., and the trains going north at 11:05 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. But these accommodations were not permanent. In 1874 there was only one passenger a day each way, and the St. Louis papers did not reach Kirksville until the day after publication. It is not known how long these poor accommodations lasted, but it is known that by 1882 at least the trains ran so that the St. Louis papers were brought at a satisfactory hour.

The name of the road was changed in February, 1872, to St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad. It was subsequently acquired by the Wabash Railroad company, which had been buying up a number of roads east and west of the Mississippi. In 1879 these various roads were consolidated under the name of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R. Later the system passed into the hands of a receiver. On October 21, 1889, it was sold to the present Wabash Company. In 1899 the Wabash system comprised 2,236 miles of road connecting St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo.

In July, 1894, there occurred one of the most extensive railroad strikes in the history of this country. It grew out of trouble between the Pullman Palace Car Company and its employees over the question of wages. The American Railway Union took up the causes of the Pullman employees, and in July, 1894, all railroads that handled the Pullman cars in the west were brought to a stand still for several days. The Wabash Railroad was one of the roads thus tied up. For days not a train passed over that road through Kirksville, and according to the Democrat for July 6, 1894, rust covered the track and the depot had a holiday air. Many people in Kirksville vividly remember the inconvenience caused by this suspension of train service.

The Wabash depot formerly stood on the west side of the track

and a little to the south of the present depot. It was partially destroyed by fire on June 1, 1895. It had been partly burned down in April, 1885, but had been repaired and made to do service for ten years more. The citizens met in a couple of days after the fire in 1895, and petitioned the railroad to build a new depot. The railroad responded favorably to this request and built a new frame depot on the site of the present depot. There was some agitation in favor of compelling the two roads to maintain a union depot at the junction, but it never amounted to anything. The new depot was occupied in November, 1895. This was burned to the ground on December 19, 1907, whereupon the railroad built the present brick depot. There was again a good deal of agitation in favor of a union depot, but it failed again.

This company has twenty-four miles of track in the county.

THE "O. K." RAILROAD.— The North Missouri Railroad gave Kirksville easy connection with St. Louis and Kansas City and points south. But as yet connections with Quincy and Chicago were difficult. It was quite natural that a railroad running east and west through the county should be desired. From the time the county was first settled Quincy had been one of the important trading points for the people of this region. Both Kirksville and Quincy saw the advantage a railroad would be in maintaining their long time connections. Kirksville seems to have taken the lead in the agitation. As early as 1867, before the North Missouri road was built to Kirksville, a railroad committee composed of fifteen of Adair County's prominent citizens, was at work.

A railroad convention was held in Quincy in May, 1869, to which delegates came from various sections interested. It was resolved to do everything possible towards getting a road from Quincy to Kirksville. On June 24, 1869 a big railroad convention was held in Kirksville, which resulted in the organization of a company with a capital of \$6,000,000.

No time seems to have been lost in preparing for the work of construction. A preliminary survey had been made in 1868 for the Quincy and Missouri Railroad from Quincy to Newark and Edina in Knox County, and in October, 1869, the line of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific R. R. was surveyed to the Chariton River. Ground was broken west of Quincy for the new road on February 23, 1870 and actual construction was begun.

When it appeared that the road would be a reality, the people of Kirksville and Adair County redoubled their activity in the matter. The favorable attitude of the people towards the project is seen in the vote that was cast on March 29, 1870, on the proposition to subscribe

\$100,000 in county bonds to the capital stock of the new railroad. The vote stood 760 for and only 237 against. In Benton township the vote was 438 for and only 9 against. The proposition carried with the following conditions attached: \$25,000 in bonds were to be issued when grading was completed from eastern line of county to Kirksville; \$50,000 when iron is laid from West Quincy to Kirksville; \$25,000 when the grading is completed through the county.

It was felt, however, that the prize was worth still greater effort. A meeting of Kirksville citizens was held in the office of De France & Hooper on December 14, 1870, to consider the advisability of additional subscriptions to the capital stock. C. A. Savage, President of the new road, made a speech telling what it was proposed to do. It was voted by this meeting that it would be advisable for Benton township to issue \$40,000 in bonds which should be subscribed to the capital stock of the company. This proposition was put to a vote of the people of the township in July, 1871, but it was defeated by a vote of 233 for and 241 against. Steps were taken, however, for an immediate resubmission, and on August 16 it was carried by a vote of 487 to 111. The outcome was very pleasing. Bonfires, music, and speeches were indulged in on the night of the election.

Meanwhile, interest was quickened in Quincy. Influence had been brought to bear upon the Illinois legislature to pass a law to allow Quincy to issue city bonds to assist in the building of this railroad, but the Governor vetoed it. The legislature then passed a law over the Governor's veto in April, 1871, and Quincy proceeded to issue her bonds. The vote in Quincy on the bonds was 1,940 for and only 185 against.

Adair County and Quincy were not the only communities that offered financial support. Practically every county along the proposed line from Quincy to Brownsville, Nebraska, made some sort of subscription, as the following list shows:

City of Brownsville.....	\$ 60,000
Atchison County	150,000
Templeton Township (Atchison Co.)	20,000
Clay Township (Atchison Co.)	20,000
Gentry County.....	150,000
Harrison County	250,000
Sullivan County	200,000
Adair County.....	100,000
Benton Township (Adair Co.)	40,000
Centre Township (Knox Co.).....	50,000
Jeddo Township (Lewis Co.)	20,000

La Belle Township (Lewis Co.).....	45,000
Highland Township (Lewis Co.).....	25,000

Total.....\$1,636,000

The work of construction proceeded slowly. It was December, 1871 before the road was finished to Lewiston. By January, 1872, it was completed to La Belle, and by March it was at Edina.

Contracts were let for the grading, bridging and trestle work between Edina and Kirksville in October, 1871, with the condition that the work should be completed by April, 1872. Iron was laid to Lewiston by December, 1871, and iron was then on hand to complete the road to Edina. Work was pushed on the extension west from Edina after that point was reached, and it was completed on August 27, 1872.

The completion of the road to Kirksville was made the occasion for a demonstration. The last section of the track to be completed between Kirksville and Edina lay six miles east of town. At about three o'clock on the afternoon of August 27, President Savage took with him ten or twelve prominent citizens of Kirksville on a construction train down to the place where the crews were at work. The work was completed at about seven o'clock that evening, and the two construction trains and the special passenger train that had come from the eastern end of the line pulled into Kirksville. Their arrival had been awaited by a crowd of 500 Kirksvillians, and as the last train pulled in cheer after cheer went up, and three salutes were fired by De Kemp's artillery.

The railroad put in a turn table at Kirksville at once, and regular trains to and from Quincy were inaugurated by the first week in September.

On October 1, 1872, the completion of the road was formally celebrated by the company by way of a grand excursion from Kirksville and other points on the road to Quincy. Quincy made big preparations for the event. The train was met at the depot by an immense crowd, and artillery salutes were fired as the train pulled into the station. The Mayor of Quincy welcomed the guests of the day, and President Baldwin of the State Normal School of Kirksville, responded. The excursionists were invited to take carriages and they were taken over the city. The day was pleasantly spent and was long remembered by the people of Kirksville and Quincy alike.

In December, 1872, the present frame depot was built at Kirksville, and it proves somewhat a shock to one's feeling to find that the newspapers of that time characterized it as a "handsome" building.

In these later days a term quite the opposite has been the one used in describing it. This depot has proved to be "fire-proof" so far, much to the regret of the citizens of Kirksville. The Wabash depot burned twice, and a better depot was acquired each time. The O. K. depot won't burn and it remains practically the same. In 1895 the O. K. promised a new depot, and has frequently renewed the promise. In 1896 it proposed the erection of an immense depot reaching from Franklin to Elson streets, provided the latter street was closed up across its tracks, but this was declined by the city council.

After the road was completed to Kirksville special efforts were necessary to get another depot between Kirksville and the eastern line of the county. The history of these efforts is given in full in the chapter on Brashear. It is only necessary to note here that the people in the eastern part of Salt River township were exceedingly desirous of a depot, and they arranged to vote bonds upon themselves to the amount of \$6,000, provided the road would build a depot in that part of the township. It seems as though the proposition to issue bonds for this purpose had failed to carry in the whole township, so it was granted by the county court that the eastern and western halves of the township should vote on the question separately. On September 2, 1871, the eastern half of the township voted by a vote of 73 to 22 to issue \$6,000 in bonds for a depot, tracks and switch. At the same time the western half refused to issue \$12,000 in bonds for the same purpose by a vote of 2 to 67. In January, 1873, the company had complied with the proposition by way of opening up a depot at Brashear and drew the \$6,000 in bonds for East Salt River bonds.

It was expected that the road would be extended west of Kirksville at once, but this expectation was long unfulfilled. By 1876 the road had been extended to the Chariton bottoms and much coal was thus taken to market.

Quincy is largely responsible for the extension of the road from Kirksville to Trenton. In March, 1877, a meeting of the prominent manufacturers of that place occurred, and it was resolved to urge the extension of the road to at least Trenton. In a few months, Quincy, through her town council, voted to issue \$250,000 in bonds for the completion of the road to Trenton. The U. S. Supreme Court decided Quincy could issue these bonds, and Quincy began to get them out. By August, 1878 the grading was completed to the Sullivan County line, and the laying of the track west of Kirksville had begun. In October, 1878, the bridge over the Chariton River was completed and an

adequate test made. During 1879 the road was completed to Milan, and by August, 1881, it was extended to Trenton.

The extension from Milan to Trenton was effected by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R. Company, which had leased this road in 1879 for a term of ninety-nine years. Trenton took an active interest in securing this extension by way of raising \$50,000 for that purpose.

The passing of the Wabash system into the hands of a receiver during the eighties terminated the lease of the Q. M. & P. R. R., whereupon the stockholders foreclosed the mortgage and took possession and reorganized it early in 1888, under the name of the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. R. From this time the road has been known as the "O. K.," or the Quincy Route, the latter being the official short name.

In 1897 the road was extended from Trenton to Pattonsburg, connecting there with the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, which gave an extension to Omaha, and shortly after that the road was extended from Pattonsburg to Kansas City. The name was then changed to Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern.

In recent years the road was acquired by the Burlington system, and has remained so up to the present.

There are thirty-two miles of track belonging to this road in this county.

THE SANTA FE RAILROAD. The third railroad to be built through the county was the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. This line originally operated only in Kansas, having been projected from Atchison by way of Topeka to the Arkansas Valley. In 1874 it entered Kansas City over its own tracks, and by 1881 it was extended to El Paso. It soon began to plan for an extension from Kansas City to Chicago, and by April, 1888, completed the work. The survey brought the road through the southeastern part of Adair County, and citizens of Kirksville saw the advantage there would be in having it pass through this place. In January, 1887, a citizens' meeting was called by Mayor B. W. Ross to consider the advisability of making an effort to secure the building of the railroad through Kirksville. Subsequently a proposition was made to the company that if the road were built through Kirksville a liberal subsidy would be offered, but the company declined owing to the fact that an effort was being made to make the line to Chicago as direct and short a one as possible, and to come to Kirksville would lengthen it more than was advisable. The original line as surveyed through the county was adhered to. A depot was established

at Gibbs, which place has become an important trading point for the southeastern part of the county.

THE IOWA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The building of the fourth railroad in the county, the Iowa and St. Louis Railroad, is closely connected with the coal industry of the county. For years coal has been mined at various places along the Chariton River, but with the exception of two or three places where the railroads crossed this river, the coal industry was not very extensively developed. It was all a ques-



THE SANTA FE DEPOT AT GIBBS.

tion of cheap and quick transportation. A mine located several miles from a railroad could not be operated on a large scale. Many men who knew how rich the coal fields were along the Chariton saw the opportunity that lay awaiting some one who would construct a railroad up and down that river. All that was needed was the right man to take hold and push.

In the early part of May, 1901, W. S. McCaull, then claim agent for the Q. O. & K. C. R. R., while sitting at a country hotel in Adair County, overheard a conversation between a railroad official and a coal operator about the possibility of building a railroad from Centerville,

Iowa, down the Chariton. This matter appealed to Mr. McCaull immediately. He knew personally of the coal fields around Centerville and in Adair County. It occurred to him that he might try his hand at building a railroad. The next day he consulted with H. F. Reddig, then chief clerk to the General Manager of the O. K. R. R., and H. H. Kendrick, then auditor for the same company. These three men thereupon organized a company, and on May 11, 1901, filed articles of incorporation for the Iowa, St. Louis Railway Company.

This company had an authorized capital stock of \$50,000.00, and was organized to build a railroad five miles in length from a point on the O. K. C. & E. R. R., at or near Novinger, northward to Shibley's Point. The articles provided that when the capital stock should have been increased sufficiently the company would construct a railroad to Centerville, Iowa. H. F. Reddig was made President of the company; H. H. Kendrick, Secretary and Auditor; W. S. McCaull, Vice-President and General Attorney. The combined credit of these three men was not enough to have enabled them to buy one mile of right of way, but they set to work to procure mining leases upon several thousand acres of good coal land, and managed to build a track of four or five miles north from a connection made with a mine track owned by the Kansas City Midland Coal Company, which was in time connected with the O. K. track at Novinger.

Before the end of the first year of the corporate existence of the company, a Chicago syndicate composed chiefly of Gates, Lambert and Keefe, became interested in this project and bought the road. They reorganized the company, retaining Reddig as President and Kendrick as Secretary and Auditor. Plans were made for constructing a road from Des Moines to Macon, Mo., and later on from Macon to St. Louis. In a short time the track was laid from Connelsville to Centerville.

Meanwhile, a very bitter controversy arose between the O. K. and the I. & St. L. over the Kansas City Midland track, which connected the two roads. Some time in March, John W. Gates ordered Reddig to take possession of the Midland track. Thereupon Reddig proceeded to spike all the switches leading from the O. K. main line to the Midland track. As soon as the general officials of the O. K. heard what was going on, some of them proceeded in person to Novinger, and about five o'clock one morning, after having had the spikes drawn from the switches between the Midland and the O. K., they passed with an engine and caboose down the Midland and the I. & St. L. tracks to Connelsville, where they took up three car loads of coal from a mine there and returned to

Novinger. They then dumped a heavy box-car across the I. & St. L. right of way, and tore up the connection between that road and the Midland track. It seems that such a trick had been anticipated and a watchman had been placed at the connection between the I. & St. L. and the Midland. But he grew tired during his watch and went off to sleep, and while he slept the officials passed and repassed on their trip to Connelsville. Had he remained on duty he could have given the alarm and a force under the I. & St. L. could have torn up the track and bottled up an O. K. engine and caboose with officials on board. Before the O. K. officials could finish the work of tearing up the connections between the I. & St. L. and Midland tracks, the I. & St. L. officials had a force out to protect their property, but this force was not large enough to oppose effectively those working under orders from the O. K. officials. Excitement ran high, but only one altercation was reported, and that was between a drunken miner and an O. K. section boss. Later in the day the I. & St. L. officials attempted to take up part of the Midland track, but the men who were doing the work were arrested and put under bond. The difficulty was settled in March, 1903, by the C. B. & Q. buying all of the stock of the I. & St. L., and putting the management of the road in the hands of the O. K. officials.

The first work undertaken by the new management was the practical rebuilding of the road. All train service between Novinger and Centerville was suspended until June, 1903, when regular train service was installed from Novinger to Sedan, Iowa. Later the seven miles of road from Sedan to Centerville were abandoned and the track taken up. During 1903 the road was extended from Novinger to Mercyville (now Elmer), but has never been built any farther, so that today the road extends from Sedan to Elmer. At Sedan connection is made with Keokuk and Western Road. Most of the right of way has been secured to Macon, and it is planned to build to this point some time soon.

It has been said that the acquisition of this road by the C. B. & Q. has checked the development of the coal industry as it had been planned when the I. & St. L. was first inaugurated, owing to the interest of the C. B. & Q. in other coal fields.

There are twenty-one miles of track belonging to the I. & St. L. in Adair County.

PROPOSED LINES.—There has been a good deal of agitation in the past for a railroad passing through the county from the southeast to the northwest. Various lines under different names were projected, such as the Hannibal & Omaha R. R., St. Louis and Northwestern, or

St. Louis and Omaha R. R., Sioux City and St. Louis R. R. These railroad schemes were talked of between 1888 and 1892, and at times there was a good deal of excitement over what appeared to be good prospects over a short line from St. Louis to Omaha passing through Kirksville. In a special edition of the Democrat for March 29, 1888, a railroad map of the county was given in which not only the railroads in operation were shown, but also two new projected roads. Up to the present nothing has ever come of these schemes.

For some years recently there has been some agitation in favor of trolley lines connecting Kirksville with towns in other counties. Among the routes proposed the one most talked about was to run from Hannibal to Kirksville. During the year 1910 the matter was talked of very extensively, but as yet nothing material has developed.

RAILROAD WRECKS.—Railroad wrecks have been neither numerous nor disastrous in the county. So far as an examination of the newspapers has been carried only two wrecks have been discovered to have occurred in the county which were accompanied by loss of life. One was on the Wabash on January 16, 1883. The morning train going south was wrecked near Millard, resulting in the killing of Dr. F. M. Nickell and in the injury of a good number of people. The other was on the Santa Fe on August 12, 1894. Two vestibule passenger trains collided near Gibbs while going at full speed. The collision was due to one of the engineers failing to obey orders to stop at Gibbs. Two men were killed outright, an engineer and an express messenger, and eight injured, some very seriously.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BANKS.

There are ten banks in Adair County, four of which are in Kirksville, two in Brashear, two in Novinger, one at Connelsville, and one at Gibbs. The first bank to be established in the county was the Kirksville Branch of the Bank of St. Louis. It was opened for business in November, 1859. The second bank, the Kirksville Savings Bank, was established in 1873. The rest of the banks have been founded since 1890.

The banks of the county have proved to be sound financial institutions. There has never been a bank failure in the county. The panics that swept over the county in 1873 and 1893 passed off without any serious distress to the local banks. This was largely due to the confidence which the community had in the integrity of the bankers and the soundness of their institutions.

The statements of the various banks of the county as published in the county as the close of business on November 10, 1910, showed that the deposits amounted to \$1,566,499.59. The deposits were distributed among the banks as follows:

Kirksville National Bank	\$ 363,055.40
Citizens National Bank	285,239.74
Kirksville Savings Bank	274,477.29
Kirksville Trust Company	190,779.01
Novinger Bank.....	113,194.54
Union Bank of Novinger.....	102,548.25
State Bank of Brashear	95,569.84
Adair County Miners Bank.....	58,757.23
Bank of Gibbs.....	45,042.25
Brashear Banking Co.....	37,835.04

Total.....\$1,566,499.59

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—The first bank to be organized in Adair County was, as has been said, the Kirksville Branch of the Bank of St. Louis. D. A. Ely, W. P. Linder, M. P. Hannah, J. T. Smith, Isham B. Dodson, Waddy Thompson, B. G. Barrow, John Thomas, W. H. Parcels, T. C. Wilson, W. L. Patton, M. G. Clem, and others were interested in its

and silver to redeem any of the bank's currency that might be presented over the counter. When the battle of Kirksville happened on August 6, 1862, the bank had \$78,000 in gold in its little old safe. As Col. Porter came into town that morning with his Confederate recruits, he warned the citizens of the danger they were in because of the impending engagement, and they proceeded to flee to safety. Mr. Baird, who was then in charge of the bank, locked up the safe and the vault and, putting the keys in his pocket, fled with his family to a place about two miles from town. On returning the next day he found that the bank had not been molested, much to the relief of himself and those who were interested in it.

It seems that when this branch bank was organized several of the stockholders had to borrow the money with which to purchase their stock. This they did from a bank at Palmyra. After the bank at Kirksville had gotten started these men then borrowed from their own bank and paid off their indebtedness to the Palmyra bank. Their notes were renewed several times with the accumulated interest added, so that in a short time they were getting big accommodations from their own bank. With the coming on of the war, gold advanced in price, so that a large sum of money was realized on the sale of what the bank was fortunate enough to have on hands. In all about \$50,000 in coin was sold at different times. Moreover, there were several thousands of dollars of the bank's currency which were still outstanding and unredeemed when the period of redemption expired, so that these unredeemed bills proved a source of profit to the bank also. These things saved many of the stockholders from bankruptcy.

In March, 1863, Mr. Baird was elected cashier in place of Mr. Linder, who had left the county. On February 15, 1864, the State Legislature passed a law which authorized the winding up of the business of the branches of the Bank of St. Louis. The Kirksville branch was thereupon closed up in 1865.

THE BAIRD BANK.—In the same year that the Kirksville Branch of the Bank of St. Louis was liquidated, a new banking company composed of Porter & Stebbins was organized, with a capital stock of \$5,000, and opened up for business with Mr. W. T. Baird as manager. Though there was no organic connection between this bank and the branch bank, the one may in a way be considered as the successor of the other.

In 1867 it was discovered that owing to the fact that Stebbins and Porter were non-residents of the state, they could not continue banking business in the state because of some legal provisions regulating bank-

chapter dealing with that institution. This marked the passing of the oldest banking institution in the county.

The Kirksville Branch Bank began business in 1859, it will be recalled, in a frame building on the site of the present Citizens Bank. Before this bank went out of business it had bought what was known as the Linder building which stood on the southeast corner of the square where the Myers Brothers' shoe store now is. The Porter & Stebbins bank bought the furniture of the branch bank, but occupied a building on the east side where the Thomas Jewelry Store now is. In 1870 the banking firm of Baird, Malone & Company erected a building of their own on the site of the building in which the branch bank had begun business, this old building having been removed the year before. This building was destroyed by the fire that swept most of the south side of the square out of existence on March 15, 1890. The bank, then known as the First National Bank, was able to get all of its money out of the safe before the building burned, and business was resumed in the building diagonally across the street from the present post office building the next morning. By May 16 the bank was back in the new building which was erected on the site of the one burned. This building is now (1911) occupied by the Citizens National Bank, but it is owned by W. T. Baird.

On the night of February 26, 1895, an attempt was made by burglars to rob the International bank. One of the vaults was blown open and the safe wrecked; but fortunately for the bank all the money except \$2,000 in silver, was in another vault and safe, and the explosion had not wrecked the safe containing the silver sufficiently so the burglars could get it.

SAVINGS BANK.—The Kirksville Savings Bank was organized in October, 1873, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers were A. J. Knight, President; C. H. Dutcher, Vice-President; R. M. Ringo, Cashier. The Directors were F. M. Harrington and H. W. Snyder. This was the second bank organized in the county, and for nearly twenty years this bank and the one with which Mr. Baird was connected, were the only two banks in the county.

After one year's service as President, A. J. Knight resigned, and T. C. Campbell of La Plata succeeded him. On Mr. Campbell's death on February 21, 1887, Samuel Reed was made President.

The bank began business in a building which stood on the site of the Odd Fellows' Building on the southwest corner of the square. In February, 1886, the Baylor building, which stood on the west end of the



other from the time of its organization to the time of his death in January, 1908.

The present officers are: W. P. Foster, President; V. J. Howell, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK.—The third bank to be organized in the county was the Union Bank, now the National Bank of Kirksville. This was organized by P. C. Mills and B. F. Heiny, and opened for business on October 2, 1891. The capital stock was \$40,000. The first officers were S. S. McLaughlin, President; P. C. Mills, Vice-President; B. F. Heiny, Cashier.

A building was erected on the northwest corner of the square by this bank before it was opened up for business.

It was changed to a national bank on Jan. 3, 1898, and has since been known as the National Bank. The capital stock was raised to \$50,000.

In January, 1908, Mr. Heiny severed his connection with this institution, and S. F. Stahl became Cashier. Mr. Mills is now President, and has been for a number of years.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.—The Citizens Bank was opened up for business on July 5, 1904, in the building now occupied by the Kirksville Trust Company. The chief stockholders in this bank were H. M. Still, W. G. Fout, Warren Hamilton, J. E. Waddill, Tyler Paine, Geo. England and others. J. E. Waddill was President and W. G. Fout, Cashier. The capital stock was \$80,000.

In February, 1906, this bank bought out the Baird National Bank and moved into the building which the latter institution had been occupying. In May of that year the Citizens Bank was charteted as a National Bank, and the capital stock was raised to \$100,000.

The present officers are: H. M. Still, President; Warren Hamilton, Vice-President; W. G. Fout, Cashier.

TRUST COMPANY.—The Kirksville Trust Company was organized by the Citizens Bank in March, 1906. It was opened up for business in the Citizens Bank building at the time when that bank transferred its quarters to the Baird National Bank building. J. E. Waddill was President, and R. M. Miller, Secretary. The capital stock is \$100,000, one-half of which is paid up. Several changes have been made. In January, 1908, B. F. Heiny severed his connection with the National Bank and became connected with this company. The present officers are: B. F. Heiny, President; R. M. Miller, Secy.

BRASHEAR BANKS.—Brashear has two banks, the State Bank of Brashear and the Brashear Banking Company.

The State Bank of Brashear was established on October 14, 1890, with O. C. Sands, J. N. McCreery, Daniel Tuttle, M. F. Stroock, F. M. Harrington, R. M. Ringo, F. P. Wiseman, Jacob Conkle, W. H. Sohn and others as stockholders. The capital stock was \$5,000.

Shortly after this Mr. Sands bought up the other stockholders,



KIRKSVILLE TRUST COMPANY.

and he conducted it as a private institution until March, 1900, when he sold out to Myers Bros. In 1907 Mr. C. S. Davis bought out Myers Bros. and remains the present owner. The capital stock is now \$10,000.

The Brashear Banking Company was established in 1907 by George Tuttle and E. E. Black, and still remains under them. The capital stock is \$5,000.

NOVINGER BANKS.—Novinger has likewise two banks, the Novinger Bank and the Union Bank of Novinger.

The Novinger Bank was organized on December 1, 1900, by L. D. Hillyer, with a capital stock of \$6,000. The stockholders were L. D. Hillyer, S. A. Novinger, John Shibley, J. F. Novinger, J. A. Novinger,



Marion Shoop, F. W. Cain, Jacob Shoop, and John Shoop. Business was begun in a building on the hill near the present residence of Mrs. Aaron Kinyon. The present well arranged building was built in 1903 and occupied in September of that year. The capital stock has been increased from \$6,000 to \$12,000, and later to \$20,000. The officers at the present time are: S. A. Novinger, President; O. E. Novinger, Cashier.

The Union Bank of Novinger was organized by L. D. Hillyer, S. A. Novinger, Isaac N. Novinger, J. F. Novinger, and P. C. Mills. Several of these men were stockholders in the Novinger Bank. S. A. Novinger was made President and Isaac Novinger, Cashier. Most of the original stockholders have since sold out to others. The capital stock is \$10,000. The present President is J. J. Wells, and the Cashier, I. N. Novinger.

ADAIR COUNTY MINERS' BANK.—For a short time Connelsville afforded two banks, the Bank of Connelsville and the Adair County Miners' Bank. The first was organized in November, 1902, by W. T. Baird of Kirksville, A. E. Jones, and E. H. Allison, an Illinois banker. In January, 1903, the Adair County Miners Bank was organized by L. D. Hillyer of Novinger. As the promoters of the first bank realized there was not enough business for two banks, they surrendered the field and sold out to the second. The capital stock of the surviving bank, the Adair County Miners Bank, is \$15,000. The first Board of Directors was composed of L. D. Hillyer, F. S. Fechtling, Wm. Motter, J. W. Cook, and J. E. Reaugh. L. D. Hillyer was elected President and J. E. Reaugh, Cashier. In 1905 Mr. Hillyer disposed of his stock, and F. S. Fechtling was elected President. In 1908 C. G. Young was elected Cashier.

BANK OF GIBBS.—The bank at Gibbs was originally a stockholders' organization and was called the Gibbs Savings Bank. It was sold to Craggs and Elmore in July, 1901, when the name was changed to the Bank of Gibbs, and the capital stock was reduced to \$5,000. Craggs and Elmore sold out to Frank Myers in February, 1903, and in December, 1905, Frank Myers sold to J. H. Myers. Later J. H. Myers sold out to Allison & Miller, and on April 30, 1907, E. B. Campbell bought out Allison & Miller. Mr. Campbell has remained in possession of the bank longer than any other person. The capital stock is still \$5,000.



BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.---The Kirksville Building and Loan Association was organized in May, 1885, with W. G. Fout, President; A. M. Smith, Secretary; and W. T. Baird, Treasurer. The original stock was \$80,000; this was later raised to \$100,000, and then to \$200,000. In 1907 the association was rechartered for fifty years, and the capital stock was raised to \$250,000. W. G. Fout has been President ever since it was organized, and W. G. Downing has been the Secretary for the last twelve years. This association built some modern frame residences on Jefferson street between Mulanix and Florence during 1909-10, as an investment, several of which were sold off almost as soon as completed.

There is a Building and Loan Association at Novinger, which has been organized in the last year with a capital stock of about \$25,000.

These two are the only ones in the county.

CHAPTER XVII.

KIRKSVILLE.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Before Kirksville was laid out the vicinity was known to some as Long Point, and to others as Hopkinsville. The first white settlement in the county was made in 1828, and was known as "The Cabins." This settlement was six miles west of what is now Kirksville. It is not known just when settlers began to occupy the



MRS. MARY EAST SLOAN, WIDOW OF DAVID E. SLOAN
Mr. and Mrs. Sloan settled in 1840 in what later became Kirksville.

land in and around the present Kirksville. By 1841, when the town was laid out, there were a few settlers living in this vicinity, among whom were Jesse Kirk and David E. Sloan. Mr. Sloan had settled first in Walnut Township, but moved his family to what is now Kirksville in 1840 and built a log cabin on the site of the warehouse of L. D. Cochran & Company, more generally known as the Kennedy warehouse, just west of the northwest corner of the square. The tradition

in his family is to the effect that his house was the first one ever built within the limits of the original Kirksville. He died very shortly after building this cabin, but his widow, Mary East Sloan, lived on thirty years or more, and was one of the familiar characters in the early history of the town and county. Mr. Kirk lived near the present Willard School house, and for a long time kept a tavern there.

Besides the Kirk and Sloan families, there were during the forties representatives of the Stewart, Floyd, Holloway, Parcells, Callison, James, Sheeks, Ivie, Hunsaker, Dodson, Mulanix, Goode, Murphy and Galyen families in Kirksville. There were doubtless other families represented during that time, but just who they were has not been ascertained.

GROWTH IN POPULATION.—Kirksville grew in population very slowly at first. In fact, the rate of increase in population was greater for the county as a whole from 1850 to 1880 inclusive, than for the town. Since 1880 the town has grown more rapidly than the county.

The following figures taken from the census reports, show the population of the town and county from 1850 to 1910:

YEAR.	KIRKSVILLE.	ADAIR COUNTY (Including Kirksville)
1850		2,342
1860	658	8,531
1870	1,471	11,448
1880	2,314	15,190
1890	3,510	17,147
1900	5,966	21,728
1910	6,347	22,700

The population of Kirksville in 1850 is not known.

In Chapter II of this book some account was given of the growth of the population of the county. Since that chapter was put into print the Census Commissioner for the census of 1910 has made public his report on the situation in the Missouri counties and towns. Inasmuch as the detailed information concerning Adair County was not available when the above mentioned chapter was printed, it may be in order to bring it in at this point.

Adair County had a population in 1910 of 22,700 as compared with 21,728 in 1900. The population of the various townships at these two dates was as follows:

TOWNSHIP.	1910	1900
Benton (including Kirksville).....	8,086	7,826
Clay.....	1,709	2,207
Liberty.....	1,185	1,285
Morrow.....	1,490	1,985
Nineveh (including Connelsville and Novinger).....	4,677	2,226
Pettis.....	1,100	1,307
Polk.....	770	884
Salt River (including Brashear).....	1,470	1,624
Walnut.....	954	1,112
Wilson (including Gibbs).....	1,258	1,272

In order that it may be clearly seen that the increase of population has been in the towns and the loss in the rural districts, the following facts are submitted:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1910	1900
Kirksville.....	6,347	5,966
1st ward.....	1,341	
2nd ward.....	989	
3rd ward.....	1,684	
4th ward.....	2,333	
Novinger.....	1,711	
North ward.....	1,022	
South ward.....	689	
Connelsville.....	652	
Brashear.....	458	401
Gibbs.....	229	168

Novinger was incorporated in 1901 and Connelsville in 1904; hence neither town shows in the 1900 column.

The foregoing tables, taken from the official statistics just issued by the Census Bureau at Washington, show that during the past ten years Adair County gained in population 972.

The City of Kirksville and the other towns of the county show increased population; hence the rural portion of the county shows a decided decrease.

Kirksville's gain was 381. Brashear gained 57, and Gibbs gained 58. Novinger and Connelsville have made a marked growth, but as neither town was incorporated at the time of the 1900 census, no comparison can be made.

Benton township, including Kirksville, gained 260. As Kirksville alone gained 381, the township outside of Kirksville therefore lost 121 of its inhabitants.

Nineveh township, including Connelsville and Novinger, gained 2451. This gain, however, was wholly within the limits of the two towns; hence, the township outside of these towns shows a loss.

Salt River township, outside of Brashear, sustained a loss of 211.

Wilson township, outside of Gibbs, had a loss of 71.

Clay and Morrow townships show the greatest loss, the former losing 498 and the latter 495.

The marked increase in the size of the town since 1880 is largely due to the educational institutions located there, the First District Normal School and the American School of Osteopathy. It is perhaps not too much to say that Kirksville would not likely be any larger than the county seat towns in the counties immediately to the north, east and west of her if it were not for these schools. They have been the means of attracting many people here, who have remained after having educated their children in them.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.—The history of the municipal government of Kirksville may be divided into six periods: first, from the time the town was laid out in 1841 to the time of its incorporation in 1857; second, from 1857 to the suspension of the municipal government during the war; third, from the reorganization of the town government in 1866 to the granting of a special charter in 1873; fourth, from 1873 to 1886, when the town surrendered its charter and became a city of the fourth class; fifth, from 1886 to 1892, when the city was raised to one of the third class; and sixth, from 1892 to the present. Some attempt will be made to describe the changes in the governmental organization of the town as they have occurred from one period to another, as suggested in the above outline.

The same law which established the county in 1841, provided for three commissioners to locate the county seat. They were Jefferson Collins of Lewis County, L. B. Mitchell of Clark County, and Thomas Farrell of Monroe County. They were instructed to locate the county seat within two and a half miles of the geographical center of the county. Some time during 1841 they accomplished the work they were authorized to do. They entered for the county the northwest quarter of section 9, township 62, range 15, which comprised 160 acres. The county very shortly thereafter disposed of the west half of this quarter section to W. P. Linder, retaining the east half for the county seat.

According to a story told in the North Missouri Register for December 4, 1873, it was largely through the influence of David E. Sloan and a few others that the commissioners selected this particular quarter section for the county seat site.

When the county seat came to be surveyed off an error was made by the surveyors in determining the exact boundaries of the land that had been entered for the county. It had been decided to lay off for the time, the north forty only of the eighty acres which the county owned. The surveyors put the northeast corner of this forty acres several feet too far to the northeast, so that when they had completed their work and had made a plat of the original town it was one block too far to the north and one half block too far to the east. In other words, the town was made to extend over into section four on the north and into the northeast quarter of section nine. The town was subsequently corrected by taking off these extensions, and by adding what the county owned on the west and south in the forty acres that had been set aside for the original town. Later the county had the other forty acres surveyed and platted, and added them to the original town.

The original town of forty acres as the surveyors laid it out, was bounded on the north by what is now Missouri Street, on the east by High Street, on the south by McPherson Street, and on the west by Main Street. When the corrections were made the northern boundary was Illinois Street, the eastern was an alley between Marion and High Streets, and the western the alley west of Main Street. There are therefore no blocks 5, 6, 15 and 16 in the original town of Kirksville because of this error. The public square is block 9.

The county disposed of the town lots that had been laid off in the eighty acres it had kept for a county seat, by auction sales usually.

The town was named after Jesse Kirk, who was living outside the limits of the town when it was laid out. According to the story, as tradition has preserved it, his wife was cooking a turkey dinner the day the surveyors completed their work, and he offered to invite them to partake of that dinner and indulge in his supply of good whiskey, provided they would name the town in his honor. The offer was accepted and the name of Kirksville was given to the newly laid out town.

The original plat was acknowledged on May 18, 1842, though it does not seem to have been filed until June 21, 1847. This document is now in possession of Mr. H. F. Millan of Kirksville. It was used as one of the papers in a suit of Linder vs. Adair County, and as the case was tried in Sullivan County on change of venue, it was taken to Milan and for years was left there. Later it was brought from Milan to Kirks-

ville and given to Mr. Millan, who has since preserved it carefully in his office safe.

Up to 1857 the town of Kirksville was unincorporated, and hence was subject to the township officers of Benton township. No records have survived from that time, so that it is impossible to give anything concerning either the township officers or the transactions of the township organization.

By the time the town was incorporated several additions had been made to the original town. These were the county's first addition in 1842, which consisted of a tier of blocks west of Main Street; the South addition in 1852, which consisted of six blocks and four half blocks south of the original town and the county's first addition; the Linder's first addition in 1854, which consisted of four blocks and four half blocks east of the original town; and Linder and Mulanix addition in 1856 of five blocks and eight half blocks south of Linder's first addition.

In 1857 a petition was sent to the Legislature asking that the town be incorporated and a charter granted. This was granted on January 30, 1857, when the Legislature passed a special act giving a charter to the town. This act was only one of a number of similar acts passed during the fifties and sixties incorporating numerous towns in the state.

According to this act of 1857 the town government of Kirksville was carried on by an elective town council and various appointive officers. The council was what was commonly called the Board of Trustees. It was composed of seven trustees elected annually on a general ticket. The first seven trustees were named by the Legislature in the act of 1857. They were M. P. Hannah, John Thomas, William Lough, O. H. Beeman, Jesse C. Thatcher, John D. Foster, and E. W. Pareels. Thereafter the entire board was re-elected every first Monday in April. Within ten days after the election of each board, the members met and elected one of their own number as chairman; they also elected a clerk. The chairman corresponded to the mayor, but he had no power over the board save that of a presiding officer. The board elected various other town officers, such as assessor, constable, recorder and treasurer. The town justice was elected by the county court, acting upon the recommendation of the trustees.

No records have come down from the town government as organized under the charter of 1857. It seems, however, that during the war the town government became suspended and remained so until 1866. In that year the State Legislature passed an act giving all the towns and villages in the state the power to reorganize under their former charters, which may have been ignored or set aside. Kirksville

took advantage of this opportunity. An order was therefore made by the county court ordering the election of a new board of trustees for the town, inasmuch as all the trustees at the time the town government had suspended had left town. This special election took place on May 19, 1866. The trustees elected were J. W. Lee, S. W. Williams, Samuel Reed, W. O. H. P. Ammerman, J. G. Jamison, John L. Rowlinson, and O. H. Beeman. By June the town government was going again. The extant records of the town begin with the work done by this Board of Trustees; that does not mean, however, that all the extant records are continuous from that time to this, for some of them are missing in the seventies. Judging from the character of the ordinances passed in 1866, one would suppose that the town was being organized for the first time, as they deal with everything from the procuring of a town seal to the levy of taxes.

Barring a few minor differences, the town government was the same from 1866 to 1873, as it had been from 1857 to its suspension during the war.

In 1873 a new charter was granted the town by the Legislature, and with this we pass to a consideration of the fourth period of the town's governmental history. This charter provided in the first place that an election should be held in April, 1873, and every April thereafter, for the purpose of electing a mayor and four councilmen. The town was divided into two wards and two councilmen were elected annually from each ward. The council elected a President pro tempore who presided in the absence of the mayor. The chief powers of the council were to regulate the time and place of holding its meetings, to judge of the qualifications of its members, to determine contested elections, to appoint and remove all appointive officers, fix their salaries and determine their duties, and to arrange the finances of the town. The appointive officers were clerk, treasurer, attorney, marshal, assessor and street commissioner.

Two of the mayor's duties were to see that the town ordinances were enforced and to issue statements of the financial condition of the town. He had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under the town ordinances, and concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace, subject, of course, to an appeal to the Circuit Court of Adair County. As presiding officer of the council he had no vote except in case of a tie.

The next change made in the government of Kirksville was in 1886, when it gave up the charter of 1873 and became a city of the fourth class. On March 9, 1886, an ordinance was passed by the town coun-

oil providing for submitting to the voters a proposition for Kirksville becoming a city of the fourth class under the general law of 1877, which provided for the reorganization of cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes. On March 30, 1886, a special election was held to vote on this proposition, and it was carried by a big majority, 245 to 96. On the following day Mayor Hope declared the town to be the city of Kirksville.

The chief officers under the new government were the board of aldermen, the mayor, and the marshal, all of whom were elective. The board of aldermen was composed of two men elected from one of the two wards of the city. The law of 1877 provided that at the first election for aldermen the one receiving the highest number of votes in each ward should hold his office for two years, and the one receiving the next highest should hold his office for one year; after the first election each ward was to elect annually one alderman who should hold his office for two years. The board of aldermen held two regular meetings each month. The presiding officer was the mayor, but the board elected one of their own number as president, whose only duty seems to have been to sign all bills passed by the board. The board was primarily a legislative body, passing ordinances for the government of the city. It also levied taxes, granted licenses, and fixed the salaries of all officials and employees.

The chief executive of the city was the mayor, who served two years. He presided at the meetings of the board of aldermen, but had no vote except in case of a tie. However, all bills passed by the board had to be signed by the mayor before they became laws. The mayor also saw to the enforcement of the city ordinances and made appointments, with the consent of the aldermen, to the various city offices. He was also a judicial officer and tried all cases in which the city ordinances were involved. From his decisions appeals might be taken to the circuit court.

One other officer was specially provided for at this time, the marshal. He was elected at the same time as the mayor and served two years. The marshal served as chief of police and assisted in enforcing the city ordinances. He was also required to attend the meetings of the board unless on other duty or excused by the board or the mayor.

The other officers were appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the board.

On June 6, 1892, an ordinance was passed to submit to the voters at a special election a proposition to organize and become a city of the third class under the provisions of the general law. The election was

held on July 5, 1892, and the proposition was carried by a vote of 205 to 107; not half of the voters voted, however. The city did not begin work under the new charter until April, 1893. It has remained under that charter ever since.

Under the new organization the government has remained as before, with three notable exceptions. The first is the division of the city into four wards instead of two, the election of two councilmen from each ward, thereby increasing the number of councilmen from four to eight, and the changing of the name of the council from that of board of aldermen to city council. The second is the increase in the number of elective officers. In addition to the mayor and marshal, who had been elective under the preceding government, the city attorney, collector, treasurer, assessor, recorder, and the police judge were made elective also. Each of these officers serve for two years. Many other officers are either appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council, or are elected by the council. The third is the transfer of the judicial functions of the mayor to the police judge.

The chairmen of the Board of Trustees from 1857 to 1866 are not known, as all records are lost. Those from 1866 to 1873 were as follows:

1866—J. G. Jamison.	1870—A. L. Shepherd.
1867—J. G. Jamison.	1871—F. M. Potter.
1868—J. G. Jamison.	1872 (Jan.)—Geo. T. Spencer.
1869—J. B. Brewington.	1872 (Apr.)—S. M. Link.

The Mayors from 1873 to 1886 were as follows:

1873—H. F. Millan.	1881 (Jan.)—Dr. J. H. Wesscher.
1874—O. H. Beeman.	1881 (Apr.)—P. M. Smith.
1875—J. E. Watson.	1882—S. M. Pickler.
1876—W. N. Hope.	1883 (Apr.)—G. A. Goblen.
1877—W. N. Hope.	1883 (Dec.)—Thos. Sees.
1878—W. N. Hope.	1884—Thos. Sees.
1879—F. M. Harrington.	1885—W. N. Hope.
1880—F. M. Harrington.	

Since 1886 the term of the Mayor has been two years instead of one. The Mayors since then have been:

1886—B. M. Ross.	1899—W. E. Noonan.
1888—John Richey.	1901—T. J. Dockery.
1890—Wm. Gibbons.	1903—G. A. Goblen.
1892—J. W. Tinsman.	1905—T. J. Craig.
1893—J. W. Tinsman.	1907—H. Selby.
1895—W. E. Noonan.	1909—J. M. McCall.
1897—T. J. Dockery.	1911—G. A. Goblen.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.—As far as is known the city had no bonded indebtedness prior to 1894. Since then the city has voted bonds for waterworks to the amount of \$60,000 in all; for a sewer system, \$40,000; for paying old city warrants, \$19,000. In addition, the city council issued at one time \$9,000 for current revenue purposes and \$6,000 at another to pay off judgments which had been rendered against the city. In all the city has had bonds amounting to \$134,000 issued against her. Of this amount \$60,000 has been paid, and \$74,000 remains yet unpaid.

The following table presents the salient facts concerning the past and present bonded indebtedness of the city:

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF KIRKSVILLE.

Date of Issue	Amt.	Purpose	Rate	Term	Amt. Paid	Unpaid (1911)
1894(1)	\$20,000	Water Works.	5%	20 yrs.	\$20,000	
1898	40,000	Extension of Water Works.	5%	20 yrs.	24,000	\$16,000
1903(2)	9,000	Current Revenue	6%	1 yr.	9,000	
1906	40,000	Sewer System.	4%	20 yrs.	7,000	33,000
1908(3)	19,000	Old Warrants.	5%	20 yrs.		19,000
1910(4)	6,000	Judgments.	5%	20 yrs.		6,000
Total, \$134,000					\$60,000	\$74,000

(1) After \$5,000 of these bonds had been paid off, the city refunded in 1900 the remaining \$15,000 of 4% for twenty years, but managed to pay the entire amount off in 1906.

(2) The council anticipated this much of the following year's income, and issued bonds without a vote of the people.

(3) The issue became a most urgent necessity because of the long standing inability of the city to pay off old warrants.

(4) The bonds to pay judgments which had been rendered against the city, were issued without vote of the people.

DRAMSHOP ORDINANCES.—Just what dramshop regulations the town of Kirksville had prior to 1866 is unknown, as all records prior to that time have been lost. The first dramshop ordinance on the extant records is dated July 3, 1866. It provided that every dramshop, beer saloon, billiard hall and the like, should be licensed. The license for a dramshop was \$25 for six months, and for a beer saloon \$10. In November, 1866 the licenses were raised to \$50 and \$20. At no time since has the amount been so low as then.

Drinking was evidently indulged in to very great excess in those

days. To put a check upon this evil an active temperance campaign was carried on in Kirksville in January, 1867. The campaign enlisted the interest and support of a great many prominent citizens. Among the results was the agreement made by a group of over forty prominent men of the town not to take a drink for a year; many of them were addicted to pretty heavy drinking. How faithfully they lived up to this pledge cannot be said. The campaign does not seem to have effected any immediate change in the town ordinances regarding the liquor traffic.

The first anti-dramshop legislation in Kirksville, as far as is known, was passed in September, 1873, when an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and of beer in less than one gallon lots, was passed. It may be that this legislation was the result of a series of temperance meetings held in Kirksville in February, March and April of that year. Complaints were made, however, within three months after this ordinance was passed, that it was being grossly violated, and the attitude of the people was seen in the spring election of 1874. There were two tickets in the field; one in favor of no licensed saloons, and the other in favor of them. The latter ticket won by a close vote, and licensed saloons were again restored.

In April, 1879, the proposition to license saloons was submitted to the people of Kirksville. The vote stood 284 against licensing and 149 for. As far as can be made out this is the first time the matter had ever been referred to the people of the town.

It is not known how long the town was without licensed saloons after 1879, as the records are lacking for a few years right at this time but it is known that in March, 1884, the town council granted a saloon license to George Mevin, for which he paid \$1,000 for six months, besides putting up a bond for \$1,000 not to sell to minors or habitual drunkards, or on Sundays. The license that was granted was said, however, to be only the renewal of one that had been running for two years, and that the fee was raised at this time from \$600 to \$1,000.

The city election campaign of 1884 was a rather exciting one. There were two tickets in the field, a no-license ticket and a citizens' ticket which was understood to be a license ticket. The no-license ticket won the mayorship and a majority of the councilmen by a small margin. Thos. Sees was elected mayor in opposition to P. M. Smith.

On January 7, 1886, the council passed an ordinance regulating the sale of liquor in quantities of one gallon or over.

In June, 1886, arrangements were made for a Temperance Campaign at Kirksville, which was to last six days, July 15-20, during which time

noted temperance speakers would address the assembled crowds. Among these speakers were Geo. Bain, Sam Jones, Sobieski, and St. John. The camp did not pay out financially, but it proved very influential. A few days after it closed a Prohibition Club was formed. The members declared they were not in favor of a third party, but that they would not vote for any man who did not favor temperance. All this agitation resulted in the people voting on August 22, 1887, to abolish the saloons for four years. The vote stood 340 against the saloons and 199 for.

Before the four years expired, however, licensed saloons were again in operation in Kirksville. Six and Dr. Reamer applied for a saloon license in 1889, and on being refused by the town council appealed to the circuit court, whereupon Judge Ellison decided in December, 1889, that the ordinance prohibiting saloons in the city was invalid.

By 1890 licensed saloons were in full blast again in the town. Two of the three saloons were called "supreme court" saloons, because they paid no city or county license.

An effort was made to have the question submitted to the people again, and the council actually ordered that a special election for that purpose be held on July 8, 1890, but from some cause or other the council withdrew the order on the day before the election. The situation must have been bad at that time, as complaint was made in the papers that original package houses were flourishing in the town.

The licensed saloon question was submitted a third time on August 2, 1894, with the result that 356 votes were cast against licensing saloons and 312 for it. An ordinance covering the matter conformable to these returns was passed on January 6, 1895.

At the close of the four years' period the same question was submitted a fourth time with the result that a majority vote was cast in favor of the licensed saloon. The vote was 594 for it and 421 against. The council therefore passed an ordinance on September 8, 1898, regulating dramshops. The return to the licensed saloon in 1898 was largely due to the fact that all the attempts at suppressing club houses which were violating the anti-dramshop law, had been futile. A Law and Order League was formed in 1895 to suppress them, but it does not seem to have been successful.

The last time the licensed saloon question was submitted was in December, 1907, when the drys won against the wets by a vote of 645 to 486. The city has been without licensed saloons since that time, but it is commonly known that liquor is sold in several places in the town, and several parties have been found guilty in the courts for violations of the liquor laws.

One of the most active agencies in sentiment making for the temperance cause has been the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Kirksville Union was organized on November 23, 1882, with the following charter members: Mesdames E. Beazell, S. H. Smith, A. Dutcher, A. E. Lantz, Rankin, Brenneman, Blackman, Hooper, Bentley, Chambliss, Boyd, Wheat, and Mitchell. The Union has had a continuous existence from that time to this, though there have been times when interest was greater than ordinarily.

Another active agent in this work was the Good Templars (I. O. G. T.). Perseverance Lodge, No. 41, at Kirksville, was organized in 1873. This association arranged for a hall by building a third story on the Watson building, which stood just south of the Odd Fellows building. The members of the Good Templars in 1873 were S. F. Miller, Miss Rowland, Henry Harris, Miss Carrie Gill, W. T. Sholly, Wm. Edwards, A. H. Kearnes, Miss Blackman, J. M. Greenwood, W. L. Stoddard, H. Spencer, Miss Gibson, Miss Brasfield and Miss Link. The Grand Lodge of Missouri held its sessions in Kirksville in July, 1874. In October, 1879, the Templars of District 40, which was composed of Adair and Macon Counties, held a convention in Kirksville.

It seems that the Kirksville Chapter was reorganized on March 31, 1884, and then after another relapse it was again reorganized, this time on July 11, 1891. The meetings were held in the K. P. Hall every Thursday evening, and the membership in 1892 was said to have been seventy-five. It is no longer in existence, having been suspended several years ago.

The Good Templars had an organization at Brashear. Its membership in 1875 was at least forty.

The Colored Good Templars had an organization at Kirksville. The Grand Lodge met here in 1883.

In the more recent local option campaigns organizations were effected not only to carry on the campaigns, but also to see to the enforcement of the law. But invariably the organizations have lapsed and violations of the liquor laws have been indifferently prosecuted.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.—The city affords in the way of public utilities an electric light plant, a telephone system, a water works system, and a sewerage system. Only the water works and the sewerage systems belong to the city. The others are owned by private companies.

Prior to 1894 the town had no water works. For fire protection dependence had to be put upon some wells which had been dug at the four corners of the square, from which the water would be pumped by

a hand engine pump in time of need. The very destructive fires from which the town suffered brought the people to a fuller realization of the necessity of providing for a water system which would afford more ample protection than the wells at the corner of the square. In March, 1890, the greater part of the south side of the square burned down. The necessity of a water system was made clearer than ever before. A special election was therefore held on June 26, 1890, to vote on the proposition to issue \$40,000 in bonds with which to build a water system. But the vote was only 333 for to 219 against, and since a two-thirds majority was not cast for it, it was lost.

It was over three years before the matter was brought up again before the people by way of a special election. On January 16, 1894, a proposition to issue \$20,000 in bonds to build a water works system was carried by a vote of 669 to 42.

During 1893 an artesian well company was organized and an artesian well bored near the present electric light plant. About \$3,200 was subscribed to the stock of this company. The contract for boring the well was let to L. G. Blackhall of St. Louis in April. Water was struck at a depth of 425 feet, but that was not sufficient for a water system. When a depth of 1397 feet was reached a test was made, and it was discovered that 3,000 gallons could be pumped every hour out of the well without lowering the level. Thereupon the well was declared finished. The cost amounted to \$2,700. Now that it was thought a sufficient supply of water had been secured, the proposition to vote bonds to build the water works was again submitted in January, 1894, with the result as above noted.

The bonds were sold to a Chicago firm for \$20,065 in February, and by early April contracts were let by the council for four and a half miles of water mains and fifty Ludlow hydrants. Later in the month contracts for the plant complete had been let. The system included a reservoir and a pumping station. The water was raised from the well into the reservoir and then forced through the mains by the pump. In October a test was made and it was found a stream could be thrown ninety feet high. The city accepted the system some time in December, 1894.

The system proved to be inadequate. The supply of water was not sufficient and many complained that the water was not good either to drink or for steam purposes. Moreover, there was a growing demand for a more extensive service. Some were beginning to advocate using the Chariton as the source of supply. But as that would entail heavy expense in laying a long main from the river to town, it was feared that

it could not be done. The first plan of extension was to have more wells and thus increase the supply of water, and a proposition to issue \$15,000 in bonds to do that was submitted on May 3, 1898, but it was lost by a vote of 373 for and 282 against. A two-thirds majority was necessary to carry it.

The demand became more insistent that mains be laid from the Chariton to a settling basin near town from which the water would be brought into the reservoir. It was also proposed that about three and a half miles of new mains should be laid in the city. A special election was called on July 16, 1898, to vote on a proposition to issue \$40,000 to do the above mentioned things, and it was carried by a vote of 648 for and only 147 against. In the course of a year the improvements were made.

The main which brings the water from the Chariton to the settling basin is of seven-inch Calamine steel pipe, and is 27,000 feet long. The main from the settling basin to the reservoir is of the same kind of material and size, and is 9,000 feet long. Throughout the city there are over eight miles of mains in service. For fire protection there have been installed sixty-four hydrants. Seven hundred and ninety permits have been issued to patrons for tapping the mains.

The system has again become inadequate and expensive. In January, 1907, it was found necessary to install a motor pump at the settling basin in order to force the water to flow down hill into the reservoir. The proposition to repair the old plant or rebuild it completely has been considerably discussed in the last year. It is only a matter of a short time when something will have to be done towards making it up to date and sufficient for the demands of the time. Instead of being an expense to the city it should be made a source of income and undoubtedly will be when it is put on a proper basis.

The Kirksville Electric Light, Heating, Power and Water Company was organized September 6, 1888, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers of the Board of Directors were John Caskey, President; W. T. Baird, Treasurer; C. E. Ross, Secretary. This company contracted in November, 1888 for the Ball system of lighting and also let the contract for erecting its building. The council evidently made some sort of a contract with this company for street lights.

In September, 1889, the Thompson-Huston Electric Company arranged to put in an incandescent plant. Meanwhile, the original company ordered machinery to put in the incandescent system of lighting too. These two companies existed side by side until January, 1891, when the incandescent company sold out to the older company. The

machinery of the company selling out was moved to the plant of the old company near the O. K. depot.

In April, 1892, the plant was sold to H. C. McCahan, Fred Darrow, J. M. Kennedy and John Bragg for \$15,000. It finally became the property of McCahan and Kennedy. They sold it in turn to the company that now owns it, in April, 1908. The stockholders in the company at that time were H. M. Still, Warren Hamilton, Chas. V. Miller, John C. Mills, S. R. McKeehan, Ed. B. Reed, A. H. Garges, and Clarence Baxter.

The city has been able at different times to make contracts with the electric light company for street lights. From 1888 to 1894, and from 1898 to 1908, such contracts were maintained. The voting out of the licensed saloons in 1894 and in 1907 resulted in the discontinuance of public street lights. The state of the city's finances was such as to make it impossible to do otherwise. If the state laws did not hamper the cities in their tax levies and assessment rates, it would not follow that when the saloon licenses were cut off the street lights would have to be shut off too.

The Kirksville Gas, Heat and Electric Company was incorporated in February, 1905, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The franchise was granted to the company by a special election held on October 10, 1905, by a vote of 361 to 321. The franchise permits it to generate electricity and maintain a public heating plant, but it has confined itself to the work of manufacturing gas for heat and illumination. The plant is located just southwest of the Wabash depot. The present officers are B. F. Henry, President; C. S. Sands, Secretary; W. P. Foster, Treasurer; P. D. Schoonmaker, Superintendent. Extensive improvements are now going on, so that the capacity of the plant will be more than doubled as soon as they are completed.

The first telephone line installed in town was a private line from Mr. W. T. Baird's bank to his residence. It was put up in July, 1881, and was indeed a very curious affair. There was no bell attachment for calling anyone to the phone. Instead, there was a little wooden mallet which was used to strike the transmitter. This would make a sound upon the phone at the other end of the line and thus the call was made. Mr. Baird still has the mallet which he used.

Within a year other similar private phones were put in by Dr. Coe, Dr. Grove, Henry & Hooper, N. A. Baylor, A. Dutcher, and the Graphic office. It seems as though each line connected only two points, and no intercommunication was possible between the phones of different lines.



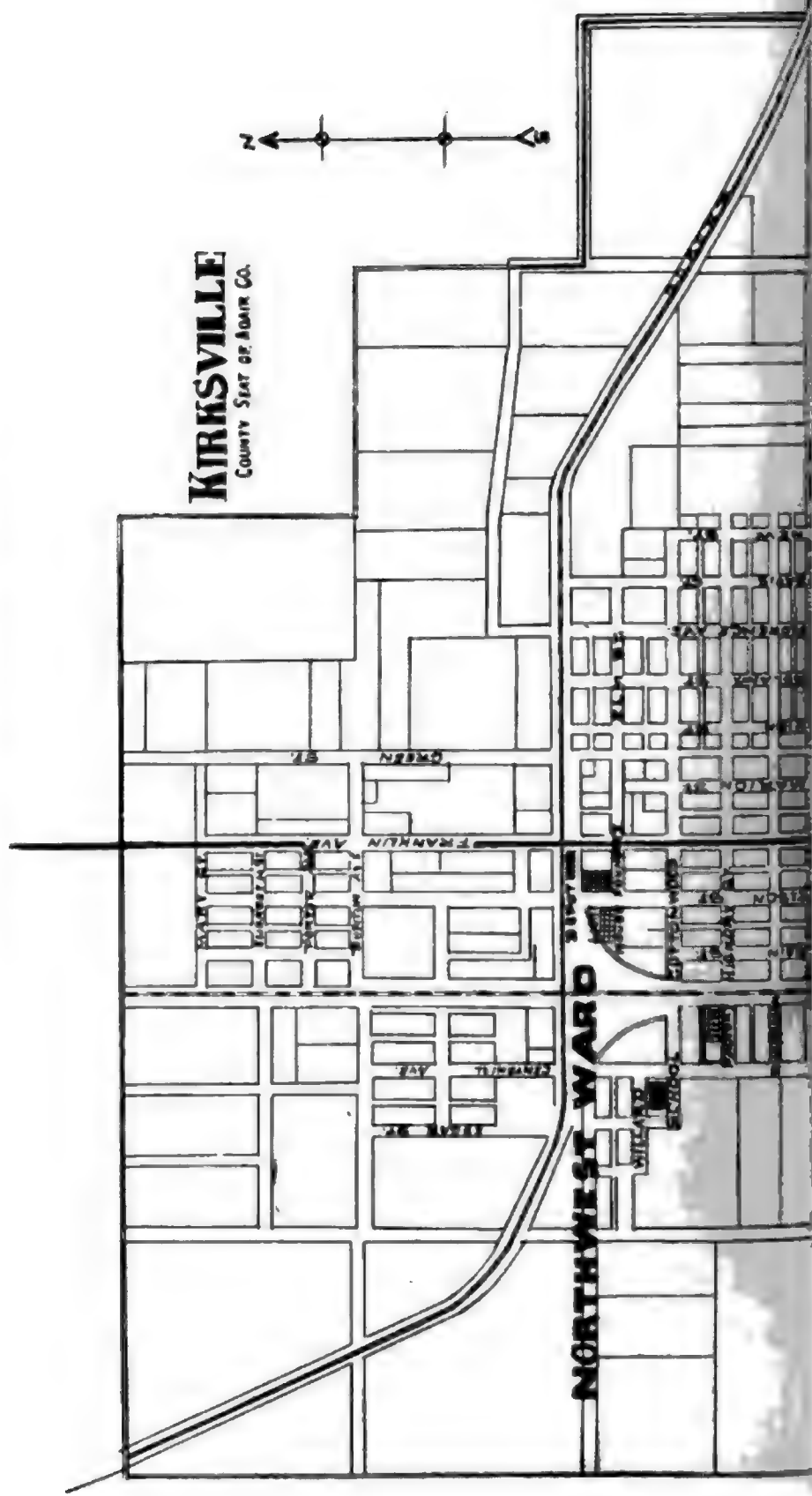
STREET PAVING.--The first paving of the streets in Kirksville was done, as far as is known, in 1885. In the fall of that year macadamized paving was put down on the south and west sides of the square at a cost of \$2,200. It does not appear that any other paving was done anywhere in the town until 1891, when the county court agreed to pay for one-half of the paving on the north and east sides of the square. Thereupon these two sides were paved across the entire width of the street. In 1892 Franklin street from the O. K. depot to McPherson street, and Elson for about the same distance, were macadamized. The cost of the Franklin street paving was said to have been \$8,000. High street was macadamized from the Christian Church to the Normal School in 1895. Other streets were paved in a like manner, among which were Normal and Osteopathy avenues.

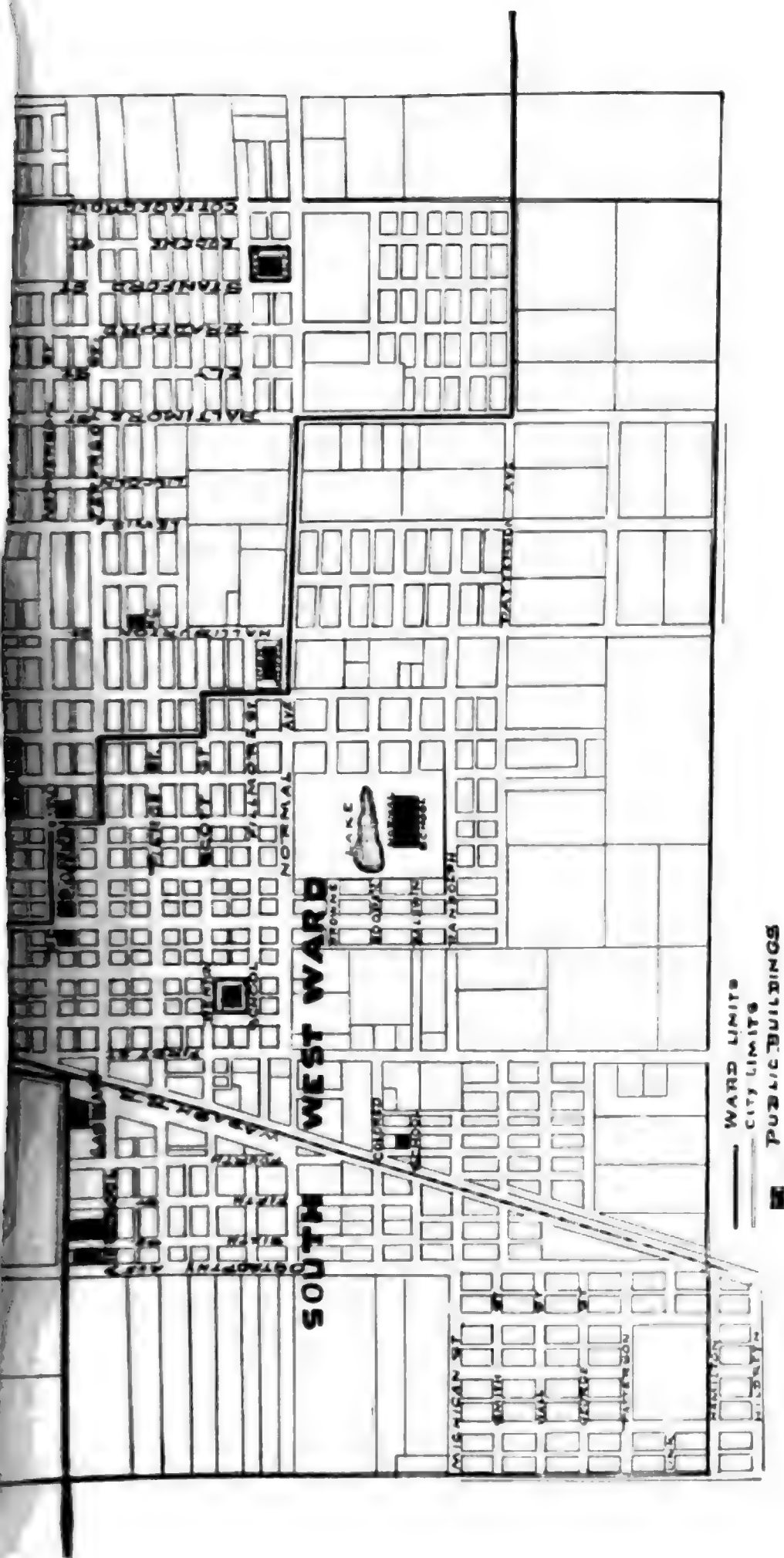
The macadamized paving proved unsatisfactory very shortly. It was soon worn into ruts which made the streets thus paved almost unusable. After much agitation and serious effort, paving was begun again after a lull of about ten years. The first of the streets to be paved during this second period of paving was Jefferson street. This work was done in 1906. The style of paving was the bitulithic. Owing to the change in grade, many damage suits have arisen out of this paving. The other streets that have been paved since 1906 have been paved with brick. They are High, from Normal to Washington; Mulanix, from Normal to Hickory; Franklin, from the O. K. depot to the southern end of the street; Elson, from Washington street to Jefferson street; Harrison street from Elson west to the cemetery; Normal avenue, from Mulanix to Franklin; Osteopathy avenue from Jefferson south to the end of that street.

POST OFFICE.--Just when a post office was established at Kirksville is not definitely known. The town was laid out in 1841, but it is evident that it was at least late in 1842 before a post office was established in the town. The evidence is in the election returns made by the Circuit and County Clerk, David James, in August, 1842, to the Secretary of State. In those returns he asked that all communications to the Adair County Court from the Secretary of State, be sent to the nearest post office, Bloomington, Macon County. Just how long this arrangement lasted is not known.

The first postmaster was Jesse Kirk, who also kept a tavern near the present Willard school. The postmasters from the first to the present, with the years when they began to serve, are given as follows:

MAP OF KIRKSVILLE,
(Showing the School Wards.)





The four wards for election purposes are divided by Franklin and Washington Streets.



her towns in the state, among which were Columbia, Hannibal and Oberly. A big scandal arose over the methods alleged to have been employed by the government agents who determined the sites of these various buildings, and the matter was taken into the courts, without, however, any final convictions.

The rank of a post office depends upon the amount of business transacted by it during the fiscal year. It would be of interest to know just what the business was from year to year since the office began, but that is not possible. However, we are able to compare the business of 1875 and of more recent years. In 1875 the receipts from the sale of postage were \$3,576.67; in 1905 they were \$18,850.08; in 1910, \$22,881.95.

The increase in the amount of business has been marked since 1895. In that year the office was raised to second rank. The increase in business has been largely due to the Normal School and the American School of Osteopathy, which have been drawing larger and larger number of students to town from year to year.

In 1895 the salary of the postmaster was raised from \$1,900 to \$2,000. It is now \$2,600.

Prior to the building of railroads into Kirksville, all mail came by stage. Daily mail was something unknown in those days. The schedule of arrival and departure of mail stage coaches which appeared in the Kirksville Journal for July 2, 1868, gives some idea of the mail facilities. The schedule was as follows:

MACON AND SOUTH—Leave Kirksville, Mon., Wed. and Fri., 7 a. m.

NORTH—Leave Kirksville, Mon., Wed. and Fri., 7 a. m.

EDINA—Leave Kirksville, Mon., Wed. and Fri., 7 a. m.

Arrivals in Kirksville on alternate days.

CLARENCE VIA SHELBYVILLE—Leave Kirksville on Mon.; arrive on Wed.

MILAN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS—Leave Kirksville on Thurs.; arrive on Sat.

LINDERVILLE—Leave Kirksville when carrier comes in, say once a week or semi-occasionally.

It may be well to note that two days after the appearance of this issue of the Journal which contained the above schedule, the North Missouri Railroad (now the Wabash) was completed to Kirksville, and daily mail from the south was then established. It may also be noted that in all probability the mail facilities were much better when the above schedule was in force than in the earlier days.

From the days when railroads reached Kirksville, the post office here has been the center from which many star route lines radiated. In 1876, according to the North Missouri Register for March 9 of that year, there were thirteen postoffices in the county which were off the railroads. They were Floyd's Creek, Wilmathville, Prairie Bend, Wilson, Zig, Linderville, Nineveh, Shibley's Point, Sloan's Point, Ida, Ringo's Point, Sand Creek, and Adair. Most of these offices received mail either weekly or semi-weekly each way. This means that once or twice a week many mail coaches would leave Kirksville and pass through these country post offices and then through others in adjoining counties until they reached their destination in some distant county, and then return to Kirksville. In this way most of the country post offices in the county got mail once or twice a week each way.

The star mail routes have been largely done away with in the last few years in the more settled portions of the county, and rural free deliveries have taken their places. In September, 1902, five rural free delivery routes were inaugurated running out of Kirksville. Since then two others have been established. As a result of this several country post offices have been discontinued, among which are Clay, Sperry, and Bullion.

There are three rural free deliveries out of Novinger, four out of Brashear, two out of Stahl, two out of Yarrow, and one each out of Gibbs and Youngstown.

Free delivery was inaugurated in Kirksville on July 16, 1898, under C. A. Hamilton. There were then three carriers. The number was later raised to four. There are employed in the Kirksville post office five clerks besides the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, and four free city carriers.

CEMETERIES.—The first cemetery in the town was started in 1842 near where the Friedman-Shelby shoe factory now stands. That tract of land belonged then to David E. Sloan. He died in 1842 and was buried on his own place according to his request. Subsequently others in his family were buried there and some outside of the family also, though it was never intended to make out of the place a public burial ground. There are a few of the grave slabs lying on the ground yet, but many of the bodies have been removed and buried elsewhere.

The first cemetery which became a public burial ground is the one west of the northwest corner of the square. Tradition accounts for its location there by way of a story to the effect that a traveler died while stopping over in Kirksville and was buried in a tract of land which in-

cluded the present cemetery. On August 31, 1846, Jesse Kirk, the man after whom Kirksville was named, was buried near where the above mentioned traveler had been laid. From that time on this tract became a cemetery and has been used continuously ever since.

Several additions have been made to this cemetery. In 1878 Judge A. Slingerland laid off a portion of what was known as the Llewellyn Grove as an addition to the cemetery on the north. In 1890 Judge Jacob Sands laid off another addition.

Nature has done much to make this cemetery a beautiful spot. The long ridges, the deep valleys and the forest trees give it a pleasing picturesqueness. It has been kept in order for many years by the Ladies' Cemetery Association, to whom the town of Kirksville owes a great debt for their untiring and unselfish devotion. In addition to the keeping up of the cemetery itself, this association has secured the paving of the street leading to it from the square and has assumed heavy financial obligations for the paving that was done within the cemetery itself.

In 1895 the Highland Park Cemetery Association was incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. It was composed of C. R. Tinsman, E. C. Bestman, John C. Baird, and Chas. Grassle. This association bought forty acres at the end of Normal avenue from R. M. Brashear, and proceeded to open this tract up for burial purposes. Mr. Brashear began almost immediately a suit to recover the land on the ground that it had been acquired ostensibly for other purposes. He did not win the suit. Many persons have been buried there, but up to the present the former cemetery has been more generally used.

BUSINESS FIRMS.—The honor of being the first storekeeper in Kirksville belongs, it is said by some, to John T. Smith, and by others, to Buck Townsend. Smith's store stood opposite the present Pool Hotel, and Townsend's store was near the present Wabash depot. A man by the name of Payton opened up the third store. Just when these places were opened up is not known.

In May, 1846, J. C. Thatcher & Brother of Macon, started a store in Kirksville, but they returned to Macon in the following December. In 1850 Mr. Thatcher resumed business in Kirksville, and a few years later built a building on the northeast corner, which was burned in 1873. In 1846 Ben Murphy kept a saloon in a place west of the present Willard Hotel building.

In 1852 Albert Page began business in Kirksville. He was succeeded by Madison J. Downing. Boone, Samuels & Carroll is the name

post office, Dr. W. W. Royal's office; Jacobs & Rogers' bakery; D. Baird's marble shop.

It is not known what merchants were located on the south side in this year.

A circular letter of the Adair County Immigrant Aid Society sent out in July, 1867, gives the following summary of the town: "1 bank, 9 dry goods stores, 4 drug stores, 3 grocery stores, 2 tin and hardware stores, 2 meat markets, 6 physicians, 14 lawyers, 4 preachers, 2 churches with 4 congregations, 1 seminary, 1 town hall, 3 real estate agencies, 1 brewery, 3 boot and shoe shops, 3 saddle and harness shops, 1 marble yard, 3 millinery and dressmaking shops, 1 steam plow factory, 1 jewelry and watch-making store, 2 livery stables, 4 hotels, a number of private boarding houses, 2 insurance offices, 1 barber shop, 1 picture gallery, 2 paint shops, 5 plasterers, 15 carpenters, 4 blacksmiths, 5 brick and stone masons, 2 cabinet and furniture stores, 2 merchant tailors, 1 gunsmith shop, 1 dentist, 2 brick yards, 1 Masonic lodge, 1 Odd Fellow lodge, 1 Good Templar lodge, 1 Legion of Honor, and 1 newspaper and job office." It was further said that during the past building season twelve business and thirty-five residence buildings were erected.

In March, 1876, the North Missouri Register published the following summary of Kirksville business firms: 11 dry goods stores (4 of which keep clothing), 2 exclusive clothing stores, 13 grocery stores, 3 boot and shoe stores, 4 boot and shoe manufactories, 2 furniture stores, 2 undertakers, 2 jewelry stores, 2 bakeries, 3 hardware stores, 3 photograph galleries, 2 banks, 4 drug stores, 4 millinery stores, 2 gunsmiths, 3 lumber yards, 2 harness and saddlery establishments, 3 wagon shops, 5 meat markets, 1 book store, 1 cigar factory, 2 livery stables, 7 blacksmith shops, 1 tailor shop, 6 dressmaking shops, 1 flour and feed store, 2 marble shops, 1 toy store, 2 restaurants, 2 saloons, 1 wholesale liquor store, 4 barber shops, 1 confectionery store, 5 hotels, 1 hide and wool store, 2 real estate agencies, 3 grain warehouses, 2 hay presses, 2 tinware manufactories. There were enumerated 11 lawyers, 9 physicians, 3 dentists, and many carpenters, plasterers, painters, etc., "to fill the bill and make the list complete."

In the Democrat for January 7, 1886, a complete list of the Kirksville merchants and their location around the square is given. It may be a matter of historical interest to reproduce that list here. It is as follows:

Dry Goods: Doneghy Bros., west side; J. F. Whitacre & Co., west



Meat Markets: J. D. Redding, south of square; Jno. Davis, east of square; Jas. Osenbaugh, south of square.

Sewing Machines and Organs: J. H. Morris, east of square; W. A. Adams, opposite P. O.; D. S. Guipe, south side.

Second-hand Store: Burt & Gerry, east side.

Furniture & Undertakers: P. M. Smith, northeast corner; Henry Bestman, east side.

Variety Wood Works and Grist Mill: A. L. Holmes, north side.

Foundry: G. W. Loomis, near "O. K." depot.

Of the firms named in the foregoing list only three persons are still in business in the same line at the present time. They are G. R. Brewington, Mrs. Leach, and B. F. Ilgenfritz.

A census has been made of the business firms on or near the square in 1911, and some effort has been made to find out how long they have been running and who their predecessors were in case they followed other firms. These facts have not been ascertained for all the firms, but what has been gathered is here given. The list begins at southeast corner of square and passes around the square, first going north:

Myers Bros.: shoes; successors in 1908 to New Shoe Store owned by Miss Harvat.

J. S. McKeehan: drugs; began in 1904.

R. B. Davis: dry goods and notions; began in 1909.

Thomas Jewelry Co.: successor to Thomas & Sands in 1890; original firm, B. W. Sands; later Thomas & Sands.

W. A. Goodwin: groceries; successor in 1909 to Shade Grocery Co.

Palace Bakery: original firm, Sohn & Berger; began in 1897; frequent changes in proprietors; present owner, J. D. Bondurant.

Grassle Bros.: hardware; successors in 1901 to Farmer & Son; original business started by unknown firm about forty-five years ago.

Joe Crist: dry goods and notions; began in 1897.

D. C. Burchett: jewelry; began in 1907.

Kirksville Drug Co.: original proprietor, H. J. Rankin, who began in 1895; now owned by W. W. Carper.

Rinehart Music Co.: began in 1907.

Starr Drug Co.: successor in 1909 to W. H. Smith; original firm, Smith & Duncan who began in 1889.

H. Bamberg: clothing; successor in 1909 to Bamberg & Fischel, who began in 1904.

Kirksville Trust Co.: began in 1906.



R. M. Miller & Co.: dry goods and notions; original firm, Schuster & Co.

O. M. Griffith: groceries; began in 1897.

G. E. Underhill: millinery; began in 1896.

Adams & Sons: hardware; began in 1910.

Murphy, Mills & Garges: clothing; successor in 1902 to Murphy & Mills, who began in 1899.

Miss Grace Smoyer: millinery; began in 1906.

Helme Hardware Co.: successor in 1893 to Cole & Darrow.

New York Candy Kitchen: began in 1905.

National Bank: began in 1891.

Blakely & Underhill: groceries; successor in 1910 to F. A. Adams, who had begun in 1900.

C. A. Robinson Mercantile Company: dry goods and clothing; original firm, Robinson, Steer & Jackson who began in 1889; incorporated under present name in 1907.

Robert Clark Hardware Co.: hardware; successor to Robert Clark, who began in 1869.

J. I. Fowler: shoes; began in 1904.

McKeehan & Reed: drugs; began in 1894.

Tallman Music Co.: began in 1910.

Wissler Novelty Co.: notions; began in 1909.

Ewing Drug Co.: successor in 1909 to Fout Drug Co.; original firm, W. G. Fout, who began in 1874.

Beehive Restaurant.

Kirksville Savings Bank: began in 1873.

E. E. Price: groceries; successor in 1910 to Given Bros.

H. H. Davidson: shoes; successor in 1901 to Davidson & Deland, who began in 1899.

Shacklett & Bondurant: notions; successor in 1910 to Willis Six, who had begun in 1905.

Porter, Wren & Co.: dry goods; successor in 1908 to W. P. Thompson & Co., who had begun in 1905.

Normal Book Store: original store was begun at present location by B. F. Heiny in 1878; many subsequent changes in proprietors; present owners, Harvat & Morris.

Herboth Clothing Co.: began in 1906.

Chas. Harrington: jewelry; successor to A. Dutcher in 1893; business begun originally by Hart, who sold to Dutcher in 1875.

Henry Drug Co.: successor to B. F. Henry in 1908; original business was begun by F. A. Grove in 1867 or 1868; Henry & Grove from 1883 to 1890; B. F. Henry from 1890 to 1908.

Mills & Arnold: lumber; successor in 1908 to V. Miller & Co., who began in 1880.

The firms on the streets leading off the southwest corner of the square are:

Pool Hotel: Bret Stephenson, proprietor.

Dockery Hotel: Bret Stephenson, proprietor.

Central Hotel: Fred Schroeder, proprietor.

Star Livery: Overfelt & Davis; successors in 1910 to J. H. Overfelt.

Adair Lumber Co.: successor in 1904 to J. E. Waddill.

Borneman & Rose: tailors; successor in 1910 to Bell & Rose.

C. H. Becker: harness.

E. C. Collop: groceries; successor in 1911 to Collop Bros.

Palace Livery: W. C. Summers, proprietor.

The first hotel in Kirksville was kept by Jesse Kirk. This was located near the present Willard School, northwest of the square.

No other hotels are known of prior to the war except the Garrett Hotel, which was built by Robt. A. Garrett. It was later called the North Missouri Hotel. It was burned to the ground on December 12, 1893.

Another old-time hotel was the St. John's, formerly known as the Commercial. This was burned March 4, 1885.

In 1886 there were the following hotels of different sorts: Pool Hotel, west of the square, J. S. Pool, proprietor; Parcels House, west side, H. A. Jackson, proprietor; Ivie Hotel, east side, Mrs. Julia Ivie, proprietress; Hecker House, east side, Chas. Hecker, proprietor; Deering House; Vandiver House, opposite depot, J. W. Vandiver, proprietor.

The town now has four hotels for the traveling public; they are the Pool, the Dockery, the Central and the Quinlan. Of these the oldest is the Pool. It appears that it was originally the American House, and was changed to the Pool by J. S. Pool when he leased it in 1874. The building has been frequently added to and remodeled. Among the different proprietors have been Isaac Brenneman and E. B. Keith. Bret Stephenson is the present proprietor.

The Dockery was originally the Leslie. It was considerably enlarged in 1904, and has been under the management of Bret Stephenson for the last two years.

The Willard Hotel was built in 1876. It was first known as the Parcels House, and for some years after it was first built, it was the leading hotel in town. S. H. Williams was in charge until 1882. In August, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Sholly closed the Willard. They had been in the hotel business in town for forty years. As far as is known, they have led all hotel people in the town in the length of service in that business.

half a mile farther on to Cow Creek it swept down on Mose Hankin's house and totally demolished it, sending his household furniture over the tops of trees, and scattering his bacon to the four winds of heaven. Near by it leveled to the ground Bob Hankin's dwelling and left not one stone on top of another. The next house destroyed was Mr. Wallace's, who lives opposite Mrs. Samuels, on Big Creek. From this point it went careering through the timber, tearing up big trees by the roots and breaking others off and scalping the high points, when it spied Robert Mercer's dwelling built on the north side of a steep hill. It took off the upper part of the house very unceremoniously, bounded across and up a ravine, and struck John M. Davis' dwelling, demolishing it completely.

"Across the brakes it went, through Capt. Slingerland's pasture, and on to J. E. Watson's house with all the fury of the mad, irresistible, terrorizing wind demon that it was. Mr. Watson and wife and four children and sister, Miss Mary Myers, had gone upstairs to bed, but were not yet asleep. They heard a terrible crash, and Mr. Watson thought the house had been struck by lightning; then it seemed as if they were being carried upward; then came a crashing and falling of timbers, one of which struck Mr. Watson on the head and rendered him senseless; when he revived found himself on the ground weighted down with the broken timbers and unable to move. His wife was near him, and apparently unhurt. The children were found scattered around promiscuously, and the little boy badly bruised, as was also Miss Myers. Watson called for help, but was unable to make the neighbors, who lived some distance, hear, and Mrs. Watson had to go and summon assistance. It was about an hour before help sufficient arrive to extricate Mr. Watson from what came near being a terrible death. The house was a two-story frame and strongly built, and yet in ten seconds it was completely crushed and torn into shreds almost and scattered for several hundred yards around. The floors were torn up and nails pulled out of the sheeting. The roof was entirely demolished, and the shingles and sheeting strewn thickly to the northeast for nearly half a mile. The flue was broken into sections of about two feet in length; tin sheeting was torn off and rolled into a scroll; the bay window was thrown to the east and other parts to the west. The floor over the large cellar under the main part of the building was entirely removed, leaving the whole cellar exposed. It is impossible to depict the destruction; it was one mass of debris with not a post standing. Every piece of furniture in the house was broken with the exception of one small table; beds, clothing and carpets were badly damaged. It was a ruinous wreck, wrought in an instant and made complete.



"It gave Dave Baird's residence a close call, lifted the roof of S. S. McLaughlin's barn, proceeded on its way and struck the earth again at Robert Burris', two miles northeast of Kirksville, raising the roof of his barn and whirling his wagon through the air a distance of 100 yards, also blowing down twenty-five or thirty apple trees, twisting them off like tender reeds.

"The next building in its track was Peter Moore's barn, which it threw down, and from there it went to Harve Ginnings' and unroofed his barn, and cut down about half of his large apple trees. It also moved W. H. Griffith's barn, a short distance this side of Salt River, about six feet, and scattered the fences in the vicinity of Salt River in all directions. It became very much wider about the time it reached Clay Township. A great many fruit trees were blown down, which was the greatest damage in that section. The orchard just adjoining Floyd's Creek, on the hill, was badly torn up."

On June 5, 1880, a tornado visited the northern and northeastern parts of the county, doing great damage. It destroyed fences and orchards. William Horton lost his dwelling, barn and smoke-house. He and his wife were somewhat injured. William Crow's new residence was lifted into the air. While in the air the floor dropped out and fell back to the ground, but the walls and roof were carried off and never heard of afterward. The family came down with the floor uninjured. Trinity Methodist Church of Clay township was completely demolished.

On Friday, April 1, 1892, an all afternoon hurricane damaged a great many buildings in Kirksville and blew down many fences and haystacks throughout the county. About seventy squares of the tin roofing on the Normal School building were blown off. A number of barns and outbuildings were wrecked. Many winds and rains continued at intervals until Sunday night, when the storm developed into a small cyclone accompanied by a torrent of rain. The cyclone struck the southern part of town and tore through the square and then out through the eastern part of town. Many residences in the neighborhood of the Wabash depot were twisted on their foundations. The two-story brick building on the northeast corner of the square was considerably damaged. Two newly enclosed houses in the east part of town were carried off their foundations.

All of these storms pale into insignificance when compared with the awful cyclone of April 27, 1899. The following account is taken from the Democrat of May 5, 1899:





ninety-eight), Mrs. Blue Pancott and baby, Mrs. Rorabaugh, Mrs. F. K. Sherburne, John C. Weaver, Leona Whaley, Mrs. Joe Wood, Miss Wood.

Some of the things that happened during the storm were indeed most peculiar as well as sad and distressing. An account of a few of them, as taken from the Democrat and the Journal, will reveal still further the awfulness of the disaster.

Mrs. Blue Panchott and her baby were killed outright. She was found with her head severed completely from her body and with her dead baby clasped in her arms. The awful agony of the young husband on discovering the situation was something that beggared description.

Mr. and Mrs. Glaze, a well-to-do elderly couple, lived in a beautiful cottage on the corner of Harrison and Baltimore streets. They saw the storm coming, and clasping each other in their arms, they were crushed under the wreckage of their home. Two thousand dollars were found sewed in the clothing of Mrs. Glaze.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lowe were on their way home north of town when the storm came up. They tried to reach the house before it broke upon them but failed. They had the awful experience of seeing their own home destroyed as they neared it and then of finding their three children dead in the debris.

Mrs. Patience Hill, aged seventy-one, was caught up and thrown into the air and sustained a broken leg and bruises.

Mrs. Bullock was saved from serious injury by being covered over with hay, which broke the force of the timbers that fell upon her.

Theodore Brigham was carried hundreds of feet away from his home and smashed face downwards into the ground. His wife was badly injured, and his son, Vernon, was badly bruised.

P. J. Rieger was on his way home when he saw the storm coming, and just got in in time to take his family to the cellar. His house was completely demolished.

John C. Weaver's house was reduced to kindling wood, and he himself was killed outright. He was too old and feeble to be taken to a place of refuge, and so the family gathered about his chair and waited for the end. His sons, Joseph and Samuel, and his daughter Ella were badly hurt, as were also Mrs. Joseph Weaver and child.

Mrs. Ann Miller, aged ninety-eight, was killed outright. She was at the time in good health and would likely have passed the century mark had not this catastrophe happened.

Mrs. Lew Chase and daughter were alone during the storm and had barely enough of their house left to shelter them. All of the houses near them were completely demolished.



flying debris. One lady was blown into the air and dropped into a mud-hole without any injury save bruises. She was conscious all the while, and related afterwards how she felt on seeing the tree tops below her.

One mother was separated from her baby and was unable to find it until the next morning. It was found alive and well and in the care of a friend, much to the relief of the frantic mother.

Mrs. Rose Webster and her son George were in the southeast room of their house and were unaware of their peril until the storm broke upon them. Their house was demolished and they were blown from Harrison street to the northeast corner of the Catholic church, a distance of 300 feet.

The work of relief began as soon as the cyclone passed, but a regular systematic organization was not effected until the next day.

Mayor Noonan called a public meeting for two o'clock Friday afternoon. At this meeting executive, finance and relief committees were appointed. The executive committee was composed of Mayor Noonan, Geo. Spencer, John Caskey, W. F. Englehart, W. R. Holloway, C. E. Ross, C. S. Brother, Frank Storm, P. J. Rieger, and Geo. McGuire. The finance committee was composed of Dr. A. T. Still, U. Updyke, B. F. Heiny, R. M. Ringo, S. M. Link, Thomas Dockery, Judge Ellison, and R. M. Brashear. The relief committee was composed of Major Rombauer, S. S. Evans, B. H. Lowenstein, and Victor Parrish.

The finance committee put subscription lists into circulation and soon began to gather in the money. The relief committee established its headquarters in the parlor of the International Bank, and the executive committee in the parlors of the Savings Bank.

Contributions came in liberally from the people in the town and county and from all parts of the state and from many places outside the state. In all something over \$24,000 was raised. The relief committee issued a circular letter which was sent in reply to contributors from a distance. It read as follows: "Please accept the grateful thanks of all good people of Kirksville for your kind words and helping hand in our time of trouble. Many are dead, more are dying. The homeless and helpless are everywhere. Any contributions will be gratefully accepted and faithfully applied to the relief of the distressed. Many have lost their all and the need is great. May the Lord bless the generous, big hearted people who are responding to the cry of the homeless."

A Ladies' Relief Committee was organized Monday, with Mrs. Mayor Noonan as President, Mrs. Dr. Dobson as Vice-President, and Mrs. C. E. Still as Secretary, and with one lady from each ward. They did excellent service in alleviating distress.

Knox City, Mo . . .	21.00	Linneus, Mo	20.00
Orchard, Mo.	5.65	Potwin, Kan	5.00
East St. Louis, Ill. . .	100.00	Reger, Mo.	5.00
Kirksville, Mo.	5,114.14		

The relief committee made a complete report showing just what was received and what was done with the money. The report was published in the Democrat for May 26, 1899.

Union Memorial services were held Sunday evening after the cyclone at the Christian and Methodist churches. They were impressive. An immense crowd of citizens attended each of the services. The services at the Christian church were conducted by Revs. Chapman, Simmons and Ely; those at the Methodist church by Revs. Pierce, Bradley and Darby. The pastors of the various churches worked faithfully in caring for the dead and dying.

Thousands of sight-seers visited Kirksville from every direction during the next few days after the storm. The railroads ran excursion trains to Kirksville, one coming from St. Louis.

The local G. A. R. post was at the time making preparations to entertain the State Department encampment early in May, and in spite of the distress that had suddenly come upon the city, went right on with its plans and succeeded in carrying them on time and without any serious modifications.

The memories of the awful experiences of the survivors of the cyclone serve to this day to frighten many of them on the appearance of the least wind. Cyclone caves were constructed in many parts of the town immediately after the storm, and some of them are still in existence. The twenty-seventh day of April never passes in Kirksville but what the memories of that day in 1899 are recalled by all, and by some with great sorrow.

On Sunday, May 28, 1899, a wind storm came up suddenly at six o'clock and did a great deal of damage to property, but injured no people or stock. During the panic and scare that accompanied the storm, people plunged into cellars, some of which held water from two to three feet deep. It was anywhere to escape the fury of another cyclone.

Besides wind storms and cyclones, there have been several other weather disturbances that have been noteworthy events, some account of which follows.

The Chariton River has frequently overflowed and has done great damage to farms along its banks. On July 1, 1875, a heavy downpour began and continued for over twenty-four hours. On the following

tions of clothing, food supplies, and cash. Two 500-pound boxes of clothing and supplies, one barrel and sixteen sacks of flour, and about \$75 in cash were secured and advanced to the proper authorities in the famine-stricken districts. The contributions sent from Brashear were about the same as what Kirksville sent.

The fearful earthquake which destroyed San Francisco in April, 1906, stirred the nation perhaps as no other single event in its history. Millions of dollars poured into that city by sympathizing citizens. From Kirksville was sent \$1,016.18. The contributions came from the following sources:

Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, Masons	\$ 50.00
Adair Lodge, No. 366, Masons	100.00
Kirksville Lodge, No. 464, B. P. O. E	50.00
Kirksville Lodge, No. 72, K. P	50.00
Clerks' Union, No. 107	25.00
Kirksville State Normal School	72.18
American School of Osteopathy	95.00
Citizens' Donations	574.00

\$1,016.18

In July, 1909, all North Missouri was visited by a great flood which filled all the river bottoms and destroyed much of the crops. Adair County suffered a great deal, but the greatest devastation was done in the Grand River bottom in Daviess County. The faculty and students of the Kirksville Normal School raised during the chapel period one morning, \$119.00, to be sent to the Mayor of Pattonsburg to be used in assisting those who had sustained heavy losses by the flood. Among the citizens of the town a sum of money was also raised and sent to the same community.

FIRES.—A complete account of the destructive conflagrations that have occurred in Kirksville would necessarily go back to the earliest times, but exact information concerning them begins not earlier than 1865. It is proposed to give here an account of only those that affected the business interests of the town, and of these only the most important.

The first in this list is one of the most important, if not the most important, conflagrations in the county. This was the burning of the court house on April 20, 1865. An account of this has already been given in the chapter on County organization. The loss was irreparable in many respects because of the destruction of many official records and documents.

On March 1, 1870, Sloan & Parcell's grain warehouse was destroyed entailing a loss of \$10,000, which was covered by \$6,000 insurance.

On January 31, 1873, the west side of the square was destroyed. The fire began near the center of the block in Fowler & Hope's furniture store, between one and two o'clock in the morning; it was not discovered until it had gotten well under headway, and in spite of great efforts the thirteen buildings in the block were all swept away. Had there been a wind blowing the prospects are that the fire would have swept across the streets and alleys to other blocks of buildings. The total loss was about \$30,000.

On August 24, 1874, the main portion of what had been known as Cumberland Academy was burned to the ground. This building stood on the site of the J. A. Cooley residence, long known as the R. M. Ringo residence, in the north part of town. It was used by the Normal School from September, 1867 to January, 1873. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

On September 24, 1878, two frame buildings on the east side of the square occupied by the City Bakery and Coburn's Shoe Store, were destroyed. Extra efforts prevented the fire from spreading.

On December 3, 1878, fire broke out in the North Missouri Hotel, which stood on the west side of Elson street a few doors south from the southwest corner of the square. Besides this building another frame building adjoining it on the north, was destroyed. The brick building which stood on the corner was saved from igniting. The total loss was about \$8,000.

On December 27, 1880, fire broke out on the south side of the square in either the store of Newlon & Granger or of Such & Company. These two buildings were consumed together with three other frame buildings adjoining; moreover, the fire spread southward across the alley and consumed three buildings on the east side of South Elson street.

On March 25, 1882, the distillery in northeast part of town was burned. Thirty barrels of whiskey are said to have been destroyed.

On January 27, 1883, four store rooms and one carpenter shop on the northeast corner of the square were burned. When the fire was discovered the Boston Store was well under way of burning. The account of the fire in the Democrat for February 1 says that during the fire a meeting was held near the scene, and a committee was appointed to go over and see whether the fire engine was perfectly safe, and it was found that it was. The total loss was about \$8,000.

Within a week after this fire another and more disastrous one occurred. On February 1 fire broke out in Dean's grocery store, which



On February 19, 1885, two frame buildings on the north side of the square were burned to the ground. The brick buildings adjoining on either side were saved. Among the business firms sustaining loss was the Parcell's photograph gallery.

On March 4, 1885, the St. John's House, formerly the Commercial Hotel, opposite the depot, was burned.

On June 1, 1888, the Kirksville Flour Mill, which had just been completed only a few months before, was so thoroughly destroyed as to require its complete building.

On March 15, 1890, there occurred one of the most extensive fires in the history of the town. About three o'clock in the morning the night watchman discovered that B. F. Lamkin's store on the south side was on fire. The night was bitterly cold and people responded slowly to the fire alarm. The fire engine exhausted four wells, but nothing could stop the fire from making its way eastward to the end of the block. One building west of the Lamkin store was also burned. Lamkin's dry goods stock was completely destroyed, and much damage was done to Heiny's book stock, Browning's millinery stock, Hannah & Six's grocery stock, Dutcher's jewelry stock, Grove's drug stock, and Caskey's dry goods stock. The First National Bank building, which stood at the east end of the block, was destroyed, but the vault was secure, and Mr. Baird was able to open up for business in a nearby room that morning almost on time. The Journal and the Democrat occupied quarters in this block, and both papers lost their files and entire stock. Only three buildings were left standing, the Savings Bank building and the two buildings just east of it. The total loss was about \$100,000, with insurance amounting to about \$55,000.

On December 30, 1890, occurred the only fire which, as far as is known, was accompanied by loss of life. The fire originated in P. M. Smith's hardware store on the northwest corner of the square where the Kirksville National Bank now stands. The fire spread eastward across the street and burned the Masonic building and one other building to the east and two to the north. After the fire had gotten a good start in the Masonic building the fire wall fell on the Hart and Pickler buildings to the east; the first was crushed like an egg-shell, and the other was greatly damaged. At the time this happened several people were in the Hart building helping to remove the stock. Volney Hart, son of Wm. Hart, the proprietor, was killed instantly, and Fred Sweet, N. D. Smith, Wm. Price, Wm. Hart and Mrs. Rose Bunker were hurt, some of them very seriously. The loss amounted to about \$75,000, with insurance about \$45,000. The county had at that time many of the

county offices on the second floor of the Masonic building, but no records were lost. The county offices were immediately reopened in the Spencer block south of the Baird bank building. The post office was in one of the buildings that were burned, but its contents were removed to a place of safety.

On December 12, 1893, the old North Missouri Hotel was burned to the ground, together with two or three other frame buildings. Nearly all the contents of these buildings were saved, as the fire made slow progress. The hotel was one of the oldest buildings in Kirksville at that time. It had been built some time before the war by Robert A. Garrett for hotel purposes, and was called the Garrett House for some time.

On October 18, 1895, the Kellogg grain warehouse, which stood west of the depot, was totally destroyed.

On December 19, 1907, the Wabash depot was completely destroyed. This building was a frame building, and had been built in 1895 after the old one which had stood on the west side of the track, had been partially burned on June 1 of that year.

On April 16, 1911, the ax handle factory building, situated in the north part of town, was burned to the ground. It was being used at the time by Horton & Lorton as a feed barn. Several head of stock were burned, among which were seven horses and two cows. As the building had long been a rendezvous for tramps and other irresponsible parties, it is believed that the fire was started by the carelessness of some intruder.

The destructive fires were more numerous on the square in the seventies and eighties than since then because the buildings were chiefly frame, and when a fire got started it usually kept on going until a whole row was consumed. Moreover, there was then very little in the way of fire protection. A volunteer fire company was organized in the early eighties, and various schemes were carried out to equip the men in it properly. But the fire engine, which was a hand affair, was able to do effective work as long as the water in the four wells at the corners of the square held out. The present water works system was not installed until 1894. Even after the water system was put in fire protection long remained inadequate because of the lack of a paid fire company. The volunteer company did all it could with the equipment it had, but on many an occasion the company would be slow in assembling and much time would be lost in getting a team to take the apparatus to the scene of the fire. In 1910, through the efforts of the Business Men's League, a fire team and a complete fire outfit were purchased, a fire chief employed

while tried to secure students in penmanship for his wife. Finally one student was obtained, and then others began to come on his recommendation. As the class grew, arrangements were made for suitable accommodations for a writing school. In April, 1881, a brick building near the center of the town was leased and the school moved into it. The school was then called the Writing Institute, and was under the management of Mr. Smith. This grew so rapidly that still larger quarters were necessary and a commercial department was added to the writing or penmanship department. During the year 1881, 132 persons enrolled in the commercial department, and the name of the institution was changed to Kirksville Mercantile College.

In March, 1882, Mr. Smith began soliciting for funds to erect a suitable building for his institution. He succeeded in selling about one hundred life scholardhips at \$25 each, whereupon he proceeded to erect the building. He purchased a lot at the corner of Washington and Normal streets, for which he paid \$700 down and gave his note for the balance. On April 21, 1883, the cornerstone of this new building was laid by the Masonic lodges. In November of that year the building was completed. It was a three story brick, 50 by 80 feet in size, and included departments for plain and ornamental penmanship, book-keeping and actual business, with a capacity for 500 students. The hall on the upper floor was designed for the use of lectures and entertainments of various sorts and had a seating capacity of about 600. This building has in the last ten years been remodeled and is now known as the Harrington Theatre, and is used exclusively for theatrical performances and public gatherings of various kinds.

During 1883 the College matriculated 424 persons, and sold 183 life memberships in the penmanship department and 53 in the book-keeping department, for \$40 each.

In March, 1892, a stock company with a capital of \$20,000 was organized to conduct the College. The shares sold for \$100 apiece very readily, one hundred and thirty being sold on the first day. The Board of Directors was composed of W. J. Smith, W. D. Sigler, J. C. Carothers, F. M. Harrington, C. E. Darrow, H. M. Tingley, and B. F. Heiny. W. J. Smith was President, and B. F. Heiny, treasurer. In February, 1894, Mr. Smith bought out the stockholders and became sole proprietor, and in May of that year he sold out to J. N. Dewell and J. M. Mumma.

By April, 1895 the College had run down so that it was practically suspended. A number of citizens of Kirksville took the matter in hand and put new life into it. An effort was made to sell two hundred schol-

arships at \$50 each on condition that Mr. Smith would resume the financial management of the school and honor all scholarships. The effort met with sufficient success so that the College was reopened in September, 1895. It was, however, suspended permanently in 1896. Prof. Smith then studied osteopathy and later left Kirksville.

The building passed into the hands of F. M. Harrington. He afterwards altered it and converted it into the present Harrington Theatre.

The Principals of the College were as follows:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1884—J. W. Trotter. | 1891—V. J. Howell. |
| 1886—Alice L. Heath (now Mrs. C. W. Proctor.) | 1895—J. N. Dewell. |
| 1888—Geo. J. McDaniels. | |

The dates opposite their names indicate when their term of service began.

Kirksville has had several other Business Schools or Colleges besides this one. The most flourishing was Burke's Business College. All of them, however, were small as compared with the one organized by Prof. Smith. They had quarters in the second story rooms around the square, as a usual thing.

In 1908 the State Normal School at Kirksville inaugurated a commercial department under Prof. Mark Burrows. The department is primarily, however, for the training of teachers of commercial courses in the high schools of the state rather than to fit young men and women directly for commercial positions.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.—The Missouri State Teachers' Association has held two of its annual meetings in Kirksville. The first one was held in December, 1872. It was planned to hold this meeting in the new Normal School building, but owing to the fact that the building had not been completed by that time, the meeting was held in the Masonic hall. The second meeting in Kirksville was held in December, 1880. The sessions were held in the Presbyterian church. The attendance was not as large as was expected.

WAGNER CONSERVATORY.—The Wagner Conservatory of Music and Languages was organized in 1893 by Prof. E. M. Goldberg, who had formerly been connected with the music department of Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri. He has been conducting work in music and languages ever since in Kirksville. At times Prof. Goldberg has had assistants, but he has generally been the sole instructor.



The Spring Festival of Music was inaugurated by the Music Department of the Normal School in 1909. Some account of this was given in the chapter on that institution of learning.

The Kirksville Chautauqua Association was organized in 1906 by a number of enterprising and public spirited citizens of the town. The purpose was to establish in Kirksville a course of Chautauqua lectures and entertainments of various kinds during the month of August. Arrangements were made from 1906 to 1909 inclusive, for the use of what was known then as De France Park, a whole block of land between Mulanix and Florence streets and between Jefferson and Pierce streets. A big tent was set up on this block and used for the various events on the general program. In 1910 the De France Park began to be built up, and the Chautauqua Association was allowed to use the Normal School campus. Some very prominent national characters have appeared upon the Kirksville Chautauqua platform. President John R. Kirk has been the President of the Board ever since its organization, and John R. Howey has been its Superintendent. Every year until last year, the course has paid for itself. But in 1910 the expenses exceeded the income by several hundred dollars. Another course will be given in 1911, but it will depend on how well it is patronized this summer as to whether it will be maintained hereafter or not.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNIONS.—There have been at least three Old Settlers' Reunions in the county. The first was held at the Fair Grounds in Kirksville on October 4, 1889. The meeting was called to order by Rev. W. L. Fletcher, one of Adair County's oldest settlers. The opening address was made by Judge Wesley Halliburton of Milan, on the Early Pioneers. After dinner reminiscences were related by Dr. Wm. Gates, Rev. Wm. Jones, Rev. W. L. Fletcher, Washington Conner, and Elder Russell. The reunion was made somewhat noteworthy by the presence of Mr. Garland Moore, of Morrow township, aged 108 years. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. R. M. Ringo that he was gotten out.

In August, 1890, the second reunion was held at the same place as the year before, and a larger crowd seems to have been in attendance. Among the speakers were Rev. W. L. Fletcher, Rev. J. B. Mitchell, Prof. W. P. Nason, Rev. Josiah Wright, Elder U. M. Browder, and Mr. Miller of Schuyler County. It was reported that three of the speakers selected in 1889 to speak in 1890—Halliburton, Burkhardt, and Gilstrap—had died before the reunion came off.

No account has been found of any other reunions except the one

the business world. The business world is a place where people are constantly competing for resources, and where the only way to survive is to be the best. This is a world where the only way to succeed is to be the best, and where the only way to be the best is to be the best. This is a world where the only way to be the best is to be the best, and where the only way to be the best is to be the best. This is a world where the only way to be the best is to be the best, and where the only way to be the best is to be the best.

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The present company was organized on January 6, 1900, with J. E. Rieger captain, Manville Carothers first lieutenant, and Harry Laughlin second lieutenant. Other lieutenants since that time were Ewing, Heiny, Gates, Geo. Reiger, Williamson, and Elston, the two latter being the present ones. Rieger was succeeded as captain in 1909 after ten years' service, by Leo M. Ewing, the present commander, when Rieger was elected Major of the Fourth Regiment.

The present company receives from the State of Missouri armory rent, light, fuel, and water, together with rent of a target range. The equipment of guns and clothing is received from the U. S. Government. When at camp or on duty in the field, the men receive the same pay as do the corresponding grades in the regular army.

In 1910 the company was called out by Governor Hadley to assist in suppressing a strike at Illasco, Mo. During the rioting the company was fired upon by the strikers, the men of the company returning the fire with vigor, and as a result, the strike was declared off the next day.

The present strength of the company is fifty-eight men and two officers, all conditioned and equipped, and fit for service in defense of the Government.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.—From time to time the business men of Kirksville have banded themselves together to protect their interests and boom the town. In 1891 there was organized the Young Men's Business Association. Its twofold purpose was to stimulate enterprise and compile statistics concerning Kirksville. W. F. Sholly was President and Chas. V. Miller Secretary.

In 1894 there was organized the Commercial Club. Mr. W. T. Baird was the President during the six or seven years of its existence.

The present business organization, known as the Kirksville Commercial Club, was organized in 1902. It has been very active in its efforts to develop the town. It was instrumental in bringing the shoe factory to town and in encouraging other enterprises. It is the first organization of its kind to have quarters of its own in which meetings are held.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS' LEAGUE.—The Mexican War Veterans' League was organized at Kirksville during a soldiers' reunion on September 16, 1885. Z. F. Rawson, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was made President, and John J. Kennedy, Second Illinois Infantry, Secretary. The other members were: R. D. Emerson, Third Ohio Infantry; Jas. G. Gordon, Indiana and Illinois Infantry; Geo. David Moore, Third Ohio



with a beautiful gold mounted sword while he was at home some time after the war was over.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The first resident physician in the county of whom there is any record, was Dr. Abram Still, father of Dr. A. T. Still, who was both preacher and physician.

In 1854 Dr. W. M. Gates, an eclectic physician, came to Adair County. It is stated that at that time there was only one regular graduate of an allopathic medical school practicing in the county, and that was Dr. James Goode. Shortly after the coming of Dr. Gates, there came Drs. Shoop, Patton, and Lowe. Dr. A. P. Willard was a practicing physician here before the war, and is perhaps the only surviving physician from that period now in the county.

The court records prior to the war show a number of fines assessed against physicians for practicing without licenses. Among them were William Lough, W. F. G. Lansdale, Franklin Neff, Jas. C. Goode, and W. A. Cochrane, who were fined each \$50 in April, 1850.

The physicians of the county who registered under the act of 1873, up to as late as 1888 at least, were as follows: F. A. Grove, J. M. Swetnam, A. P. Willard, E. A. Burns, W. G. Pierce, Jephtha S. Miller, George R. Combs, W. H. Brown, R. M. Fowler, George A. Shirley, John Burton, A. H. John, R. H. Browne, Philip Snyder, S. L. Ellis, F. T. Mellinger, Jacob F. Gall, H. G. Kernodle, J. H. Wesscher, M. L. Bunnelle, J. B. Weaver, W. H. Allred, S. R. Sage, John Ziegler, Jas. Myers, W. M. Patton, W. R. Hopkins, S. J. McPherson, J. M. Ledford, A. T. Still, C. V. Payton, T. H. Boscaw, Benj. Guffey, J. H. Williams, W. M. Gates, Moses Fry, Benj. N. Bond, J. F. Caslow, J. W. Lee, A. S. Pierce, Thos. P. Wiseman, Wm. B. Mead, W. L. Taylor, R. L. Galbreath, H. Hereford, S. D. Weir, F. J. Withington, John Moran, J. Jackson Crider, Emlen Lewis, J. B. Carter, H. M. Stone, Geo. D. Coe, Samuel Shevely, John W. McMenanny, J. W. Martin, G. A. Goblen, S. W. Saunders, U. P. Patchen, W. S. Hall, E. H. Dorland, W. F. Perkins, H. S. Strickland, J. W. Herrell, John A. Pulliam, F. M. Nickell, Jas. A. Houser, J. E. Dunbar, W. F. Morrow, G. A. Sparling, J. S. Cater, W. T. Mefford, C. S. Boscaw, Seth Clark, H. I. Shull, H. K. Cunningham, W. S. Hall, Syrena Andrews, F. M. Barnes, John Shibley, Jas. F. Snyder, Joshua Beach, A. P. Davis, and H. W. Heryford.

The physicians in Kirksville in 1886 were: Goblen & Morrow, opposite Post Office; G. A. Sparling, National Bank Building; F. A. Grove, south side; H. Strickland, south side; John Burton, west side; A. P. Willard, north side; A. T. Still, southeast of square; C. D. Henry, northeast of square; Mrs. L. Ingham; T. H. Boscaw, east of square; Miss S. Andrews, north of square.



two townships. All that was done was the granting of the right to those living in the eastern half to vote the bonds upon themselves.

Meanwhile Mr. Brashear had gotten the railroad authorities to say where they could and would locate a depot if it should be established. Having gotten that information he proceeded to buy thirty acres of land south of the proposed depot site, and laid out this tract into town lots. The railroad authorities accepted the offer of \$6,000 bonds which had been voted by the taxpayers of the east part of Salt River township, and thereupon built the depot where they told Mr. Brashear they would put it.

As soon as the railroad announced where the depot would be, the people of Paulville realized that the end of their village had come, and most of them prepared to move at once to the newly laid out town of Brashear. As has already been said, several buildings were moved on trucks and set down in Brashear.

This proved not only the end of Paulville, but it checked the progress of Hurdland. Hurdland recovered somewhat from this check by securing the Santa Fe Railroad through it. There are many people in Brashear today who lament that the town did not make a stronger effort to get the Santa Fe; they believe that the town would have grown to be many times what it is now if it had gotten this railroad.

When Brashear was laid out in 1872 there were no county roads leading to it. Mr. Brashear got up petitions for five roads to be built into his new town from various directions. There was a great deal of opposition to these roads at first, but after they were opened there was no further objection to them, as they proved at once their value.

Among the earliest residents of Brashear were R. M. Brashear, R. F. Prince, and J. N. McCreary, all of whom came from Paulville. Mr. McCreary, who had been the postmaster at Paulville, was the first postmaster at Brashear. When it had become settled that Brashear would be laid out he got the government to transfer the office, and he went with the transfer. He is also said to have been the first man to build a house in the new town. Other early settlers were C. G. Cornell, W. B. Keller, Wm. Hill, John Wyatt, John Young, and Dr. W. L. Hopkins.

The railroad did not begin to stop its trains at Brashear until after the depot was finished. That did not occur until February, 1873. The first agent was John Kerr, who served from February to October, 1873. He was succeeded by M. F. Strock, who served until 1876. By the time the depot was completed several buildings had been erected in the town.



The original town lay on the southern slope of a hill and extended from Front Street, which was parallel to the railroad track and on the north side of it, north to Chestnut Street, and from Church Street east for six blocks. The town was laid out around a square, which was donated as a park to the town by Mr. Brashear. In the fall of 1872 about thirty lots were sold and inside a year about forty buildings were erected.

Various additions have been made to the original town, such as Hopkins & McCreary's, McClay's, Myers', Millstead's and Tuttle's south additions. Myers' addition does not lie completely within the town limits; moreover, much of the land lying within the limits is unplatted as yet (1911).

The town remained under the township organization of Salt River township until May 23, 1877. On that day J. N. McCreary and twenty-three others filed a petition with the county court asking for incorporation and for the establishing of police for local government. When the court became satisfied that two thirds of the taxable inhabitants had signed the petition, it incorporated the town as a village, and appointed Rueben Davidson, S. P. Barnhart, W. B. Keller, W. R. Hopkins, and C. G. Cornell as trustees to serve until the first regular election in April, 1878.

The town has never been able to raise itself to the rank of a city of the fourth class, inasmuch as its population has never reached the five hundred mark. It is yet governed by a board of trustees elected annually. This board elects its chairman and clerk, the town marshal and other officers. The chairmen of the board since 1897 have been as follows:

1897—R. Davidson.	1904—W. S. Vawter.
1898—R. Davidson.	1905—H. T. Wilson.
1899—R. Davidson.	1906—L. J. Sherwood.
1900—J. W. Thrasher.	1907—J. A. Milstead.
1901—Jas. Hanks.	1908—J. M. Moore.
1902—Jas. Hanks.	1909—J. M. Moore.
1903—Jas. Hanks.	1910—Geo. Forquer.
1904—Jas. Hanks.	

The records prior to 1899 have been lost, so that this list cannot go back of that date. It is known through an accidental source of information that B. F. Hall was chairman of the board in 1885.

The postmasters at Brashear, with the dates of their appointment, are given below:

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Abstract

Abstract

Figure 1

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Students use four activities and activities for a culminating one. They are the United Nations, the 50th Anniversary, the 50th Anniversary, and the 50th Anniversary. The purpose of each assignment has already been given in the course on students in the course.

Some attention was likewise given to the public schools of Brashear in the chapter on the schools of the county.

In addition to the public schools of this town there was a private institution called Brashear Academy, which had been started by Prof. J. S. Bailey in September, 1884. This purported to be of high school rank, but it is evident that very little was done beyond the grades. The enrollment ran from 50 to 140, according to newspaper reports. In 1886 the school was conducted by Profs. S. B. and S. P. Barr, but later Prof. Bailey resumed control. The school was conducted in a three-story frame building which had been erected by Prof. Bailey. The third floor was used by the Masons for a lodge room. In the early nineties the academy suspended its sessions, and in 1891 the building was sold to the Christian Church. In the following year the building was remodeled and made into a church building by that congregation, and has been used for such from that time to this.

Mention has been made in the chapter on banks, of the two banks in Brashear. The Masonic, Odd Fellow and G. A. R. organizations of Brashear have been treated in the chapter on Fraternal Organizations.

Brashear has been visited by several fires, the most destructive being that of 1883, when the west side of the square was burned, and that of 1895, when the north side of the square was destroyed.

SECTION II.—NINEVEH.

In 1849 Nineveh, the most unique settlement in Adair County and one of the unique settlements of Missouri, was founded. It was composed of a small group of German communists who came from Bethel, Shelby County, Missouri. In order to get a proper appreciation of the settlement at Nineveh, it will be necessary to say something about Bethel and its founder, Dr. William Keil.

Dr. Keil was born in Prussia in 1811. He grew up to young manhood in his native country and became a man milliner. He came to America in 1835 or 1836, and after living a while in New York he went to Pittsburgh. He practiced medicine in both of these places with some degree of success, though it is not certain he ever attended a medical school. Shortly after he reached Pittsburgh he was converted in a revival held by the German Methodists and he joined their church. In 1839 he was licensed as a local preacher; his success and enthusiasm as a class leader had recommended him as a suitable candidate for this higher rank. Very shortly, however, he broke with this church. During the absence of the regular pastor he is said to have ascended the pul-





sermon and participating in singing, huge baskets of cakes, apples and candy were distributed.

The chief industrial activity of the colony was agriculture, but a great deal of manufacturing, on a small scale to be sure, was carried on. A flour mill, a saw mill, a woolen mill, a distillery, a tannery, lime and brick kilns, and a glue plant were built. The motive power of the mills was furnished by a steam engine. Boots, shoes, hats, gloves, wagons, plows, woolen and linen goods, liquors, and linseed oil were among the many things which they manufactured for sale. Some of their products, especially the gloves, were much sought for in markets as far distant as New York.

Each industry had a superintendent who arranged the details in his particular department. The net proceeds realized from the sale of the products of these various industries, including the farms, were put in a general fund. This fund grew to be considerable in time. No dividends were declared, but the surplus earnings were used in enlarging the various enterprises of the colony. Each member of the colony was a stockholder in every concern.

Common places were provided for the protection of live stock. A large barn for the horses was built at Bethel, and another for the stock cattle and cows at Hebron. There was also a common barn for the work cattle, and a common pig sty. The men who had families lived in separate houses, but the unmarried men lived in "the large house," which was also used as a hotel and as the colony store.

From the colony store each family would draw each week its share of provisions, the share of each family being determined by the number in it. There was no choice of articles or goods. Every family got the same kind of provisions; the difference was in the amount only. The clothing was made from cloth made by the colony and every one got his share of that. Special purchases could be made only by those who had realized something from the sale of such commodities as butter and eggs. These commodities were about the only things that could be sold as private property. The proceeds from the sale of other things went into the general fund. It will be readily seen how little private pocket change any individual had and how restricted his special purchases must have been.

The colony maintained a school in which the elementary branches were taught. German was, of course, the language of the school, but English was also taught.

The government of the colony was in the hands of Dr. Keil, but on

leaving Bethel for Aurora, Oregon, in 1855, he left the management of affairs in the hands of a deputy president appointed by him. As Dr. Keil never returned from Oregon, the management passed from one deputy president to another as occasion required new appointments. These deputy presidents did all that Dr. Keil had done, and though they never made personal reports to him, they remained loyal to him.

This long account of the Bethel colony has been given in order that the branch at Nineveh may be understood. In many respects the branch and the mother colony were alike, and yet owing to disparity in size there were differences. The similarities and differences will be made apparent as this account now proceeds.

In 1849, after the Bethel colony had been in operation about four years, it was decided to establish a branch colony. Dr. Keil and Mr. Adam Scheulie came to Adair County and selected the farm of David A. Ely on the Chariton River, as the most suitable site for the branch colony. Mr. Ely had built a mill which was run by water power furnished by a dam which he had constructed in the river. Moreover, it was known that coal abounded in this vicinity. These were the things, therefore, that interested Dr. Keil and Mr. Scheulie in this particular place.

One hundred and sixty acres were bought from Mr. Ely and a town laid off, which was called Nineveh. Later a great deal more land was bought, until there were in all 2,100 acres owned by the colony. In the spring of 1850 about twenty-five people came from Bethel and began the work of founding the branch colony, which was to be a reproduction as far as possible of Bethel.

The mill was converted from a water to a steam mill, the first in the county. It was quite a novelty at that time, and men came from ten to twenty miles, and sometimes as far as sixty miles, to have their wheat, corn, and other grain ground. A saw mill was also installed, and much lumber was gotten out. A tannery, shoe shop, blacksmithing and wagon shops and a carpenter shop were also erected and put in operation. But the industries of Nineveh were never as extensive as those at Bethel, and very little in the way of manufactured products, aside from flour and meal, was put upon the market. As at Bethel, farming was the chief industry at Nineveh. Some coal was mined, but the work was done by hired labor. A store was maintained, from which the colonists drew their weekly supplies.

Dr. Keil did not come with the colonists when this branch was established. As far as is known, he spent very little time there. How-



Real estate in Shelby County, Mo.....	\$ 42,447.50
Town lots in Bethel, Mo.	10,728.00
Other lots and improvements in Bethel, Mo.....	7,475.00
Property in Oregon	45,478.00
Real estate in Adair County, Mo.....	2,790.00
Cash and notes in Adair County, Mo.....	887.85
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$109,806.35

A division was then made between the Bethel colony, which included Nineveh, and the Aurora colony. To the Bethel colony was assigned \$47,214.25; to the Aurora colony, \$62,592.10. After the division had been thus made between the two colonies, the next step was to divide the property of each colony between the members. This was done without much delay.

It is not clear why the property Adair County property of the Nineveh branch should be estimated at so low a figure as \$2,790. The withdrawal of a goodly number had cut down the property considerably, but this is not sufficient explanation. Perhaps the low figure is due to the fact that the claims of J. D. Miller to all the land which had been deeded in the name of his father should go to him, had been excluded. All the real estate of the colonies at Bethel, Nineveh and Aurora was originally deeded to individuals and not to the society. J. D. Miller claimed what had been deeded in his father's name, and after some time the colony deferred to his claims rather than go into court.

The following men were among those who made up the colony at Nineveh: Geo. Bauer, Herman Behrens, Henry Beck, Jacob Culler, August Culler, Wm. Culler, Peter Erich, Peter Felker, Henry Felker, Henry Frey, George Feller, Tobias Feller, Jacob Findling, J. T. Gall, Henry Howard, J. M. Miller, Geo. Miller, Frederick Miley, John Miley, Peter Pfeiffer, Freeman Pfeiffer, Michael Snyder, Geo. Steinbach, S. F. Stahl, and John Voght. There were others but their names were not ascertained. Of those named above August Culler, Wm. Culler, Peter Felker, Freeman Pfeiffer, John Miley, and S. F. Stahl withdrew from the colony before its dissolution.

In politics the members of the colony were all Democrats before the war. During Lincoln's administration they all returned Republican and have generally remained so to the present.

After the dissolution of the colony the members joined different churches, most of them, however, going into the Presbyterian or the Cumberland Presbyterian churches.



in different parts of the town. They still own all the store buildings and residences which they erected in the early nineties.

After the Rombauer Company was organized, other large companies have opened mines in and around Novinger. In 1910 there were four large companies operating eight mines in or near the town. The pay-roll of these companies amounted to about \$50,000 a month in 1909, when the mines were being operated steadily.

The expansion of the coal industry has produced a great increase in the population of the town. In 1900 there were less than 100 people there. In 1910 there were 1711. Coal has been the making of Novinger and from the present prospects will continue to make it a still more important industrial center in the near future.

Up to April 5, 1901, Novinger remained, as far as local government was concerned, a part of the municipal township of Nineveh. It appears never to have been incorporated as a village. But on April 5, 1901, the county court of Adair County, in answer to a petition presented to it, incorporated the town as a city of the fourth class. The court also appointed the following officers to serve until the following election: Mayor, J. F. Novinger; Collector, F. A. Stroup; Marshall, Frank W. Closs; Aldermen, first ward, Henry Truitt and Martin Rabbitt; Aldermen, second ward, Emmanuel Sharp and W. P. Pierson.

It is hoped by many of the leading people of the town that the population will increase soon to 2,500, so that the town may take rank as a city of the third class. It has been thought that if the ten mining camps around Novinger were incorporated in the town, the number necessary to secure the change from fourth to third class would be had. This will enable the town to arrange for certain local affairs which the cities of the fourth class do not enjoy.

The town election for Mayor and other elective officers occurs every two years, in April. The Mayors have been as follows, the date indicating the year in which they were elected:

1901—J. F. Novinger.	1907—R. F. Phipps.
1902—F. P. Gartlon.	1908—Martin Rabbitt.
1904—Martin Rabbitt.	1910—Martin Rabbitt.
1906—W. A. Miles.	

The postmasters have been as follows:

1877—Rippy.	1904—Harriott.
1879—A. Kinyon.	1908—J. F. Stroup.
1896—Mrs. A. Kinyon.	1910—Henry Frankford.
1897—W. H. Aimck.	

The post office was moved into the building it now occupies in 1904.



SECTION VI.—UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Besides the towns mentioned in the foregoing pages of this chapter, there are several unincorporated villages in the county, some account of which will here be given.

STAHL.—This coal mining town is located on the O. K. Railroad, fourteen miles northwest of Kirksville. It was laid out in June, 1882, by S. F. Stahl, who was at that time engaged in the coal mining business at that place. All the mines and practically all the town property are now owned by H. C. McCahan. The town has not grown as the other coal mining towns of the county have grown.

SHIBLEY'S POINT.—This little village is seventeen miles northwest of Kirksville and three miles northeast of Stahl. It was named after the Shibleys who settled in that vicinity in the early days of the county. It was a trading point for that section of the county, especially after the decline of Nineveh in the late seventies.

ADAIR.—This village is fifteen miles north of Brashear. It was platted in April, 1879 for M. C. and Mary E. Cody. It has always been a Catholic settlement. Many facts concerning the place may be found in the sketch of the Catholic church at that place.

WILMATHSVILLE.—This village is in Clay Township, eighteen miles northeast of Kirksville, and nine miles southeast of Greentop, Schuyler County, its main shipping point. It was surveyed and platted for W. B. Reynolds, who had moved from La Grange to that part of the county in 1856. He afterwards opened up a store on his farm and put a man by the name of McLean in charge of it. The village which grew up around this store was named after Mrs. McLean, whose given name was Wilmoth. The correct way of spelling the name of the town is Wilmothsville, though it has generally come to be spelled Wilmathsville.

SUBLETTE.—This village is eight miles north of Kirksville on the Wabash Railroad. It was platted in 1869 for P. J. and Sarah R. Sublette. It is located in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 64, range 15, Polk Township. It has been a convenient shipping point for the farmers of that section of the county.





He came to Iowa in 1849 and to Adair County in 1856, locating in Clay Township. During the war he joined the Home Guard and later organized Company I, Fiftieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, of which Company he was captain. In November, 1863, he was made major of the Eighty-Sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia. During 1875-76 he was in the mercantile business in Adair County, but returned to farming. He was a Mason and a Methodist.

B. A. BOZARTH.—Born near Fayette, Mo., January, 1824; died on his homestead in the western part of the county on November 25, 1903. At the time of his death he was reported to be the oldest white settler of Adair County. In the fall of 1831 Andrew Bozarth, Hiram Bozarth, Hardin Hargis, Isaac Gross, Bennett Brown, and D. Hayes are said to have come on a big hunt to that part of Randolph County which was organized as Adair County in 1841. They camped on the ground which afterwards became the Bozarth farm. It is said that after the hunt was over, Andrew Bozarth, the father of B. A. Bozarth, took an axe and cut his name on a tree and declared that the land around about was his claim, and that next year he would raise a corn crop on it. Next spring, true to his declaration, he came with his family and raised his crop. At that time B. A. Bozarth was only seven years old. He lived all the rest of his long life on this same estate. He was married in 1845 to Mrs. F. Jackson, who died in 1895. To this union two children were born. At his death Mr. Bozarth had thirty-five grand-children and thirteen great-grand-children. In 1902 he was married to Mrs. Mary James, who survived him.

J. M. BOZARTH.—Born in Adair County, December 14, 1831; died ———, ———. He was doubtless the first white child born in the county. At that time what is now Adair was a part of Randolph County. His parents, Hiram and Margaret Bozarth, were among the first permanent settlers in the county. After his father's death in 1840, his mother undertook to care for her large family. In 1856 he was married to Miss Rachel McPhetridge. He served about a year in Company B, Thirty-Ninth Missouri Infantry.

W. G. BRASHEAR.—Born January 13, 1807 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina; died in Adair County May 10, 1862. He was married in 1827 to Miss Rosa Wood and came that same year with his wife's parents to Ralls County, Missouri. He and his wife came to Adair County in 1841 and settled near the present Brashear. They raised eleven out of their twelve children.

GUY CHANDLER.—Born in Ohio in 1878; died in Adair County on December 29, 1895. He moved to Illinois in 1848, and from there came to Adair County in 1855. He served in the State Militia and later in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry during the civil war. He was public administrator of the county for eight years. By his marriage with Miss Sarah Jones in 1839 he had four sons and three daughters.

ROBERT CLARK.—Born in New York February 29, 1828; died in Kirksville, November 17, 1895. He moved to Pennsylvania during young manhood and in 1869 he came to Kirksville. He immediately went into the hardware business and remained active in it until his death. He was prominent in the Democratic party, having served as chairman of the County Democratic central committee from 1880 to his death. He was a Mason and a K. P. He was married twice. His sons, Robert and James, continued the business after his death. The Robert Clark Hardware Company is among the oldest firms in the county, if not the oldest.

D. J. CLARKSON.—Born in Illinois April 11, 1826; died near Adair, Clay township, May 5, 1907. He moved to Adair County in 1856, locating in Clay township. At that time there were only three houses in what is now the Hazel Green School District, the vicinity of his home. He was married to Miss Pevehouse in 1846. They celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1906 by gathering in a large number of their friends at their home. He was survived by his wife and three children.

A. K. COLLETT.—Born near Richmond, Kentucky, November 7, 1821; died on his farm six miles west of Kirksville on April 8, 1898. He came with his father to Howard County in early childhood and thence to Adair County in 1837. A claim was taken up west of what is now Kirksville. This is a part of the present Collett estate. He enlisted in the Mexican war. He went with W. H. Parcels to California in 1849 and remained there for eleven years. He returned in 1860 and began farming again. He married Miss Cain, daughter of John Cain, in 1848. She died in 1897. He was survived by his only son, Ira Collett.

EDWIN DARROW.—Born in Summit County, Ohio, July 28, 1829; died in Kirksville, Oct. 27, 1887. In 1846 he came with his father to Iowa and in 1854 to Adair County. He served for three years in the Union army. Part of that time he was first lieutenant of the ill-fated

He was re-elected in 1878, in 1880, in 1886, and 1892. In all, he served twenty-two years on the bench. He was Regent of the State Normal School at Kirksville from 1874 to 1894. He was married to Miss Hatch in 1869, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom survived him. His funeral was held at the Christian church. Special trains from Moberly and from Edina were run into Kirksville on that day for the benefit of persons who wished to come and pay him their last respects. After retiring from the bench he formed a law partnership with M. D. Campbell, which he maintained until his death. Memorial services were held by the court at Macon during its October session.

D. A. ELY, SR.—Born in Clark County, Kentucky, August 30, 1815; died at his home six miles north of Kirksville on October 14, 1886. He came with his father to Ralls County, Missouri in 1820. After marrying he moved to Iowa. After a few years there he lost his wife. He moved to Adair County in 1839. He erected a mill on the Chariton, which he sold, together with his farm, to the German communists, who founded the colony of Nineveh. He went to California during the gold fever year, 1849, but returned in 1852, and entered the farm on which he died. He was a prominent Mason. The funeral was held at his late residence.

J. S. ERWIN.—Born in Sharon, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1819; died in Kirksville March 11, 1903. He was educated for the ministry, but never took up that work on account of ill health. He was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, and moved later to Tennessee. From thence he went to Iowa, and in 1870 he came to Adair County. He was Regent of the Normal School at Kirksville for a number of years. He was a Presbyterian and served as Elder from 1870 to his death.

W. L. FLETCHER.—Born in 1822; died February 14, 1903. He came as a small boy with his father's family from Kentucky to Missouri in 1830, settling in Randolph County. He used to tell how he made the trip of five hundred miles on foot, for the most part, and clad in nothing but a long short. He moved to Adair County in 1841. In 1861 he moved to Iowa, but returned to the county in 1873. He was ordained as a Universalist minister in 1876. He was very popular as a "marrying parson," having officiated at over one hundred and twenty-five weddings. He was married three times, and had nine children, forty-six grandchildren, and forty-seven great-grandchildren.

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W. P. LINDER.—Born in Coles County, Illinois, March 8, 1839; died ———, ———. He was reared in Adair County, having been brought here when he was only one year old. He was in the Union army during the civil war. He served as County Judge from 1887 to 1891.

S. M. LINK.—Born in Carrollton, Illinois, in 1837; died in Kirksville, September 1, 1904. At the age of twenty-one he went to Colorado. In 1867 he came to Kirksville, where he continued to reside until his death. He was at first engaged in the stock and implement business. Later he became connected with the First National Bank, more commonly known as the Baird Bank. For twenty years he was its President. He was an ardent member of the Baptist church, having joined it when only sixteen years of age. He was married in 1861 to Miss Link; to them eight children were born, six of whom survived him. Of him it was said that "his quiet, unostentatious acts of charity towards the deserving poor, his kindly friendship for all the deserving, and his gentle life, strong in all the Christian graces of tenderness, generosity and loving-kindness, will always be a constant example."

D. F. McCLAY.—Born in Woodstock, Vermont in 1824; died at his residence in St. Louis in March, 1904. He was of Scotch descent. He moved from Vermont first to Illinois and then to California. He located in Adair County near what is now Brashear, in 1856. He moved into the town in 1883 and did a great deal in the way of building up the town. Many of the brick business houses and better residences were built by him. He moved to St. Louis in 1898 to look after his investments there. He was accustomed, however, to make frequent trips back to Brashear. He was survived by his wife and two sons.

WM. MEEKS.—Born May 17, 1849, near Kirksville; died in Artesia, New Mexico, June 1, 1909. He moved to Kansas in 1871, but returned to the old homestead near Kirksville in 1877. He served two terms as county collector from 1893 to 1897. He studied osteopathy, and after graduating in 1900 went to Illinois to practice, but returned to his farm in Adair County in 1903. Three years later he went to New Mexico, where he remained until he died. The remains were brought to Kirksville for burial.

J. B. MITCHELL.—Born in Abingdon, Virginia, June 21, 1821; died in Kirksville on March 12, 1901. He early entered the ministry and labored for many years in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.



of 1857 he came with his fellow-townsmen, W. T. Baird, to Kirksville, making the trip from Kentucky to La Grange, Missouri, by boat, and from La Grange to Kirksville on horseback. He taught in and around Kirksville for several years. In 1867 Prof. Baldwin organized the Northeast Missouri Normal School, and Prof. Nason was one of the original faculty. He remained with the school until 1887. After severing his connection he took up pastoral work in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and for two years conducted a school at La Belle, Missouri. He retired to private life in 1892. He was made Professor Emeritus of Ethics in the State Normal School at Kirksville in 1902, and remained so until his death. He was married twice. His first wife died in 1864, and his second only a year or two before his own death.

J. I. NELSON.—Born in Lewiston County, Missouri, in 1848; died in Kirksville on February 1, 1891. He was graduated from Bethany College, Virginia, and entered the profession of teaching. He was elected to the chair of mathematics in the State Normal School at Kirksville in 1886, and filled it with great satisfaction to all until his death. The funeral was held at the Christian church.

DAVID NEWCOMB.—Born in Kentucky, October 27, 1808; died in Clay township January 16, 1892. He moved with his parents to Ohio, and thence to Illinois and Iowa. He came to Clay township in this county in 1856, and was among the earliest settlers in that part of the county. He was twice married.

G. W. NOVINGER.—Born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1847; died near Novinger on November 17, 1901. He came to this county with his parents the same year in which he was born. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Motter, who with three sons, survived him. He was among those who organized the Mulberry Cumberland Presbyterian church southwest of Novinger. He was a prominent Mason. He was elected County Judge in 1882. He was fatally hurt in a runaway as he was coming home from church one Sunday afternoon and died before night.

HIRAM NOVINGER.—Born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1849; died near Novinger, July 27, 1909. He came with his father, John C. Novinger, to Adair County in 1851. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah Weisse. To this union three children were born, all of whom, together with his wife, survived him.



H. E. PATTERSON.—Born east of Kirksville July 13, 1860; died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1902. He was long engaged in the nursery business near Kirksville, and later in the real estate and insurance business. He filled a number of appointive offices in the city, and in 1885 helped organize the Kirksville Building and Loan Association. In 1888 he helped organize the first electric light company in the town. In 1893 he began to study osteopathy in the American School of Osteopathy, and held several official positions in that school. He left Kirksville on account of his poor health and finally settled down in Washington, D. C. in the practice of osteopathy. He lived only a short time after going there. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was ruling elder in Kirksville for many years.

JOHN PATTERSON.—Born in Sweden in — —; died in Kirksville, February 25, 1909. He and his brother, Chas. Patterson, came to Adair County in 1856, and entered the quarter section of land on which he died. From time to time he purchased land adjoining his original tract until he came to own a very fine and well equipped dairy farm. He was active in developing Adair County, and was a very prominent member of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Dairy Association. He built the first silo in Adair County. As a lecturer on agriculture and dairying he was very successful. He was buried at Sabbath Home cemetery.

WALKER PAUL.—Born in Kentucky in 1818; died in 1889. He moved from Kentucky to Ralls County, Missouri, and about 1853 he came on to Adair County. He laid out the town of Paulville, which flourished for several years, but which succumbed after the town of Brashers was laid out.

D. C. PIERCE.—Born in 1844; died in Kirksville, January 9, 1907. He had been a resident of Kirksville for over fifty years. He was circuit clerk and recorder from 1874 to 1878, and postmaster under Cleveland's second administration. He was engaged in mercantile business at different times, and was very successful. He was a Mason and a Cumberland Presbyterian.

EDWARD L. PIERCE.—Born in Montgomery County, New York, in March, 1813; died in Kirksville on April 8, 1872. He moved to Missouri in 1856. He practiced medicine for many years in Kirksville. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.





PART II.
Reminiscences





Our plowing was all done with plows having a wooden mold-board; our wagons were of our own manufacture and made entirely of wood, no iron about them. The wheels were solid pieces of wood, sawed from the butt end of a sycamore log, with a hole bored in the center for the axle, and all was put together with wooden pins. Our farm work was all done with ox teams.

Soon the county became more densely populated and a store was started by Samuel Withrow, where Sohn now lives, about four miles northwest of Kirksville. This was the first store in the county and was established long before Kirksville was thought of. Later a post office was established there, the first in the county, and Mr. Withrow was appointed postmaster.

I well remember the trouble Wash Conner had in getting a letter sent here to him from his brother. At that time the postage was paid by the man getting the letter when he received it. There was a letter there for Wash and the postage was ten cents. He had many hundreds of dollars worth of hides and leather, but no money, and Mr. Withrow would not give him his letter without it. He came to my father to borrow the amount, but he was in the same financial condition, for there was no money in the country, our trade being altogether by barter. He then went to Col. Jones, but he had no money. Finally it was found that "Nigger Jim," one of Col. Jones' slaves, had just ten cents. Wash borrowed the money from him and got his letter.

I remember very distinctly the founding of the city of Kirksville, and the trouble Kirk and Sloan had over its location, each of them wanting it on his land.

The first store was started there by Thomas and John Howe. They ran it for several years and then sold out to Wm. Parcels. The first saloon in Kirksville was, I believe, started by Howard Sheeks. The buildings were all of logs, and the goods were hauled overland from Quincy.

There were many stirring events following the settlement of this county, but as they will be handled by Prof. Violette, it is not necessary for me to dwell on them here. I have told simply of the old times, things that perhaps no other people on earth, or yet to be, shall ever experience. They contain many lessons for this and future generations; and if what I have put down shall add a mite to the sum of human joy or help in the slightest the splendid progress of our people, it will make sweeter the cup of my own happiness. I am nearing the end of a long journey; my faithful and beloved companion has already "gone home," and this will probably be the last time I shall do any-



hitched his horse just opposite this saloon and went into this dive and shot and killed a man and broke for his horse which had gotten between the hitchrack and the fence, untied the horse, mounted and rode away at break-neck speed, passing out at an opening on the east side and went north, pursued closely by a number of men from the start, made his escape and has never been heard of since. I was in the bank on the corner, heard the shot, saw the fellow run, mount his horse and ride away.

Better things soon began to develop. The Cumberland Presbyterians began the erection of a building for a school to be known as "Cumberland Academy." This became the property of the State and the First District Normal School was organized in this building. The first church building erected in Kirksville was a little frame on a lot where the M. E. Church now stands. This was done by J. H. Wesscher, an M. D. and a Free Will Baptist preacher. The first school house built in Kirksville was erected by Prof. W. P. Nason as his personal property. This was used for religious services, preaching, prayer meeting and Sunday school.

We had no railroad and no modern conveniences whatever. I have seen the wild deer bounding through the hazel brush on what is now the beautiful Normal campus. The old stage coach was a great attraction as it came rolling in from Canton and Macon, with a big horn blowing to let the people know the "mail" was coming, and the people would gather at the post office and listen for their names to be called, happy to get a letter from home.

Alex. Sherwood built a two-story business house on the south side of the square, and the second story was used as a hall for public gatherings. This was the first place of the kind in Kirksville. The Masonic Lodge was held in the second story over Ben Murphy's saloon. After the battle of 1862 the Enrolled Militia was organized for home protection by State authority, and we had to do regular military duty. So one night Joseph Baum and myself were stationed on the road north of town as pickets, about one mile out; and along after midnight we were called on with the alarming statement that two of our pickets on the road east of town had been captured by the "rebels" and a fight was imminent. So we all gathered in and about the court house, ready for battle. Scouts were sent out to reconnoiter and report. But no enemy could be found. At daybreak that morning our two captured "pickets" were found in the home of Mr. Rice, resting sweetly in a feather bed. So they were publicly turned out of the company in disgrace.

The first passenger train arrived here July 18th, 1868, at 11:30 a. m. Its arrival was hailed with great joy and enthusiasm by the peo-

acting President. He was a man of high ideals and made an impression for good on the hearts and lives of multitudes of young men and women; his students, who honor, love and revere his memory, are numberless and call him "blessed." He was ordained as a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was a strong advocate of the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches in 1906, and was happy over the union of the two Presbyterian churches in Kirksville. Prof. Nason was born in South Carolina, May 16th, 1824, and died in the home of his life-time friend, W. T. Baird, Kirksville, Missouri, July 16th, 1909. The funeral and memorial services were held Monday, July 19th in the Presbyterian church, attended by a large number of friends here and from abroad. These services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. C. Templeton, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. H. Johnston, and were solemn, appropriate and impressive. Business houses were closed. Beautiful tributes and eulogies were given by Hon. S. M. Pickler, Dr. John R. Kirk, President of the Normal School, and Miss Ermine Owen, all given in tender love of his work and worth, showing the high esteem in which he was held. Mr. Pickler said of Prof. Nason: "He was one of nature's noblemen. He was kind, gentle, earnest, positive, energetic, persevering in the good, and invincible in his stand for morality and right. He was a teacher, a student, and helper and a positive inspiration to higher ideals to many young men and women in the classroom. His enthusiasm and good cheer and genial disposition were like rays of sunshine, blessing and brightening all within their benign presence."

Others said beautiful and loving words in behalf of this great and noble Christian man, a man who loved and honored God and accepted Jesus Christ as his Savior, Lord and Master. Surely, a good man has gone, a "prince in Israel has fallen." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." He believed in being punctual and faithful in meeting his engagements, and was an "on timer."

W. T. BAIRD.

MRS. JACOB F. WADDILL.

Kirksville, as I remember it during my childhood, was a very small hamlet, with no railroads, no churches, no school buildings. The houses were built for shelter, not for display or luxury. Furniture was crude, much of it made by the fathers of the household. The floors were either bare or covered with home-made rag carpets. There were no

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pioneer period. She often had to stay at home alone with her children for a week at a time while her husband took the wool to Howard County. One day she was working about the house when three Indians came and looked in at the door. The baby was playing on the floor. She heard one of the Indians say, "Make nice white chief." She frantically picked up her child, afraid it would be stolen by them. There were Indians about in my girlhood days, and deer, wolves, wild turkeys and other game were plentiful when I was young.

Then came the period filled with hardship, fear, danger and suffering—the period of the Civil War. I was then living with my father-in-law, John Waddill, on the farm now owned by Geo. Butler. Each night my father-in-law took his gun and slept away from the house, afraid he would be molested. One morning as we were about our work some of Porter's men came to the house asking for food. We prepared corn cakes as quickly as we could, but could not cook them fast enough, as the soldiers came in such great crowds. So famished were they that they went to the smokehouse and ate raw bacon and cabbage—in fact, devoured whatever they could find. Soon they began to leave, as McNeil's men were close upon their trail. The soldiers planted a cannon at the gate and we thought there would be a bloody fight at our very door, but they passed on. This was on the sixth day of August, the same day of the battle at Kirksville. Soon after the soldiers passed on a man came running in saying a dead man was not far from the house. We found the man near the home of G. W. Butler, now the old Johnny Waddill place. It was old Mr. Dye, who had been shot by rebel scouts. Mr. Waddill and his neighbors took the body to the Waddill graveyard, where they buried it. When word was received about the fight at Centralia, Missouri, there was much excitement, as many Kirksville boys were stationed there. Many of them were killed, some of their bodies being shipped to their people here for burial. James Waddill, brother of Jacob Waddill, was killed at that place. His body was never identified and had probably been buried before his relatives reached there.

One of the saddest instances I remember in connection with the Civil War was the bringing home of the body of John Oldham, who was sentenced and shot at Macon City for disobeying military rule. Those who knew him well say his disobedience was caused by fear, which rendered him incapable of self-control. His father's house was where George Grassle now lives. When the body was brought to the home some Union soldiers who were stationed at Kirksville, stoned the house. We could hear the shrieks and screams of his people, who were already

taxed to the utmost by the strain upon them, as the soldiers pelted the house with rocks. Our house had a number of bullet holes in it as the result of the war.

When peace broke forth the people began to improve the little town of Kirksville. Growth was slow at first, but after a time became steady and sure. The little academy, which served its mission as hospital during the war, gradually grew, was made a State institution and became the great school which we know today. Other things kept pace with it. Thus Kirksville grew from one little log cabin, which was built by my grandfather, Jesse Kirk, for whom the city was named, to the beautiful city of today—the Athens of North America.

MRS. J. F. WADDILL.

MRS. OTIS MILLER.

When Indians yet lived in Adair County; when wild turkey, wolves and deer roamed about the uncleared forests which are now cultivated; when everything about was undeveloped, men used to follow a trail from Howard County, going along Salt River, east of Kirksville, hunting bees. My father, David E. Sloan, and neighbors were following this trail one day, when he found a place near old Wilson Town, where he decided to make a home. He entered land there, built a log house, and brought my mother to her new home in 1839. There I was born six months later, and brought to Kirksville when six weeks old. We lived in a cabin which my father built. There were but three or four houses in Kirksville, and they were built of logs.

The first school I attended was held in the court room in the first Adair County court house, which stood where the National Bank is located. David James, the first county and circuit clerk of Adair County, who had his office in the court house at that time, used to amuse the children by cutting paper baskets which he hung up with string and filled with pebbles. Our first teacher was Nathan Taylor, who afterward went to California, died on the plains and was eaten by the wolves.

When I was young we wore linsey dresses with bright stripes around the skirt. Our sheets were woven from flax and we had flax buttons on our clothing, which was made of home-made material.

The first stores I remember were conducted by Jesse Coleman Thatcher and "Uncle Patton" Hannah. Howard Sheeks had a groggery shop near our home. Our mother would hardly allow us to steal a glance in that direction. We lived in a house, part wood and part frame, where Murphy-Mills & Garges' store now stands.

When grown I married and lived in the country for a time. During the war, however, I lived in a home where Hermann Herboth now has a residence, on North High street. On the morning of August 6th, 1862, I went to my sister's to borrow a washboard. She lived in the home place. I didn't know there was a soldier in town, but when I reached there the house was full of rebels, who were much excited, and talking of the coming fight. I hurried home, and seeing a toy which belonged to the children—a drum on which was painted a picture of a Union flag, I took it and hid it in the cellar, fearing the rebels might see it and do us harm. I was preparing to take my two children and go to the cellar for safety, when my mother came, and against my protest, sent the children to the country with a minister who was riding on an old flea-bitten horse. Later she sent back for me. Before we had gone two blocks the muskets were cracking like corn in a popper. Some of the rebel soldiers entered our house, and from there gave the forlorn hope signal. We stopped out north of town, stood on an old rail fence and watched the battle.

About dusk we returned home. All day I had been separated from my children. Our house was so mutilated that we could no longer live there. Most everything on the place had either been destroyed or stolen. Somebody had dropped a pair of pillows across the back fence, unable to get away with his entire load. When I stepped inside the door, my feet were in a great clot of human blood. Several rebels had been killed there. We supposed our sheets and other white goods were taken to the academy, which was being used as a hospital, to be used for binding the wounds of the soldiers. The walls were full of holes from the cannon balls fired by the Union soldiers. One ball, which had cut through several studding in the wall, broke the side-rail of the bed. Another, entering through the fire-place, bursted the cook-stove to mere fragments. I went over to spend the night at Mrs. Turner's, and saw nine dead rebel soldiers taken from a corn-field, about where Mrs. Sarah Avery's residence now stands. A man came to Mrs. Turner's door and asked to see the lady whose house had been so badly shot up. I went to the door. He had a bolt of purple calico which had been unrolled and then wrapped about his arms. This he asked me to take to make dresses for me and the children. I refused, but he left it for me, knowing I needed it. It came from one of the stores which had that day been rifled.

The troublous times of the Civil War are passed; the old wounds are healed, and many of its stirring episodes have been forgotten. One of the tangible evidences of the heart-rending scenes through which

we passed, as well as one of our treasured souvenirs, is a piece of board which was a part of the siding of our old home. It is perforated with a cannon ball, one of the missiles which almost destroyed our home on the day of the battle.

MRS. OTIS MILLER.

PEYTON F. GREENWOOD.

My father and family located in Eastern Salt River township, November 8, 1852. At that time in a radius of five miles around us we had very few citizens. Among those in that radius were the two Thrasher families; William Brashear, father of Richard M. Brashear; Mr. Rorabaugh, grandfather of the present circuit clerk; David Smallwood, who was the father-in-law of Mr. Rorabaugh; William H. Allred; John W. Smith; Abram Earhart; Samuel Nesbit, and son Joseph Nesbit; Peyton Foster, my grandfather; George Conkle, are all that I now recall within that radius as citizens at that time, but for kindness and hospitality no people I have ever met in life were more sociable, generous, and true to their professions, than those whom I have named.

The religious services at that time were all held in school houses, of which we had but one in our neighborhood, and that was known as the Brashear school house. At this school house all religious denominations, when they held services at all, met and worshiped. However, camp-meetings were held by the Methodists, usually down on Salt River, near what was afterwards known as the Elliott bridge. During a number of years I think there were very few if any church services held, in the way of camp-meetings or gatherings at the Brashear school house that I did not attend, not that I was a member of any religious society or church at that time.

In January, 1856, Lewis Conner, a Missionary Baptist minister, held a revival meeting at the Brashear school house, when quite a number were converted to that faith and united with the church. According to the requirements they had to be immersed. For the purpose of carrying out that immersion it became necessary to cut the ice on Hog Creek, near Uncle Billie Brashear's residence. Among the candidates for baptism was Uncle Ruben Long. He was taken into the water and ice and immersed by the minister, Lewis Conner. When he helped him from the water, Uncle Ruben never stopped to shake hands and extend the right hand of fellowship, but lit out in a lively trot up the hill to Mr. Brashear's house. I remember this instance from the fact that it made an impression on my mind at that time to see the ice and water dropping out of his garments as he ran up the hill. Another instance

in connection with this service was the immersion of Aunt Charlotte Smith. I remember after she was immersed and rose up, she came out shouting and clasping the hands of every one near her; and then it flashed up in my mind that she had a true religion, and that hers was a true conversion. She was the wife of John W. Smith, mentioned heretofore. I highly respected the minister, Lewis Conner, and it made a deep impression upon me that I have never forgotten. After holding these services and performing these baptisms he returned to his home, was taken down with pneumonia, and in a few days died.

At the time we came into Adair County, a few days after we landed my brother, J. M. Greenwood, and I, having heard wild game was plentiful, concluded we would go hunting. We went east from our house until we came into the field of our near neighbor, William Allred, and there in a corn field we saw a flock of turkeys, from fifty to a hundred in number. We looked at them for a time and they seemed to be so tame that we concluded they must be neighbor Allred's turkeys, and left them without firing a shot, when the truth was they were wild turkeys. Game was so plentiful that my brother on several occasions that I remember, killed as many as three or five deer at one time while he was out hunting. I would then go with a wagon and team and haul them home. A part of our boyish delight was in coon hunting, and in connection with Mr. Allred's sons we spent much of our time in the sport of hunting, and killed many coons—a pastime that we enjoyed, and I believe one of the best parts of the education of a boy is to become acquainted with the trees, the birds, animals and their habits—everything as it appears in nature.

In the early fifties there moved into what was known as South Prairie, Reverend John C. Gibson, a minister in the Missionary Baptist church. He was low in stature but broad and bulky in build. On one occasion he invited my brother and I to attend a church trial at what was known as the Houk school house, wherein he was charged with some offense with the ordinances of the church and wanted us to see him clean out the opposition who had brought charges against him. We attended the meeting. After a moderator was elected they proceeded with the trial, and the evidence they were introducing was pretty hot and heavy against Brother Gibson, and he was fighting to keep it out and making considerable noise and a good many statements, when finally old Brother Denton, who was seated in the south end of the school house, a very tall, well built athletic man, began to rise up, as I would express it, link by link, and said, "Brother Moderator, if you ever heard cats mew you will hear them mew now." With that he made a dive at Brother Gibson,

and Brother Gibson made a lunge for the door and down through the prairie grass, getting away from the school house—he convinced me that he was a sprinter. This was the way Brother Gibson “cleaned out the opposition” and ended the church trial.

On July 4, 1854, I attended a barbecue in Kirksville, at which great preparations had been made to feed the crowd, in the way of roast beef, roast pork and mutton. In the afternoon the celebration was wound up by a general fight; old Uncle Bill Adkins and John Floyd being the first who were engaged in it, at which Uncle Bill in the struggle demanded to be let loose so that he might get a lick at John Floyd’s head, saying that he wanted to “skin the warnet.” From that the fight became general, Henry Callup, old Uncle Frank Adkins, William Watson, Bas Hall, Jim Oldham and a number of others participating. The finishing of this fight was the end of that celebration. For all of this there was no one arrested or prosecuted. Kirksville at that time was not even incorporated.

In 1861 the Iowa Third Infantry and the Illinois Sixteenth Regiments were located in Kirksville for about a week or ten days, under the control of General Hurlbert. On the coming in of these two regiments George W. Foster, my uncle, and myself rode out of town. The second night we were out we stayed at Old Nineveh and were accompanied by quite a number of militia. About daylight of the first night we stayed in Nineveh there was an alarm in camp. Being a little nervous and interested, as soon as the alarm was given I went to the window of the hotel. The sight to attract my attention was a man on a roan horse. He was wearing a very broad-brimmed, home-made straw hat, and the way that horse ran up the lane through Nineveh west, impressed me with the idea that it was a thoroughbred. It turned out, however, that the alarm this gentleman had taken was caused by another militiaman mistaking a lot of stumps for Rebels and firing into the stumps. After remaining in Nineveh about a week we returned to Kirksville. Among the sights I saw in Kirksville was that the store building of William B. Linder, on the southeast corner of the square, had been broken open and looted. The harness shop of James Medley, on the east side of the square, had been completely stripped of its stock of saddles and harness; private dwellings had been broken into. I saw farmers, whom I regarded as good honest citizens, put into their wagons goods of various kinds, such as domestic and calico, taken from Linder’s store, and carry them home.

In 1862 my father, regarded as a southern sympathizer, and our near neighbor, Henry Barnhart, Sr., a strong Union man; Abram Earhart,

our nearest neighbor, a southern sympathizer, and his nearest neighbor, Culver O. Grayson, a Union man, formed an agreement by which if any Rebels were known to be coming into the community, my father would immediately notify his neighbor Barnhart, and Mr. Earhart would notify Mr. Grayson. If any movement was known on the part of the Union soldiers, Mr. Grayson would notify Mr. Earhart, and Mr. Barnhart would notify my father. In 1862 the famous order, known as the Halleck Order, preventing all Rebels and sympathizers from removing or carrying any property out of the state of Missouri was issued. My father at that time was the owner of a number of two-year-old cattle. Mr. Barnhart likewise was the owner of one hundred or more of similar cattle. However, in order to carry out that bond and agreement that was made between them, while in violation of Halleck's order, Mr. Barnhart undertook to take my father's cattle with his own to the state of Illinois, and did so; sold them there, returned, and as we have always believed, gave strict account of every dollar and turned it over to him that he had received for these cattle, less what expense had been incurred in taking them out of the state. By reason of this understanding between these neighbors, none of us suffered any serious loss of property from the roving bands that were passing through North Missouri during that period.

I wish to say now, after the lapse of many years, that had the example of the four men I have mentioned been followed in all of our communities, we would have experienced much less sorrow than we did by neighbor arraigning against neighbor, owing to the prejudices we entertained at that time. Others have different views upon that subject. I let that pass, as time is the only healer of such thoughts and feelings.

In conclusion, this I wish to say: I have long resided in Adair County. Owing to my present condition of health, this is the last message that I shall likely give to the people of my county. No difference how many mistakes I have made in life, and they are many, I have resolved to speak of no man unless I can say something good of him; do no wrong to any individual, knowingly; but do all the good I can until my race is run.

P. F. GREENWOOD.

THOMAS J. DOCKERY.

I came to Adair County with my parents in July, 1855. This was at the time a typical frontier country, very sparsely settled, with probably ninety per cent of the land belonging to the Government. The prairies were covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass, called blue stem, which reached a height of from two to six feet and made an excellent quality of hay. From May until frost, the landscape was dotted with wild flowers of every variety and color. In the timbered portion of the county, there was absolutely no brush. The trees were very large and the ground underneath was covered with prairie grass. The massive trees, the prairie flowers and grass all combined to make this a truly beautiful and inviting country.

The county settlers at the time of my parents' arrival, were people that had followed the advance of civilization from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. They were for the most part hunters and depended largely for their food on wild game. Of this there was an abundance and it was an easy matter to kill all the deer and turkeys needed. It was no uncommon thing to see from five to ten deer in a gang, and I have seen as many as one hundred turkeys in a flock. In addition to hunting, farming was done on a small scale. Ten acres was considered a large field, and five acres was perhaps more than average in size.

These pioneers were strong, healthy people, honest and fair in their dealings and very hospitable and social. Their houses were constructed of logs, and when a new one was to be built, every one for ten miles or more around would join in and lend a helping hand.

Law suits among neighbors were indeed rare, but when one occurred, it was tried before a Justice of the Peace, and aroused much interest throughout the community. I remember soon after we came here, a suit was brought before a Justice of the Peace in our locality and I attended the trial with my father. There were, I think, at least seventy-five present, and to show how primitive the methods of the day were, when it was found necessary for some writing to be done, the Justice discovered there was no ink in the court room. Not dismayed, he called forth in a loud voice the constable and ordered him to mount his pony and ride, post-haste, to "Old Man Holman's" farm, which was about one and one-half miles distant, and get a bunch of poke-berries to make ink. The court thereupon enjoyed a recess. A little later the constable returned with the berries, their juice was extracted for the ink, and the case proceeded.

There was little money in the county in these early days. In truth, there was no great need for it. Every one wore home-spun clothes

and nearly all furniture and agricultural implements were made by home workmen, whose charges were very low. All the leather used was tanned in the county. The settlers would take hides to the tannery, where they were tanned on the shares. Nearly every family owned a set of cobbler's tools, with which the father, or some other member of the household, made and mended shoes for the family.

Though this may come as a shock to present temperance advocates, practically all families kept on hand a supply of whiskey as an ague preventative. In fact, every store had a barrel of it, with a tin cup placed near by, that their customers might take a drink, if they desired. In spite of this plentifulness of whiskey, there were few habitual drunkards.

To illustrate on what a small scale thing were done at this time, a commission was appointed by the county court to purchase furniture for Adair County's first court house. At the next term of court, a report was made that two benches and three chairs had been bought at a cost of \$3.50.

Very few of the best lots around the square sold in the early fifties for more than \$5.00, the majority for less. The lot where the Adair County Lumber Company building now stands, was knocked off at auction to Col. John T. Smith, one of the county's first settlers and a very influential man in his day, for the sum of \$1.00. He felt that he had paid too much and didn't want to take the deed, but being threatened with a law suit, he consented and later sold the property for \$800.

The two lots directly north of the Trust Company building were purchased by Harve Sloan, now deceased, for \$5.00, which he paid in cord wood. It was, of course, little trouble to go west of town and cut all the wood one might want, from land belonging to the Government.

I well remember one of the earliest transfers made in this city. M. G. Clem and Franklin Freeman sold to E. W. Parcells two acres of ground, described as "two acres of ground where the distillery now stands." This was the only description. The transfer was made October 11, 1847. The land was not entered till three years later. Of course land values, as well as the price of all other properties have advanced many fold since those early days, yet I feel sure we have only reached the beginning of our splendid progress, and that even greater things are in store for our people. Those were times of privation and hardship in many ways, yet the people were contented and happy. I often wish I could see some of those old times again, and meet some of those old stalwart pioneers, but is not to be. Nearly all I knew here when I came are gone and the times have passed, never to return.

T. J. DOCKERY.

PART III.
Great Men of the County

GREAT MEN OF THE COUNTY.

JOHN ROY MUSICK.

John Roy Musick was a native of Missouri, the same state which produced such men as Mark Twain, Eugene Field, and many others famous as journalists, statesmen and jurists. He was the son of Ephraim and Mary Musick, and was born in St. Louis County, Feb. 28, 1849. While still a boy his parents moved to Adair County, where the author passed his early life in attending school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. His application at this period of his life must have been extraordinary—it certainly was successful. At the age of nineteen he was sent to the Kirksville State Normal School, graduating in 1874. The next few years were spent in teaching school and at the same time studying law. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar. He was a prominent factor in Republican politics. Every Presidential election he was repeatedly called into the field for campaign speeches. He was a member of the State Central Committee of Missouri, and upon the election of William McKinley to the presidency the first term, the post of consul to Siam was tendered him, but he refused, preferring to give his attention to his chosen work. As literature was the bent of his mind and had been from his earliest recollections, he abandoned the practice of law and engaged wholly in literary work. He travelled in many parts of the world and gave his impressions and the facts he gleaned to the reading public in many forms. His most ambitious work is the "Columbian Historical Novels" in twelve volumes. All the great critics of the United States and many in England have been loud in their praise of the series. They opened a new field for the American reader. Their charm of narrative, keen dissection of character, unity of interest, beauty of imagery and description, gave them much of the power of romance combined with accuracy of thought and statement. He was the author of twelve other volumes besides the "Columbian Historical Novels," comprising books of travel, histories and novels, some of which have passed through many editions.

His home was in Kirksville, Missouri, until the spring of 1900, when he removed to Omaha, where he died April 13, 1901.

In social life he was admirable, so simple-minded and so great-minded, keen in his perceptions, kind in his judgments, resolute, but un-



MR. J. R. MUSICK.

pretending, considerate of every one, but tasking of himself. We could give many anecdotes and incidents illustrative of his purity of heart, honesty of purpose, devotion to family, but space forbids.

He died in the strength and glory of his manhood. Life with him had been a reality and a work. Death was a translation to higher spheres of life and action.

MRS. G. A. GOBEN.

JUDGE ANDREW ELLISON.

Andrew Ellison was born in Monticello, Missouri, November 6, 1846. His father, Judge James Ellison, was one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of Missouri. The family moved to Canton, where he spent his boyhood and attended Christian University, and later attended Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, where he won honors and stood high as a student. He read law in the office of his father and enjoyed the friendship of Senator James S. Green, who was widely known as a great lawyer.

He joined the Christian church in early life and was baptized by Dr. Samuel Hatch, who afterward became his father-in-law. He came to Kirksville in the spring of 1867 in company with his brother, James Ellison, now Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, and began the practice of law at the age of twenty. He soon took rank as one of the leading lawyers of the bar, not only in Kirksville, but throughout Northeast Missouri, and soon became the peer of the ablest members of the bar in the highest tribunals of our state.

He was a man of untiring energy, a close student, hard worker, and mastered his cases before dismissed from his mind. He was a wise counselor; sagacious, conscientious, far-seeing, a born leader and an honest man of great ability, far above the average; brilliant, kind, gentle, courteous and tender-hearted, a most lovable character, quick to perceive and grasp the right; a devoted friend in whom you could safely trust your most sacred thoughts, assured your confidence would never be betrayed; a kind and generous neighbor, whom all delighted to honor and rejoiced in his successes.

His social qualities were of the highest order. He had the happy faculty of making others happy, and was always a most welcome guest at social gatherings, weddings, dinners and banquets. He was a man of charming personality and was unusually popular, always ready with some interesting and entertaining story full of wit and wisdom to entertain his hearers; and when he spoke everyone listened and happy to



JUDGE ANDREW ELLISON

ear. He loved the good and the true in everybody high or low, and was a friend to all.

As a Regent of the State Normal School for twenty years he gave much thought and the best energies of his life for the uplift and success of the school. Through his wise management of the affairs of the Normal School it took rank as the best school in the state for the education and equipment of teachers. It owes much of its present prosperity and high standing to the wise and judicious planning of Judge Ellison. No man did more for the cause of education and the upbuilding of the Normal School than did he during his twenty years of self-sacrificing service without the hope of fee or reward.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Julia M. Hatch, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hatch, a noted physician and a minister in the Christian church. They have four children—two daughters and two sons, all married, prosperous and happy. His eldest son, Samuel H., is a practicing attorney of more than ordinary ability, and bids fair to be one of the best lawyers in this part of the state.

I am not aiming to write a biography of Judge Andrew Ellison, but simply want to pay a little tribute to the worth and high character of a noble man, a sincere friend that I loved and trusted and honored, whose death I lamented and whose loss I deplored. I never had a better, safer, wiser friend. His departure was not only a great loss to his family and this community, but to the state at large, for he was known and honored all over the state and beyond. For twenty-two years he was a most just and honored circuit Judge in this judicial circuit, being elected and re-elected as a Democrat in a district of one thousand Republican majority.

I think I cannot close this little sketch better than by quoting from Judge Ellison's last official act, from a "special" to the St. Louis Republic, from Macon, Missouri:

"It was the refusal to grant a decree in a divorce case. The litigants were young and had three pretty children. A petition and cross-bill had been filed. Able attorneys were on hand to represent the warring husband and wife. Judge Ellison waved them aside and took charge of the case. He asked a few questions and read a stack of letters from the wife to the husband. He made up his mind that it was one of those cases where pride only prevents concessions and reconciliation. Then he said, 'Now you are both asking a divorce. I expect you both have been fretful. I expect you both have acted hastily at times, but you have three little children, who are not responsible for these troubles. They at least are innocent. The law of both God and

man says that it is your duty to raise these children, and in the face of all this affection and in the face of the fact that you both come from good people, good stock, and both have good hearts, I will not be an instrument—the last act of my official life, the last trial I sit as judge shall not result in the severance of two young people, and in the making of orphans of three little children. I will not do it. I say to you now I dismiss the petition in this case and the cross-bill, and ask both of you earnestly and with a heart full of sympathy for the weakness and frailties of humankind—I ask, nay, I beg of you at this hallowe'en time just preceding Christmas, a day on which we will celebrate the greatest event that ever occurred on earth, the proclamation of peace on earth and good will to all mankind—I say I ask of you to go back to your home and become to each other again the strong manly husband and the dutiful loving wife. Preserve these letters I have read on the path of your future happiness. They represent the all-powerful love of a loyal woman for a husband that must be worthy, else they had never been written. Not one word in them need she be ashamed of, and I thank you more of you both for having read them. That is all. Mr. Sheriff, adjourn the court.” The litigants followed implicitly Judge Ellison’s suggestions in the decree, and are now living together happy and prosperous.

This was a most gracious act on the part of a wise Judge, a good-hearted, true-hearted great man; a beautiful closing of a long, useful, honorable and successful judicial life of a good and honest man, who will ever be remembered for the good he has done.

“Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.” Lincoln said, “Die when we may, I want it said of me, by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.” Surely this applies to Judge Ellison.

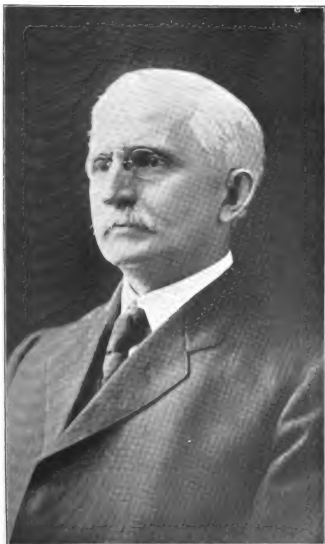
In loving remembrance of a true and loving friend,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. BAIRD.

JUDGE JAMES ELLISON.

Judge Ellison is a native Missourian, and was born at Monticello, Lewis County, July 12, 1848. In his early boyhood he came to Adair County with his brother, the late Judge Andrew Ellison. He attended the public schools here and the Christian University at Canton, Mo., also taking a course at Christian Brothers’ College at St. Louis. He then read law and was admitted to the bar at Kirksville in 1867. He entered at once into the active practice and soon came to be recognized as one of the ablest attorneys of the state. He served as prosecuting



JUDGE JAMES ELLISON

attorney of Adair County, being elected in 1874, and was also presidential elector in 1884, when Cleveland was elected President. In November of that year he was appointed Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals and elected to that same office in 1888. In 1896 he was re-nominated and re-elected for a full term. Again in 1908 he received that same honor, and is therefore still a member of one of Missouri's highest legal tribunals.

Judge Ellison is married and lives at Kansas City, although he still regards Kirksville as his home.

Judge Ellison is one of the greatest of a family of great lawyers. He has written many important opinions since he has been on the bench and they are regarded as models of true legal exposition. Few, if any lawyers in the State are more highly regarded as citizens or more sincerely admired for the legal acumen and wide and deep knowledge. It is believed by those who have watched his career that even greater honors are yet in store for him.

SUPERINTENDENT J. M. GREENWOOD.

Within the memory of men yet living, this cosmopolitan community of Adair County was typical of the most primitive American conditions. In the language of Herbert Spencer, Adair County, about the year 1850, was in a condition of "indefinite, incoherent homogeneity." Its people were all very much alike. Noticeable differentiations had not begun. The specialist was not much in evidence. One man in those days could be a doctor, preacher, tooth extractor, horse-shoer, water witch, stock raiser, lawyer, farmer, politician and a few other things, all at one and the same time.

Little by little different qualities among men were developed and utilized. Specialization began. The farmer ceased to be a doctor or a lawyer; the preacher and horse-shoer ceased to be farmers. Out from the mass of homogeneities arose some school teachers. From among the school teachers arose the mathematicians, scientists and other specialists. The last quarter of the nineteenth century produced for the first time in history a new specialist among the school men. That specialist was the school superintendent, a man of large capabilities, clear insight into educational conditions and processes, and ready skill in educational organization.

Once in Adair County, about sixty years ago, there was a red-faced, bare-footed farm boy some ten or twelve years of age. He was healthy, robust, active and ingenious, fond of hunting and other prim-

itive sports. This boy was James M. Greenwood, living somewhere on the prairies of Adair County between Kirksville and the east line of the county. Thirty-seven years ago Kansas City appointed this former Adair County farm boy Superintendent of its City schools, and James M. Greenwood is now one of the most widely known American school men.

Young Greenwood grew up as other farm boys did. He loved books and readily absorbed, assimilated and applied their contents. He had little opportunity for education. The schools were few in number. They had short terms and the very poorest facilities. Nearly all of those who became educated were self-educated. Mr. Greenwood attended at times the ordinary public schools, then a seminary or would-be college down near the Mississippi River and for a short time the University of Missouri, which institution some dozen years ago conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Greenwood had some experience as a teacher in the early public schools of Illinois and Missouri. He was a member of the first faculty of the Kirksville Normal School, when it started in the fall of 1867 as a private Normal School under the presidency of Professor Joseph Baldwin. When the Institution in January, 1871, became a State Normal School, the entire faculty was taken over and made the faculty of the First District Normal School. Mr. Greenwood was professor of mathematics, and through his unusual skill and ability in solving the difficult mathematical problems of the day became widely known throughout the United States and other English speaking countries.

In the year 1874 Mr. Greenwood was called to Kansas City as Superintendent of the Public Schools of that thriving town of some twenty thousand people. From that day to the present time, he has been one of the most positive forces in the educational affairs of Missouri and of the United States. He has been honored in a large variety of ways. He has had within his reach educational positions of many kinds and varieties, from his present office to that of United States Commissioner of Education; but he has chosen to remain with the Public School System of Kansas City while that city has been growing from a small city of twenty thousand people, to the great distributing center which it now is, with only five other cities in the United States surpassing it in its weekly clearing-house business.

Superintendent Greenwood has been characterized by his activity in many educational reforms and improvements. He has been an exponent and an advocate and an exemplar of democracy in education. He has believed in education through self-activity. He has believed

in sending the whole boy to school and in educating all of the boys. He has stood for the adaptation of education to the needs of the boys and girls in every separate community. He has been the friend of the homeless and moneyless boys and girls. He has struggled for such laws and such educational facilities as would in the most effective way enable young Missourians to educate themselves for the highest efficiency.

Superintendent Greenwood has represented Missouri in educational associations and programs more frequently and in more ways than any other man that ever lived in Missouri. He is more in demand as an educational lecturer than any other school superintendent in the country. For a quarter of a century we find his name almost continuously in the programs of the National Education Association, as well as the state educational associations of many states.

In middle professional life he was often regarded as an advocate of fads. It is now somewhat difficult to conceive of that condition existing some twenty-five or thirty years ago when no college or university in the state had a department for teaching the literature of the language we speak. Mr. Greenwood was the first man in Missouri to plead for a chair of English in the University and in every college of the state.

He was among the early advocates of the rational use of industrial and agricultural education. He has written voluminously. Scarcely an educational journal of any consequence in the country but has published many of his articles. He has been the foe and the terror of extremists in education. He has wielded a ready pen for maintaining sanity and regularity in educational reforms. He has been one of the most prodigious readers of literature, history, science, philosophy, art and other records of human achievement. He is more resourceful in at least a dozen specialties than the typical specialists themselves.

He has been a man of uniformly simple habits of life. He has exemplified plain living and high thinking. He is at ease in all kinds of cultivated society. He is a great souled, resourceful, genial, companionable, lovable and patriotic American.

JOHN R. KIRK.

JOHN R. KIRK.

A brief sketch of the life of President Kirk is given in the chapter on the Normal School, so it is not necessary that it should be repeated here. He is, however, by his character and achievements, more than deserving of mention among the great men of this county. Among the educators of Missouri few, if any, stand higher than he, and he is fast

becoming one of the leaders of the educational thought of the country. As an executive he is probably without a peer, and in energy is a perfect human dynamo. What he has done for the school and therefore for the county and the State, is written large in the progress of that splendid institution. What he found when he came here to assume the duties of the head of this school and what he has done for its progress and growth, are matters of current knowledge. Certainly the people of our county owe him a debt of gratitude.

No doubt he shall yet accomplish much for this community and aid materially her progress. That he has many plans, not only for the advancement and glory of the school, but for the good of the entire community, those who have known him well are sure. That he will bring them to a successful issue is equally patent to those acquainted with his staying qualities and dynamic energy.

DR. ANDREW TAYLOR STILL.

Dr. Still has been thoroughly handled by Mr. Violette in his chapter on the great school of which he was the founder; so it is not essential that the events of his splendid career should be recorded here.

Of all the men who have left a lasting impress for good on the community and on the world, Dr. Still is without a peer. He has done more to make Kirksville famed to the ends of the earth than all others who have lived in Kirksville. From his splendid mind has come a great idea which has touched the world with a healing wand and brought happiness and rich content into countless thousands of human habitations where were known only sickness and sorrow. His has been not only a great material achievement but has added greatly to the sum of human joy. The beauty of it all is that his great idea shall go on growing and expanding till millions yet unborn shall know its healing touch and rise up to call him blessed.

Here is truly a great man, unspoiled by success, still the kindly courteous gentleman, of the severest simplicity as well as highest purpose, of purest life and lofty ideals. His life has been such that when his labors are over and he has come to the end of his journey, its sacred influence shall fall like a holy benediction on the hearts of men.

In almost every community there is some man whose achievements stand out in such bold relief that he epitomizes the thought and progress of that community; that whenever the name of one is mentioned the other naturally comes to one's mind. The names of Kirksville and

Dr. Still are so associated that one often wonders if one could have been without the other.

Kirksville owes Dr. Still a debt of gratitude which never can be paid, no matter how lavish she may heap honors upon him. Like all great men, full appreciation will not come to him in life, but the coming years will enhance his glory and add to the lustre of his just fame.

JUDGE GEORGE W. WANAMAKER.

Judge Wanamaker was born near Picton, Prince Edward County Ontario, Canada, October 8, 1846. He spent his early life in that country and was educated at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, later graduating from the law department of the University of Michigan.

In 1870 he came to Missouri, and to Kirksville in 1876. He remained here two years, serving as city attorney by appointment, and during the last year of his residence here was a partner of H. F. Millan. In 1878 he went to Bethany, Missouri, where he has since resided.

In 1881 he became a member of the law firm of Wanamaker and Barlow, at Bethany, of which he remained a member for twenty-three years.

He filled the office of city attorney of Bethany three terms, and was assistant prosecuting attorney of Harrison County for four years. In 1904 he was elected circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1910. He is regarded as one of the able jurists of the State, a man of the highest judicial temperament, wide learning, sterling honesty and of the keenest insight into matters of law. Those who have watched his career feel sure there are yet many honors in store for him.

He was married to Miss Bessie Templeman, daughter of Wm. A. Templeman, of Bethany, December 23, 1879.

PART IV.
Biographical

BIOGRAPHICAL.

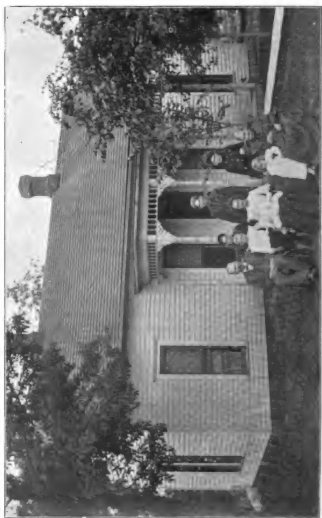
GEORGE R. BREWINGTON, a native of Scott Springs, Pike County, Missouri, was born December 1, 1844. His parents were Robert D. and Elizabeth Brewington. He was married October 16, 1866, to Lillie Freeman. They had three children: Trusten H., of Kansas City, Missouri; Robert D., of Colorado; Laura Brewington-Hall, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Brewington was reared at Hannibal, Missouri, attending the public schools and high school of that city, also the Rensselaer Academy, of Ralls County. His school days were ended by the breaking out of the Civil War. When twenty years of age he came from Hannibal to Kirksville, bringing part of his father's stock of boots and shoes to close out. He started the first lumber yard in Kirksville, and was for one year in the furniture business with A. L. Shepherd. He opened the first dry goods store in Millard, removing the stock to Kirksville in 1870. He has been continuously in the dry goods business here from that date. For twenty years Trusten H. Brewington was associated with him in the store. Mr. Brewington is the pioneer merchant of Kirksville, has always enjoyed a good business, and has customers today that have been trading with him since he established the store, more than forty years ago. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the B. P. O. E. lodge.

JOHN H. BERRY was born March 11, 1862, two miles north of Novinger, Missouri. His parents were Henry and Susan Berry. Mr. Berry has been married twice. His first wife was Clara B. Vanlaningham, who was born and reared in Adair County, Missouri. She was the daughter of Thomas and Henrietta Vanlaningham. They had three children: Orville C.; Dee H.; Elsie H. Mr. Berry's second wife was Mary M. A. Hoffman, born and reared in Germany, emigrating to this country when twelve or thirteen years of age. To this marriage were born three children: Rayman J.; Willma S.; Maria M. Mr. Berry lived on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, at which time his mother died, and his father broke up housekeeping. He worked at various occupations till twenty years old, then bought an interest from Jas. H. Novinger, retail merchant. He has been in that line of business ever since.

JOHN B. CARLETON, son of Caleb and Gaynor (Getchell) Carleton, was born May 31, 1850, in Monroe County, Ohio. He was married October 29, 1874, to Laura Woods. Mrs. Carleton is a daughter of Cyrus and Amanda Caldwell. She was born April 17, 1855, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. They had five children, three of whom are living. The other two are dead. Elsie Grace was born October 29, 1875. She is now Mrs. Clifton Watkins, of Montana. Clinton, born January 28, died September 23, 1877; Chester H., born January 7, 1881; Harry G., December 16, 1889, died April 28, 1893; Dorothy A., August 5, 1896.

Mr. Carleton moved to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1859. His father died here April 5, 1866. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. John B. lived at home till the death of his father, then worked out till married. After his



RESIDENCE OF J. H. BERRY, NOVINGER



RESIDENCE OF P. M. DODSON, KIRKSVILLE



RESIDENCE OF ELI B. DODSON, NEAR KIRKSVILLE

marriage he moved into his present home. Here he has worked at farming continuously since. His farm consists of forty acres, two and one-half miles southeast of Gibbs.

He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Mystic Circle. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a Prohibitionist.

C. H. CHARLTON, a son of Francis M. and Mary (Stevenson) Charlton, was born at Buckner, Missouri, May 9, 1882. He was married to Miss Jessie M. Johnson, daughter of Charles and Abbie Johnson, February 2, 1904. They have one child—Gladys Marie, born February 1, 1907.

Mr. Charlton remained with his parents on a farm in Jackson County, where he was reared, until nineteen years old. He attended the public school, and also took a course at the Buckner High School. He took a course at the Kansas City Business College, graduating in 1902. He then worked as stenographer in the general office of the Q. O. & K. C., at Kansas City, being transferred after a short time to Novinger, as car clerk. After fifteen months service here, he went into the employ of the Great Northern Fuel Company as time-keeper. In 1908 he was promoted to the office of secretary and treasurer, having full control of the accounting and selling department of the Company. He held that position till September, 1910, when he was made general manager by J. S. Keefe, president and owner of the Company. Mr. Keefe is also Vice-president and general manager of the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago, and a leading factor in the U. S. Steel Corporation.

P. M. DODSON was born in Adair County, September 9, 1852, being a son of Simon W. and Sarah Dodson. He was married March 12, 1876, to Rosana Stukey, daughter of Abel and Mandana Stukey. They had two children: Charley L., born July 26, 1878; Lena Pearl, December 17, 1881. Mrs. Dodson died November 12, 1907. He was again married March 29, 1908, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. They have no children.

Mr. Dodson was born and reared on a farm, five miles south of Kirksville. He lived at home on the farm till grown, then married and continued to farm till 1898, when he sold his farm and moved to Kirksville. He was in the livery business here for three years, then went into the real estate business, in which he is still engaged. His office is over the McKeehan drug store. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the M. W. A.

ELI B. DODSON, son of James and Mahulda (Canatsey) Dodson, was born November 6, 1858, in Adair County. He was born and reared on the old Dodson homestead one mile southwest of Kirksville. He lived there with his parents till grown, then started farming for himself, and has been engaged in that occupation all his life. The farm he now owns joins the southwest corner of the corporation of Kirksville, and consists of 373 acres. The home in which he now lives was erected in 1860 and is still a splendid house good for many years.

Mr. Dodson was married May 11, 1890. His wife was Grace Lowther, daughter of Henry and Suritha Lowther. They have two children: Roy B., born March 6, 1892; Kenneth T., June 30, 1899. Mr. Dodson and wife are members of the Christian church.



Residence and Barn of J. W. Bundy, 8 miles S. E. Kirksville.

DAVID CAPPS was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, June 1, 1851, being a son of Henry and Charlotte Capps. He was married November 14, 1875, to Katurah E. Lake, daughter of Leander and Nancy Lake. She was born in Scotland County, Missouri, October 20, 1857. They had twelve children: Etta M., born October 30, 1876, died November 24, 1876; Jacob W., February 14, 1878; Henry L., December 20, 1879; David F., August 15, 1881; Carrie A., March 6, 1883; Johnson T., October 20, 1884, died November 23, 1900; Mary M., August 4, 1886, now Mrs. Joseph Williams; Nancy E., April 4, 1888, now Mrs. Roy Shoop; Charlotte C., March 27, 1890, now Mrs. Eddie Stone; Cora F., December 12, 1891; Ina P., April 4, 1894; Arthur T., August 24, 1899.

Mr. Capps moved to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents when a small baby, and has lived here continuously since. He was reared on a farm, and has always followed that occupation. At present he owns a farm of ninety-eight acres, of miles west of Novinger. He is a breeder of Chester White hogs and Short-horn cattle. Mr. Capps is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to the K. of P. lodge.

WILLIAM A. DODSON was born on the old Dodson homestead, two miles south of Kirksville, December 25, 1858. His parents were Thomas and Lucinda (Gogan) Dodson. Thomas Dodson was born September 2, 1823, in Kentucky, coming to Adair County, Missouri, in 1841. He died October 28, 1896, having been twice married and the father of thirteen children. The Dodsons trace their ancestry back to 1677, when some of them helped to form the old Quaker colony in England.

Mr. Dodson was married November 27, 1877, to Agnes E. Mulligan. They have two children living, and one dead: Lottie, born November 8, 1879, now Mrs. S. I. Furlong; Bijou, May 27, 1889, now Mrs. E. S. Mores, married January 22, 1907. Mr. Furlong has two boys.

Born and reared on the farm, there Mr. Dodson lived with his parents till grown, attending the public school and helping run the farm. He also attended the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville and Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis. When grown, he married and began farming for himself. He owns a farm of forty-seven acres, one mile south of the corporate limits of Kirksville. He also handles 206 acres belonging to his brother, making 250 acres in all.

He is a member of the M. W. A. Mrs. Dodson belongs to the Presbyterian church.

J. W. BUNDY was born on a farm in Southern Indiana, March 17, 1850, a son of Alfred and Louisa Bundy. When eight years old he came to Adair County. His parents located one mile north of the public square. In 1874 they moved to Bear Creek farm, then consisting of 200 acres, situated about eight miles southeast of Kirksville. Mr. Bundy owned the farm from that time, and later added 120 acres, making a total of 320 acres.

Mr. Bundy's father died April 3, 1877. His mother died September 16, 1908. His parents were both born in Indiana, their parents coming from North to South Carolina, and later to Southern Indiana. Mr. Bundy's mother's family was of Revolutionary fame. His mother was a near relative of General Carr of the Revolutionary War. She was also a grand-daughter of Arthur Parr, who was a Revolutionary soldier and died March 21, 1833.



Residence of John Fish.
Residence of A. V. Fish.
Residence of Walter F. Fish, Kirksville

JOHN FISH was born in DeKalb County, Illinois, May 10, 1849, being a son of John and Eleanor Fish. He was married January 1, 1879, to Eliza J. Bushey of Greentop, Missouri, born January 31, 1860. She is a daughter of Joseph and Anges Bushey. They have five children: Walter E., born September 16, 1880; Albert V., April 11, 1883; Clarence M., March 8, 1885; Melvin E., October 12, 1886; Elsie May, January 28, 1888.

Mr. Fish began railroading in 1866, continuing until 1889, when he moved to the farm and remained there till 1906. He then entered the real estate business in Kirksville, in which enterprise he is still engaged. He came to Adair County in 1894. Mr. Fish is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge.

ALBERT V. FISH, son of John and Eliza J. Fish, was born at Kirksville, Missouri, April 11, 1883. He was married March 1, 1908, to Lena Pearl Dodson, daughter of P. M. and Rosa Dodson. They have two children: Avera Leolin, born February 10, 1909; Herald Ivan, March 24, 1910.

Mr. Fish came from the farm in 1899, and entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, attending a little less than four years. He taught the Rural Dell school in 1903. It is about nine miles east of Kirksville. For about three years he was again on the farm, then engaged in the real estate business in Kirksville in 1906. The firm is known as Fish & Sons. He is still a member of that firm.

Mr. Fish is a Republican, a member of the American Yeoman Lodge, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

WALTER E. FISH, son of John and Eliza J. Fish, was born at Greentop, Missouri, September 16, 1880. He was married February 24, 1909, to Isabelle Shoop, daughter of Reverend James H. and Cassy Shoop. They have one child, Nell Vivian, born April 1, 1911.

Mr. Fish left the farm in 1899, and came to Kirksville, entering the State Normal School. He attended a little less than four years. For one year he served as principal of a school at Bevier, Missouri. While there he organized the Young Men's Christian Association, and was its first general secretary. In October, 1905, he accepted the position of Membership Secretary and Boys' Work Director of the South Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Missouri. In the spring of 1906 he came to Kirksville, entering the real estate business. The same year the present firm, Fish & Sons, was organized. In September, 1907, he was appointed Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greentop, Missouri, the place of his birth and childhood. He was appointed in 1908 to the Wyaconda, M. E. charge, in the Missouri Conference in Clark County, which position he resigned May 2, 1910, in order to bring his wife to the Grim & Grim hospital in Kirksville. At this time he resumed his place in the firm of Fish & Sons, and is at present abstracting and doing general office work.

Mr. Fish is a Republican, and a member of the M. W. A. lodge.

R. DAVIDSON was born in Holmes County, Ohio, October 1, 1839. His parents were James and Elizabeth Davidson. He was married to Miss Harriet Schrack, daughter of Henry and Mary Schrack, November 25, 1860. They have seven children: William A., born October 22, 1861; Mary J., born August 15, 1863; Elmer E., born December 22, 1868; Nora, born March 25, 1871; Lorinda, born November 17, 1873; James H., born August 14, 1876; and Charles F., born October 22, 1881. Mr. Davidson owns one-half block of land in Brashear. He came to Adair County November 25, 1869. He is Republican in politics, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.



Edward Everett Swain



H. H. H. H.



George Walter Ridgway

GEORGE WALTER RIDGWAY was born on a farm in Randolph County, Missouri, April 27, 1879, being a son of John J. and Mary (White) Ridgway. He was married July 17, 1908, at Kansas City, to Anabel Taylor, daughter of Charles and Katherine (Miller) Taylor. They have two children: Katharine Louise, two years old, and Ruth, 6 months old.

Mr. Ridgway worked on the farm until seventeen years old, attending Fairview rural school, Randolph County, during the six months fall and winter. He then attended Sturgeon High School and the Columbia Normal Academy, graduating from the last named institution in May, 1899. Then entering the Missouri State University, at Columbia, in 1900, he took the A. B. degree in 1904, winning the Stephens Medal in oratory. In the meantime he taught three terms in the rural schools of Missouri. After graduation he was principal of the Centralia High School, at Centralia, Missouri, for two years, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Centralia Courier. Becoming business manager of the Columbia, Missouri, Herald, in November, 1906, he was associated with Walter Williams, now Dean of the Missouri School of Journalism. He remained in the management of that paper until January, 1908, then came to Kirksville, Missouri, accepting the position of business manager of the Daily Express. In November, 1909, he became a partner with E. E. Swain in the purchase of that publication, assuming editorial charge. Later he sold his interest in that paper to E. E. Swain, retiring June 15, 1911.

He is a member of the Christian church.

EDWARD EVERETT SWAIN was born at Ewing, Franklin County, Illinois, being a son of H. V. J. and Clara (Harrison) Swain. He was married in 1907 to Harriet S. Ryrie, of Alton, Illinois. Mrs. Swain is a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Stanton) Ryrie. They have one child—Edward Everett, Jr.

Mr. Swain received his early education in the Franklin County public schools. His family moved to Upper Alton, Illinois, in 1897, where he was a student of Shurtliff College, graduating with the A. B. degree. Upon his graduation he entered newspaper work in Rochester, New York, working for the Herald two years, one year as political reporter. He then went to St. Louis and worked in the offices of the Globe-Democrat, a little later becoming night editor of the Associated Press, at St. Louis. After a year and a half there he went to East St. Louis, Illinois, as editor of the Daily News. A year later he was in St. Louis on the Republic, and for almost a year served as copy editor and head-line writer for the Post-Dispatch. In November, 1909, he formed a partnership with Walter Ridgway, purchasing the Kirksville Daily Express from C. C. Howard. In the spring of 1911, he purchased Mr. Ridgway's interest in the paper, assuming control in June.

Mr. Swain is independent politically. He is a member of the Baptist church.

H. BAMBURG is a native of Boone County, Iowa, born in that state September 4, 1871. He was educated in the public and high schools of Chicago and graduated from the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College. For seven years he was manager of one of the largest clothing stores in Chicago. In 1904 he came to Kirksville, Missouri, and established the B. & F. store. He caters to clothing and furnishings for men and boys, and carries only high-class garments.

Mr. Bamburg was married November 14, 1893, to Bertha Fishel, a daughter of S. Fishel. They have two children—Jerome and Dorothy. Mr. Bamburg is a member of the Masonic, K. of P., Elks, Yeomen and Foresters' lodges, and is secretary of the Kirksville Business Men's League.



Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cooper and Children



Residence of Nelson Ebert, near Bullion

CHESTEEN D. COOPER was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, November 3, 1845, a son of Isaac and Kezia Cooper. He married Miss Sarah J. Glaze, daughter of Christian and Susan Glaze, January 6, 1870. They have nine children: Minnie M., born November 4, 1870, now Mrs. C. D. Thompson; Lola, June 26, 1873, now Mrs. Thomas Elz; Isaac, August 6, 1875; Amanda E., August 29, 1877, now Mrs. E. J. Betts; Sarah A., October 30, 1879, now Mrs. John Myers; Chesten D., December 21, 1881; Oscar W., August 5, 1885; Elza S., July 26, 1888; and James I., July 7, 1893. They also reared one child, a nephew, Edward S. Blair, born August 27, 1888. The children are all living, and all married except James I.

Mr. Cooper farmed in Illinois till the spring of 1874. He then came to Adair County, where he has since lived continuously on the farm he now owns. It consists of 120 acres, two and one-half miles northeast of Adair. He also owns an interest in 126 acres of land in the same neighborhood.

Mr. Cooper and his family are members of the Christian church. He is a loyal Democrat. Mrs. Cooper was born in Brown County, Ohio May 24, 1852, a daughter of Christian and Susan Glaze.

NELSON EBERT, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, was born March 21, 1846. He was married March 23, 1869, to Martha Girton, daughter of Isaac and Catherine Girton. Mrs. Ebert was also born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 21, 1840. They had four children: Oscar C., born in Ohio, August 17, 1870; William E., born in Ohio, February 7, 1872; Myrtle L., born in Adair County, Missouri, December 14, 1873, now Mrs. H. T. Hall; Maple F., born in Adair County, December 24, 1876. All the children are married.

Mr. Ebert was born and reared on a farm in Ohio. He lived there till 1872, then moved with his family to this county, where he has since lived. At present he owns a farm, near Bullion, consisting of 120 acres, well improved, where he has lived since 1884. He is a Republican, and a member of the Christian church.

A. E. CALLISON was born March 5, 1868, at Shibley's Point, Adair County. His parents were James W. and Rebecca (Sallade) Callison. On December 25, 1890, he was married to Miss Ada E. True, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Shibley) True. They have one child,—Avis E., born September 21, 1891.

Mr. Callison was reared on a farm in this county, where he remained till grown. He attended the public schools and took a course in the Missouri State Normal, at Kirksville. For ten years he was engaged in teaching, farming a portion of the time. From 1891 to 1897 Mr. Callison was in the mercantile business at Queen City and Winigan, Mo. He sold out his business there, followed teaching and farming till 1900, and since then has been engaged entirely in farming. He owns 100 acres, six miles east of Kirksville. The farm is well improved. He does general farming and stock feeding. Mr. Callison is a Republican and a member of the M. W. A.

CHARLES ALLRED was born in Hancock County, Illinois, July 14, 1865. He is a son of Enoch Allred, an early pioneer of the county, coming to Adair County, Missouri, from Monroe County, in 1840. Mr. Allred was born in Illinois where his father had gone during the Civil War. In 1866 they returned to Adair County, where Charles has since lived. He is a barber by profession and has a fine shop in the National Bank building. He has been a barber for about twenty-eight years.

Mr. Allred was married to Nellie Spry, a daughter of John and Mollie Spry, September 16, 1887. They have three children: Lola M., born May 4, 1888; John L., October 4, 1892; Russell, December 17, 1895.



Residence of Judge C. E. Markey, one mile north Kirksville



Residence of Mrs. E. A. McDaniel, Kirksville

JUDGE C. E. MARKEY, son of John D. and Margaret S. (Zimmerman) Markey, was born September 3, 1851, in Frederick County, Maryland. He was united in marriage June 15, 1876, to Lyda Beeman, daughter of Otho H. and Catharine Beeman. They had four children, three of whom are living: Minnie A., born May 9, 1880, now Mrs. J. A. Barger of Kansas City, Kansas; Edward P., December 3, 1881, who lives at Los Angeles, California; Byron H., September 19, 1891; Ora Isabel, born September 18, 1878, died April 24, 1887.

Mr. Markey moved to Iowa with his parents when only six months old. In 1857 his father moved to Adair County, Missouri, purchasing a farm near Willmorthville. Here he lived till 1866, then moved to a farm just north of Kirksville. Mr. Markey lived there with his parents till his marriage, then bought his present farm, one mile north of Kirksville, where he now lives. He has 100 acres of land and a beautiful home, everything well improved. He is in the dairy business, and raises Jersey cows.

In 1904 Mr. Markey was elected Judge of the First District, and re-elected in 1906. He is Republican, and takes an active part in politics; belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Masonic and K. of P. lodges.

MRS. E. A. McDANIELD was born in Wappello County, Iowa, February 5, 1851. She came to Adair County, Missouri, with her parents, William and America Rich in 1857. She was twice married. On the 15th of March, 1870, she married William C. Coons. They had two children: Lillian Pauline, now Mrs. P. E. McCarty of Kansas City, Missouri; and Earle George, also of Kansas City. Her second marriage was to Hugh F. McDaniel, on September 9, 1884, who died at their home in Fayetteville, Arkansas, June 29, 1888. They had no children.

After her husband's death she returned to Kirksville and improved the eighty acres she had inherited of the old Home Farm, originally 240 acres, purchased in 1857, where she has since resided. Thirty-seven acres are inside the corporation of Kirksville. She has one of the pretty suburban homes. A cut of it is given herewith.

ALBERT R. GEIST was born and reared on a farm in Macon County, Missouri. There he lived till 1901, spending most of his time in coal mining. He then went to Colorado for one year, as prospector for a large mining company, then returned to Macon County, living there till 1904. At that time he came to Adair County, and engaged in work in the mines at Novinger several years. Since that time he has engaged in the restaurant business at Greencastle, Edgemont, South Dakota, and Stahl, Missouri. He is still engaged in that work at Stahl, coming there in 1910.

Mr. Geist was born March 10, 1875, a son of Aaron and Mary Geist. He was married December 26, 1896, to Susanna Morris, daughter of Shedrick and Mary Morris. They have four children: Beulah, born May 11, 1899; Geneva, January 14, 1901; Mary, November 16, 1903; Walter, August 24, 1907.

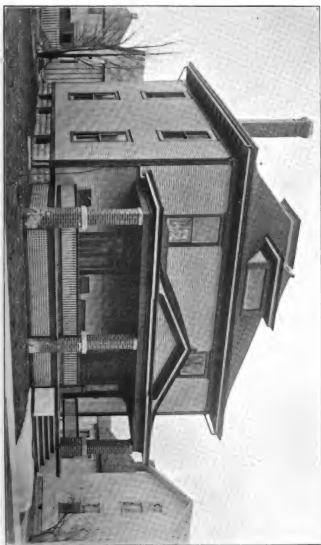
He is a Socialist in politics and a member of the K. of P. lodge.

CHARLES A. CHADWICK was born in Knox County, Missouri, June 22, 1869. He is a son of John M. and Helen (Cantuberry) Chadwick. He was married October 26, 1893, to Emir McCreery, daughter of James and Eliza McCreery. They have two children: James Warren, born March 17, 1895; Russel M., July 15, 1900.

Mr. Chadwick comes of old Missouri stock. His grandfather settled in Knox



Charles A. Chadwick



Residence of Charles A. Chadwick, Kirksville

County in 1842. Mr. Chadwick was born on the farm on which his grandfather settled after coming to this state, and lived there with his parents until twenty years old, attending the public schools. He then left home and started in business for himself, going to in Brashear 1890, where he served an apprenticeship as a plasterer and worked at his trade several years. In 1894 he went into the hardware business in that place. He has always been active in public enterprises. When elected county collector he moved to Kirksville where he has since resided. His term of office expired March 1, 1911. He is an ardent Republican and has always taken very active parts in politics, having served as committeeman from his town for a number of years. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist church. He was appointed postmaster October 1, 1900, of Brashear, and served seven years and three months. He resigned January 1, 1907, to take charge of the collector's office.

DR. MORRIS EDWIN DERFLER, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was born May 27, 1872. He is a son of Euhart and Catherine Derfler. Euhart Derfler, the father, was born in Stamback, Bavaria, Germany, February 2, 1818, and came to America when six months old. His parents settled in Pennsylvania. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War. On January 31, 1871, he was married to Catherine Novinger, daughter of Joseph Novinger, and niece of John Novinger, the founder of the town known as Novinger. They had one daughter and three sons: Morris Edwin, Harry Darlington, George Walker, Anna Elizabeth.

Dr. Derfler came from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania to Adair County, Missouri with his parents in the spring of 1881. He attended the public schools of Harrisburg and Novinger district. He graduated from the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville in 1902, and spent nine years in teaching in the public schools of Missouri. He was principal of the Brashear school, Brashear, Missouri, from 1896 to 1898; principal at Hurdland, Missouri, 1898 to 1901; Superintendent of the Gilman public schools from 1902 to 1905. He then attended the Missouri State University, obtaining a Rollins Scholarship in medicine in 1908; graduated from the Medical School of Washington University, St. Louis, in 1909, and the same year located at Novinger, Missouri, for the practice of his profession. In 1898 he was married to Odella May Moore. They have one daughter, Marion Kathryn.

He is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE W. EVANS, a native of Peoria, Illinois, was born August 2, 1840. He is a son of George and Martha Evans. He was married to Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of James and Ann Bailey, at Moberly, Missouri, on July 2, 1870. They have five children living and two dead: Etta, born January 1, 1872, now Mrs. Thomas McKinstry (her husband was killed in the Burlington and Rock Island wreck, September 15, 1910, on his engine); John A., born December 25, 1874; William J., October 28, 1876 (he was killed in a mine explosion at Delugah, Colorado, November 8, 1910. He was superintendent of the mines at time of explosion, trying to save the lives of the employees in the mine.); Daisy, born June 20, 1880, now Mrs. Ben Blackledge, he is engineer Iowa & St. Louis R. R.; Charles F., July 24, 1887; George W. Jr., April 14, 1900; Walter A., May 17, 1903, died September 10 same year.

Mr. Evans remained in Illinois till 1868, then went to Iowa for a little over a year. He moved from there to Randolph County, where he remained eight years in the mining business. In 1894 he went to Putnam County, where he was superintendent of the Emporia Coal & Coke Company. He moved to Unionville, remaining till 1900, then came to Adair County, accepting the position of general



Dr. Morris Edwin Derfler

superintendent of the Manufacturers Coal & Coke Company, with headquarters at Connelsville. The company owns three mines at Connelsville and two at Novinger. The main headquarters of the company are at Chicago, A. E. Harper being the president. Mr. Evans is a member of the K. of P. lodge.

GEORGE W. DERFLER, son of Euhart and Catherine (Novinger) Derfler was born January 9, 1881, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was united in marriage to Bessie Andrews, daughter of John W. and Sue Andrews, January 1, 1905.

Mr. Derfler came to Adair County with his parents in 1881 and settled near Novinger. He attended the public school at that place and in 1900 and 1901 took a course at a business college at Quincy, Illinois. For four years he was bookkeeper for the Miller Mercantile Company at Novinger, then accepted a position with the Rombauer Coal Company, first as bookkeeper, then as accountant and cashier which position he held until 1910, when he resigned to accept a position with the Bur Bros. Meat and Provision Company, at Kirksville, Missouri. He is also a stockholder in that company. He is Democrat in politics, and a member of the K. of P. lodge.

GEORGE B. EASLEY, a native of Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, was born December 10, 1854, a son of Thomas M. and Sarah A. Easley. He was married December 26, 1878, to Alice M. Spencer, daughter of J. M. and Laura A. Spencer. They have two children: Foster R., born November 28, 1880; Hattie May, November 3, 1882. Foster R. married Lola Workman, and is now in business at Brashear. Hattie is now Mrs. W. H. Young of Gibbs, Missouri.

Mr. Easley came to Adair County in 1855, and remained for two years. He then went to Macon County for four years; lived in Kirksville again for two years; moved to La Plata, remaining two years; then came to Gibbs in 1901, where he has since resided. He engaged in the hardware and furniture business; but at present is in insurance and notary work. He is a Republican, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the Masonic order.

F. R. MOORE, son of J. M. and C. A. Moore, was born March 29, 1883, at Brashear, Missouri. He remained with his parents on the farm till eleven years old, then moved with them to Gibbs, Missouri. He lived there five years, then moved to Brashear. Entering the Brashear News office, he learned the printer's trade, working with C. C. Howard. Later, at Hurdland and other places, he worked at his trade, taking a course in Oak Lawn College while at Hurdland. He was foreman of the Sentinel office at Edina for a short time, then in 1906 purchased the Brashear News, which he has since edited and conducted.

LEWIS F. MOODY was born near Kirksville, June 28, 1856. He is a son of Ansalum and Sophia (Laton) Moody. He was united in marriage April 10, 1885, to Mary L. Teter, born in Randolph County, June 17, 1870. Mrs. Moody was daughter of Saul and Rebecca J. (Kitchen) Teter. They have no children.

Mr. Moody was reared on a farm about two miles north of Kirksville, where he lived till grown. He has lived and farmed in this county all his life, except eight years spent in Macon, from 1888 to 1897. At present he owns a farm of about 100 acres, five miles east of Kirksville, where he has lived for the past fourteen years.

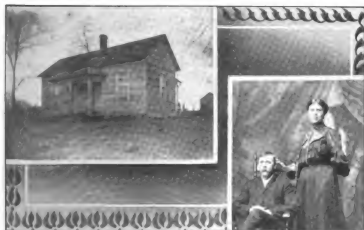
Mr. Moody is a Republican, and he and his wife both belong to the Christian church. Mr. Moody's father for several years was collector of Salt River township and was an active minister of the Christian church for many years.



George B. Easley



F. R. Moore



Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Moody and Residence 5 mi. E. Kirksville



Residence of Mrs. A. F. Conkle, near Brashear and half-tone of her husband Geo. W. Conkle, deceased

GEORGE W. CONKLE was born in Ashland County, Ohio, July 19, 1842. In 1857 he moved from the farm where he was reared, coming to Adair County with his parents, Jacob and Sarah (Bartlett) Conkle. On December 21, 1871, Mr. Conkle was married to Miss Anna E. Steele, a native of Washington County, Maryland. Mrs. Conkle was born August 6, 1842. She was a daughter of William C. and Mary I. (Hetzer) Steele. She came to Adair County in 1859.

Just before his marriage, Mr. Conkle bought a farm in the section where his parents settled, north of Brashear, and lived there till his death. He was killed November 13, 1902, on the streets of Brashear, by his son-in-law, Mr. Robertson, who was afterwards executed for the deed. The farm is still owned by his widow and son. They have 120 acres, one-half mile north of Brashear.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkle had three children: Bertha M., born May 5, 1873, now Mrs. Bertha Robertson; Nelson R., born September 10, 1878, lives in North Dakota; Dora E., born November 2, 1881, now Mrs. John Scott, of near Brashear.

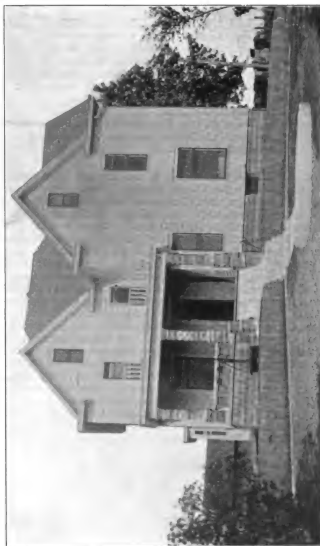
Mr. Conkle was a member of the G. A. R.

ALLEN G. McCLELLAND, son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Fox) McClelland, was born July 12, 1860, in Mercer County, Missouri. He was married September 1, 1884, to Mary N. Boyd, daughter of Charles and Susan (Atkinson) Boyd. They have twelve children living, one dead: Alva Earl, born June 29, 1884, died December 17, 1888; Enola B., September 15, 1887; John J., December 1, 1889; Frances E., December 29, 1891; Charles B., November 16, 1893; Robert B., September 15, 1895; William W., May 29, 1897; Mary M., April 25, 1899; James C., December 22, 1900; Allen G., Jr., November 8, 1902; Madge N., July 12, 1907; Geanell E., April 20, 1909. Mrs. McClelland was born June 6, 1864, at Lineville, Iowa.

Mr. McClelland moved with his parents to Decatur, Iowa, when only one year old. They lived there two years, then went to Fairfield, Iowa, remaining there until the spring of 1866, when they moved to Adair County, Missouri. He lived at home till about grown, then went into the railroad train service, working for several different companies. He worked at this for thirteen years, then in February, 1889, quit railroading, returned to Adair County, and resumed the occupation of farming. He has been here since that time. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Dr. Halladay, on his big farm. They own 480 acres, eight miles northeast of Kirksville. The home is no doubt the best country home in this county, or one of the best in North Missouri. It has twelve rooms besides basement, all of them large. It is thoroughly modern in every way, having its own light, heat and water plants. There are two bath rooms, concrete walks, fountains, etc. He raises Shorthorn and Hereford cattle (running a dairy), and Berkshire hogs.

LEWIS GREGG, son of Andrew and Virginia (Workman) Gregg, was born April 16, 1860, in Adair County, near Gibbs. He was married to Miss Mary Long, October 18, 1893. His wife is also a native of Adair County. She was born December 27, 1868, a daughter of George and Mary (Barr) Long. They had four children: Andrew G., born November 22, died December 24, 1894; Esther, born March 19, 1897; Robert L., September 29, 1901; Charles B., January 11, 1905.

Born and reared on a farm near where he now lives, he remained at home till grown and has always lived in the same neighborhood. He owns a farm of 220 acres, his brother B. F. Gregg being a partner in the business. It is situated twelve miles



Residence of Allen G. McClelland, 8 miles N. E. Kirkaville

southeast of Kirksville and is a splendid farm. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Gregg belongs to one of the oldest families in the county. He is Republican in politics.

THOMAS J. DOCKERY, a son of John and Mary Dockery, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, August 28, 1845. He was married to Miss Julia E. Linder, September 26, 1867. Mrs. Dockery is a daughter of Rev. James H. and Salome Linder. They have three children: Ethel Ardella, now Mrs. George A. Still; Leota Lillian, and Julia Estelle.

Mr. Dockery came to Adair County July 4, 1855. He owns 2,490 acres of land. He has also built and owns several of the most substantial business houses in Kirksville, including the Dockery Hotel.

Responding to Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, he served until November, 1864. Mr. Dockery taught school and lived on a farm till 1876, when he was elected County Surveyor and moved to Kirksville. He served eight years as Surveyor and Bridge Commissioner, superintending the building of the Chariton River bridges near Youngstown and Connelsville. For thirty years he has been engaged in real estate and abstract business.

Prominent in Republican politics both in county and state, Mr. Dockery has been a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1900, many times a delegate to the State Convention; has served eight years as County Chairman; several terms as a City Councilman; and was twice elected Mayor of Kirksville. He belongs to five fraternal organizations: G. A. R., Masons, Knights Templar, Elks and Odd Fellows.

ULYSSES G. DOWNING was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, March 4, 1839, being a son of David T. and Jane C. Downing. He was united in marriage April, 1893, to Edna Baker, daughter of George W. and Lenora Baker. Mrs. Downing was born at Princeton, Mercer County, Missouri, January 16, 1874. After their marriage they lived at Green City, the place of Mr. Downing's birth, for several years. They have seven children: Mabel L., born April 15, 1894; William Earl, March 21, 1896; Basil U., August 12, 1898; Daisy Mildred, April 27, 1901; Ada Rosamond, January 1, 1904; Thelma Virginia, February 10, 1907; Mary Loretta, April 5, 1910. The first three children were born at Green City, Missouri, the others at Kirksville.

Mr. Downing was raised on a farm, and attended the public school. He taught for five years after he was grown. He is an ardent Republican in politics, and was elected to the office of county collector November, 1910. He belongs to the Methodist church, and the Odd Fellows lodge.

WILLIAM O. CREASON, a native of Audrain County, Missouri, was born July 11, 1874. His parents were George H. and Mary A. (McClenny) Creason. He was married August 7, 1898, to Miss Berdine Lacock. They have one child—Willard G., born August 12, 1903.

When only six years old, William Creason moved with his parents to Livingston County, where he was reared. He attended the public schools and took a course at old Avalon College. When eighteen years old he left home and went to Kansas City. Here he worked for the street car company in the day time and attended business college at night, taking a course in stenography. He was stenographer for



Thomas J. Dockery



Residence of Thomas J. Dockery, Kirksville



F. G. Downing County Collector



W. O. Creason

E. R. Cowen Lumber Company at Kansas City for a short time, then went to Louisiana and took charge of the wholesale lumber interests for a company there. He next went into the oil business at Beaumont, Texas; then back to Kansas City, taking charge of the wholesale orders of the Long, Bell Lumber Company; then to Kirksville in 1904, where he organized the Adair County Lumber Company, and was made manager. This company at one time had nine different yards, one being at Kirksville and one at Novinger. On January 1, 1911, he sold out his interests here and bought a wholesale plant near Little Rock, Arkansas. His family is still in Kirksville. The lumber plant he bought comprises 5,500 acres, about 600 acres being in cultivation.

Mr. Creason is interested in various other business enterprises and is a director in the Kirksville Building and Loan Association. He belongs to the Elks lodge and was largely responsible for their new club building erected in this city.

TYLER PAINE is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, born February 22, 1856. His parents were Stephen and Elvira Paine. He was married December 30, 1897, to Estelle Hull, daughter of William and Lavina A. Hull. They have two children: Stephen M., born May 15, 1899; Mildred E., March 18, 1901.

Mr. Paine was reared on a farm. He attended the public school and took a course in surveying in Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania. He taught school and followed his profession till 1887, then came to this county. For six years after coming here he farmed, then in 1892 was elected County Surveyor. He has served in this office and as road and bridge commissioner and highway engineer since his first election. He is also interested in farming and owns a farm of 407 acres, six miles northeast of Kirksville. He is a director and stockholder of the Citizens Bank, was a member of the City Council six years, and City Engineer for two years.

Mr. Paine is a prominent Odd Fellow, also belonging to the M. W. A. and Elks lodges. His wife is a prominent Rebekah and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican.

THOMAS A. HULSE, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born February 24, 1849, a son of Thomas and Betty (Shirett) Hulse. He was married July 3, 1870, to Caroline E. Linder, daughter of James H. and Salome F. (Baker) Linder. They had nine children, only four of whom are living: Lavinia, born July 5, 1871, died December 22, 1875; Richard A., May 18, 1873, died July 31, 1874; Stella, August 15, 1877, died March 2, 1889; Minnie, September 11, 1879; Julia E., January 14, 1881, died January 2, 1910; Walter H., September 23, 1882; Bertha, February 18, 1889, died August 15, 1889; Lola L., July 1, 1890; Earl A., December 3, 1891. Minnie is now Mrs. Emery D. Waddill. Julia was married May 16, 1906, to Mary H. Chambers. Walter was married May 10, 1908, to Pearl Talbert.

Mr. Hulse came to America in August, 1868, landing in Adair County soon after. The next year he went to farming in Walnut township. He continued that occupation till 1900, when he moved to Kirksville. He still owns the farm, in partnership with Charles Millbank. It consists of 190 acres, three miles south of Kirksville.

Mr. Hulse is a Republican in politics. In 1894 he was elected county assessor and served two terms. In 1909 he was elected city assessor. He belongs to the Elks lodge.

Residence of Tyler Paine, Kirkville.





Residence of T. E. Malone, 8 miles northeast of LaPlata

T. E. MALONE was born in Macon County, Missouri, December 20, 1862, being a son of Charles H. and Sarah Malone. He was married November 5, 1896, to Minnie A. Woods, daughter of Asa and Leah Woods. They have two children: Esther, born October 11, 1897; Harold, March 2, 1902.

Mr. Malone came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents when two years old, and has since made this his home. He has a fine farm of 270 acres, eight miles northeast of La Plata. He makes a specialty of sheep feeding and breeding registered Aberdeen Angus cattle. He is a Republican in politics.

THOMAS MILLER was born and reared on a farm in Adair County, Missouri, near the Macon County line, not far from the present city of Gifford. His father died when he was only two years old. He lived with his mother till grown, then married and started farming for himself. He has been engaged in that occupation since, with the exception of four years, from 1872 to 1876, which he spent in Kansas City in the flour milling business. In 1876 he returned to Adair County and bought his present farm where he has since lived. It is only one-half mile north of where he was born. Part of his present farm was entered by his father when he came to Adair County. Mr. Miller handles Polled Angus cattle, Poland China hogs and fine horses.

He was born December 11, 1852, a son of Washington and Grace (Broyles) Miller. On May 21, 1893, he was married to Emma Fuston, daughter of Albert and Eliza (McVey) Fuston. Mrs. Miller was born in Putnam County September 9, 1876. They have eight children: Ernest, born March 11, 1894; Vernon, September 26, 1895; Ethel, July 31, 1897; Alice, February 3, 1899; Andrew, December 16, 1900; Cynthia J., April 22, 1902; Roscoe, June 18, 1905; Manford C., December 30, 1909. Mr. Miller owns 280 acres of land. He is a Democrat.

IRWIN DAVIS was born in Fairmont, Clark County, Missouri, November 12, 1872. Mr. Davis married Miss Pearl Cookson, June 15, 1895. In May, 1904, he established the Cornice and Tank Works, on North Franklin Street, in Kirksville, which establishment has grown so large that it requires most of the time of several men to keep the products manufactured, ready to fill orders. This company ships its products not only to various parts of Missouri, but many orders are coming in continually from other states.

He is a Democrat in politics and is an active member of the Chapter and Blue Lodge in Masonry.

CHARLES F. HOLLENBECK, a native of Herkimer County, New York, was born August 6, 1850, a son of Francis and Margaret (Emery) Hollenbeck. He was married August 23, 1870, to Hulda Hunsaker, daughter of Bradford and Lao (Stice) Hunsaker. They have two children: De Loss W., born February 9, 1876; Auda E., August 10, 1878. One child, a daughter, Clara E., born August 16, 1873, died December 20, 1873.

Mr. Hollenbeck came to Adair County with his parents in April, 1868. His father bought a farm, and he lived at home till grown and married. Besides farming, he has also worked at blacksmithing, wagon making and carpentering. Of late years he has devoted his entire attention to farming. He and his wife and son De Loss, who makes his home with his parents, own 120 acres, three and one-half miles southeast of Kirksville. The farm is well improved, and their home is very pretty. It is a part of the old Hunsaker homestead, on which Mrs. Hollenbeck was born.

Mr. Hollenbeck is a Prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the Christian church.



Farm Scene and Residence of Thomas Miller, near Gifford

Irwin Davis, Sheet Metal Works, Kirksville





Hon. Samuel M. Pickler, Representative of Adair County

SAMUEL M. PICKLER was born in Washington County, Indiana, in November, 1846. His parents were George and Emily Pickler. When six years old he moved with them to Davis County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood and resided until 1866. He then came to Kirksville, Missouri. After coming to Missouri he entered the private Normal School at Kirksville, taking an advanced course of study, and assisting as a member of the faculty. When this institution became a State Normal Mr. Pickler was made a regular member of the faculty, continuing in that position till 1873. He then turned his attention to journalism and for eight years thereafter was editor and proprietor of the Kirksville Journal. He has been a successful merchant, lumber contractor and land owner.

Mr. Pickler has one daughter living—Mrs. F. P. Young; and one son deceased—Erle Kasson, who died at the age of twelve years. His present wife was formerly Ida Martin Fowler. The late Hon. J. A. Pickler, who served four terms in Congress, coming from South Dakota, Hon. R. M. Pickler, District Judge in Kansas, and Dr. E. C. Pickler, of Minneapolis, are brothers of S. M. Pickler.

Mr. Pickler was elected to the Missouri State Legislature four times as representative from Adair County. He served in the 29th, 39th, 40th, and 46th General Assemblies. He was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Missouri District in 1900, has served as School Commissioner of Adair County, Mayor of Kirksville, and Regent of the First District Normal School at Kirksville.

JAMES HANKS, B. S., M. D., born February 6, 1860, is a native of Adair County. He was born near Brashear. He was a son of Wesley and Mary (Shelton) Hanks. He was united in marriage May 14, 1891, to Miss Estella Hopkins, daughter of W. R. and Mary (Barnett) Hopkins. They have four children: Paul, born April 28, 1894; Ralph, August 24, 1895; Jean, August 14, 1897; Horace, September 6, 1901.

Although born in Adair County, Dr. Hanks moved with his parents just across the line into Knox County when but a small boy. Here he lived till about grown, attending the Brashear Academy, and Oaklawn College at Novelty, Missouri. He then taught school in this and nearby counties for seven years. In 1886 he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. L. Ellis, then at Brashear. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which he graduated in 1890. Since then he has taken one post-graduate course in New Orleans and one in Cincinnati, Ohio. On graduation in 1890 he entered the practice at Brashear, where he has been continuously since that time. He has one of the best professional libraries in North Missouri. Dr. Hanks belongs to the Masonic order.

BENJAMIN A. LINTNER, son of Casper H. and Margaret (Hibbetts) Lintner, was born in Adair County, on a farm near Loeffler, Missouri. He belongs to one of the old families of the county. He was married September 16, 1891, to Minerva Singley, who died January 15, 1903. They had three children: Mabel O., Amy L., and Lewis L. He was again married February 26, 1904, to Alice Hartman, daughter of H. K. Grisham. Mrs. Lintner was a widow, having one daughter—Gladys.

Mr. Lintner moved with his parents to Shelby County, Missouri, when ten years old, lived there three years, then in 1883 moved to Carthage, where he lived one year. He lived two years in Allen County, Kansas, one year in Lecompton, then in 1887 went to Humboldt, Allen County, where he lived till 1890. In the meantime he attended school and clerked in several stores. He started out for himself in 1887, as bookkeeper in a bank at Humboldt. In 1890 he went to Kansas City,



Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Lintner and scene at Sunnyslope Dairy Farm,
near Connelsville

accepting a position as bookkeeper for S. A. Brown Lumber and Grain Company. In the summer of 1890 he quit this kind of work on account of bad health, and went back to his old home where he farmed for three years, buying a farm. He then sold his farm and was station agent for the O. K. at various places, moving to Green City. He railroaded till 1903, then went to Connelssville, where he works for the Manufacturers Coal & Coke Company, being chief clerk of accounts. In 1906 he bought a farm five miles northwest of Connelssville. It is known as Sunnyslope Dairy Farm, and consists of sixty acres. He conducts a dairy, handling thoroughbred Jersey cattle, registered O. I. C. hogs. He is a member of the Masonic lodge.

JOSEPH G. MAGERS, a native of Macon County, Missouri, was born October 31, 1851, being a son of Yancey and Matilda (Greer) Magers. He was married December 31, 1872, to Mary A. Carter, daughter of LeRoy and Harriet (Stevens) Carter. Mrs. Magers is also a native of Macon County, born January 17, 1849. They had two children: The oldest child died in infancy; the other, Ada C., born June 16, 1884, is now the wife of W. C. Bragg, living near Gifford.

Mr. Magers lived on his father's farm in Macon County until his marriage, then went to Texas and farmed for four years. He then returned to Missouri, settled in Adair County, and bought a portion of the farm he now owns, which is just across the line from Macon County, and one and one-half miles northeast of Gifford. The farm consists of 280 acres, well improved. He handles Hereford cattle, Poland-China hogs, fine horses, etc. He has lived there continuously since coming here in 1882.

In 1904 he assisted in organizing the Bank of Gifford and was made its president, which position he now holds. He devotes much attention to his bank, though still living on the farm. His son-in-law, W. C. Bragg, assists him in running the farm and lives on a part of it. Mr. Magers is interested in many other business enterprises, and is president of the Gifford Brick and Tile Company. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Rebekah lodges.

C. F. HICKMAN was born in Adair County, Missouri, March 11, 1875, being a son of Joseph and Nellie Hickman. He was married April 1, 1907, to Daisy L. Ewing, daughter of William and Anna Ewing. They have two children: Anita, born March 5, 1908, and Lorin, born January 27, 1911.

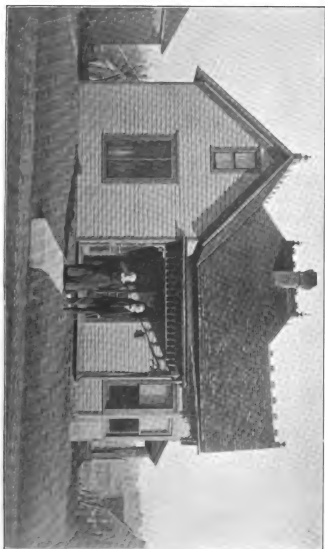
Mr. Hickman owns a farm of 136 acres, situated three miles northeast of Stahl. He has lived and farmed in Adair County all his life. He does general farming and stock raising. Mr. Hickman is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

OTIS MILLER was born near Hudson, Ohio, May 18, 1834. His parents were Ransley and Abby Miller. He was married September 19, 1858, to Nancy D. Sloan, daughter of David E. and Mary A. Sloan. They had nine children: Mary A., born June 29, 1859; Minnie V., January 22, 1861, died September 18, 1862; Clara E., February 28, 1863; Edwin D., September 16, 1866; Letitia A., May 6, 1868; Otis, Jr., March 28, 1870; Conrad B., October 8, 1872; Grace N., July 4, 1877; Kate E., September 30, 1879.

Mr. Miller moved to Iowa in 1853, going to Hillsboro, coming from there to Kirksville, Missouri, on January 5, 1854. He farmed seven miles northeast of Kirksville until 1899, then retired, came to Kirksville and built a residence. He sold his farm, which consisted of 140 acres. His residence in Kirksville was destroyed in



Scene at the home of J. G. Magers, near Gifford



Mr. and Mrs. O. Miller and their home, Kirkville

the tornado of April 27, 1899, at which time his wife and daughter received serious injuries. Mrs. Miller has never recovered from the injuries she received.

He was a member of Company A., 37th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, taking part in the battle fought at Centralia, Missouri. His Company lost their captain and fifty-six men in that battle. Mr. Miller was first sergeant, and it was part of his duty to report loss of life. He enlisted as private, was made Sergeant, later Sergeant Major, then promoted to Second Lieutenant in Company I, 41st Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

He is a Republican, and he and his wife belong to the Christian church. He is a member of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R.

STEPHEN L. EGGERT was born October 24, 1869, at Clarksburg, Indiana. He is a son of John and Matilda Eggert. When but a few months old he came to Adair County, his father having purchased a farm about seven miles northwest of Kirksville. Here he lived with his parents till sixteen years of age, when he went to making railroad ties for eighteen months. He then came to Kirksville and worked at the trade of plasterer for eighteen years. At the end of that time, in 1903, he embarked in the cement business, putting in cement walks, etc. In 1909 he also took up the paving business. He has put in about a mile and a half of paving in Kirksville, giving the best of satisfaction. He also does sewer work and has extensive contracts.

Mr. Eggert also has an interest in the Adair County Brick and Coal Company and is secretary of the company.

On June 30, 1896, Mr. Eggert married Miss Ida M. Everhart, daughter of Samuel and Mary I. Everhart. They have three children: Carl L., born January 2, 1904; Claude S., born December 23, 1906; and Frances May, born October 3, 1908.

Mr. Eggert and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is at large and belongs to the K. of P., Maccabee, and M. W. A. lodges.

FRANCIS HALLER was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1883. He is a son of Samuel and Esther (Davis) Haller. He came to this country with his parents when only eight months old. He has lived with his parents on the farm continuously since, attending the public schools. When eighteen years of age he began to make his own living. He has been running a threshing machine and saw mill which he owns. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL PETER HALLER, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was a son of Jacob R. and Anna E. (Heintzelman) Haller. He was born September 9, 1834. He was married in 1869 to Mary James, who died in 1874. They had one child: Charles, born December 26, 1872. He lives at Kirksville. Mr. Haller was again married April 4, 1878, to Esther Davis, daughter of Emmor and Anne (Linton) Davis. They have three children: Emmor J., born February 22, 1879; Francis, June 21, 1881; Willis D., November 17, 1884.

When only a year old, Mr. Haller moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he lived fourteen years. He worked at the jewelry trade with his father, and also learned the baker's trade. He followed these occupations in various parts of the country until 1852, when he went to Colorado and engaged in the mining business till the breaking out of the Civil War. He joined Company H, Second Colorado Regiment, and served till the end of the conflict. He was Corporal and Sergeant, and very honorably discharged. After the war, he and his parents came



Stephen L. Eggert. Kirksville

to Adair County, and he lived with them till their death. He has been engaged in farming since coming here, buying his present farm in 1884. It is seven miles north-east of Kirksville, and consists of 330 acres.

Mr. Haller comes from a famous family, and is a nephew of the late General Heintzelman. Mrs. Haller is English, and a descendant of Sir Arthur Linton. They are of the Quaker faith. Mr. Haller died May 8, 1911.

BENJAMIN F. HALL, a son of Jesse and Marthinia Hall, was born October 17, 1841, in Washington County, Ohio. He was married October 15, 1861, to Elizabeth Ashby, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Ashby. He moved with his parents to Knox County, Missouri, in 1856. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, 21st Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving his country until the close of the war. After his marriage he moved to Brashear, Adair County, Missouri, in 1881, where he was engaged in buying and selling grain and stock until 1884. They then moved to a farm, one and one-half miles southeast of Brashear. There he lived till his death, August 1, 1898. The farm, which is now owned by his widow, Mrs. E. A. Hall, consists of 114 acres. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

THOMAS M. LUDDEN, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 21, 1866, but his parents brought him to Adair County when he was three years old. They settled in Clay township before the village of Adair started, and he grew up there. After attending the common schools, he went to the Kirksville State Normal in 1888-9, and afterwards taught in Adair County, going there to Marcelline in 1894. In the vicinity of Marcelline he taught the Oldham School three consecutive years, and was afterwards assistant principal of the Marcelline schools. Locating in Marcelline, he has since been identified with educational work as a member of the Board of Education, to which position he has been elected for the past twelve years, serving as president of the Board half that time and now being in that capacity. He has also been city clerk seven years, serving longer in that office than any other man elected to it.

Mr. Ludden was married in 1895 to Miss Anna Hardey, a native of Illinois but who came to Adair County in 1890. To this union have been born seven children, each of whom is living, as follows: Gervase I., Anna Monica, J. B., Thomas M., Jr., Wilma Frances, Winifred Cecilia, and Ernest J.

Mr. Ludden started in the real estate and insurance business in Marcelline in 1898, and his patronage has steadily increased since that time. It is safe to say that no man in the town has done more for its advancement, or has been more ready to put his shoulder to the wheel for any good movement, than Mr. Ludden. He has repeatedly refused public office, though offered him by his party, and has only consented to serve when he thought that would best serve the community. His parents, Bernard and Anna Ludden, will long be remembered as enrolled among the sterling pioneers of Adair. He also had five brothers and four sisters, who look upon Adair County as their home.

L. W. MARBLE, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, was born July 16, 1850. He was married July 12, 1910, to Hattie E. Specke, of Lincoln, Nebraska. They have four children. Mr. Marble is a son of L. O. and Amanda Marble. He was in the jewelry business at Meringo, Iowa, in 1879 and 1880. Prior to that, however, he spent some time in the photo business at Vinton, Iowa; Lead City, South Dakota; Lincoln, Nebraska; Spokane, Washington; Denver, Colorado; Omaha, Nebraska. Two years



Residence of Mrs. E. A. Hall and half tone of herself and deceased husband,
Benj. F. Hall

ago he came to Kirksville. He spent about thirty years in this business. For eight years he served as official photographer for the Burlington Railway. While in Kirksville he had a studio on the north side of the public square, which he sold April 1, 1911, and moved West. Mrs. Marble is also an artist, doing fine work in oil and water colors. She is talented and has become noted for her landscapes and musical talent.

JOHN PATTERSON (deceased) was born in Urshult, Sweden, July 10, 1837. He came to America in 1853, living first in Kentucky, then coming to Adair County, Missouri, in 1855. He entered a large tract of land, seven miles east of Kirksville. At the time of his death he owned 700 acres in that section, and was one of the best cattle men of the country, and one of the best known men in North Missouri. He lived on that farm continuously till his death, February 25, 1908. He was greatly interested in dairying, was president of the State Dairy Association for a number of years, and lectured over the country extensively on scientific dairying and farming. He also wrote a great deal for magazines and papers.

Mr. Patterson was married March 27, 1861, to Elizabeth Richardson. They had one child—Ginevra, now Mrs. G. I. Green, who owns and lives on the old home place, consisting of the original 700 acres. His second wife was Maggie Sees, his third wife, Jane E. Hill, who lives just east of the old home place.

Mrs. G. I. Green, the only daughter of the late "Uncle Johnie Patterson," was born on the old home place September 2, 1863. She was married September 8, 1880, to Henry E. Green, who died in 1892. They had two children: Inez, born May 18, 1883, now the wife of Alfred Locke; Henry E., May 24, 1885. Mr. Locke and his wife, as well as Mrs. Green's son, live with her and help to conduct the farm.

ALFRED HULSE, son of John and Cordelia (Smith) Hulse, was born November 2, 1872, at Troy Mills, Adair County. He was united in marriage December 28, 1898, to Martha Collins, daughter of Bate and Susan (Nichols) Collins. They have three children, two of whom are living: Cordie, born April 22, 1904; Pearl, October 12, 1906; Beuna M., October 16, 1899, died February 4, 1904.

John Hulse, father of Alfred, was running the famous old woolen factory at Troy Mills at the time of the birth of Alfred Hulse. In about a year and one-half, however, he moved to the farm, giving up the old factory. Here Alfred Hulse lived with his parents till ten years old, when they moved to Kirksville. A year later he went to Shelby County and remained for three years, then moved to old Lindersville. He assisted his father for some years in running a store at that place; later he married and began farming in that neighborhood. In 1904 he moved to Yarrow and carried mail on a route for a time, then in 1906 opened a general store at that place. He is still engaged in that business.

Mr. Hulse is a Republican in politics, and a member of the M. W. of A. lodge.

T. C. LOWERY was born in Illinois, January 30, 1845. He was married March 12, 1876, to Eunice C. Story. She was born February 22, 1850, and died November 20, 1908. They had two children: Gertrude, born December 26, 1876, died December 21, 1884; Mary Ellen, April 30, 1880, married Cornelius Desmond.

Mr. Lowery came to Adair County, Missouri, about 1901. He owns a fifty-acre farm. He is a Democrat, and was recently elected as Justice of the Peace for Clay township, Adair County.



Residence of Mrs. G. I. Green, the old Patterson home, 7 miles east of Kirksville



Alfred Hulse's Store at Yarrow



Residence of T. C. Lowery



The Family and Residence of W. E. Ebert, 6 miles southeast of Kirksville

WILLIAM E. EBERT was born February 7, 1872, in Pickaway County, Ohio. His parents were Nelson and Martha (Girton) Ebert. He came to this county when only a few months old. He lived at home and helped his father on the farm till grown, then started farming for himself.

On January 23, 1898, Mr. Ebert was married to Miss Flora Gehrke, a daughter of Henry and Minerva (Hart) Gehrke. They have one child—Myrtle Minerva, born February 12, 1901.

Mr. Ebert has engaged in farming all his life. He bought his present farm in 1899. It has since been his home. He does general farming and stock feeding. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian church.

BERT PARRISH, M. D. was born in Queen City, Mo., June 13, 1886. He is a son of Dr. A. W. and Emma (Bartlett) Parrish. He moved from Queen City to Kirksville with his parents when but eight years old, attended the public school at Kirksville, and read medicine with his father and Dr. Martin. After graduating from the Kirksville High School, he took a course in the State Normal School at Kirksville, and attended the medical department of the Barnes University, of St. Louis. Graduating there in 1908, he returned to Kirksville, and for a short time practiced with his father and Dr. Martin. He then took a course in surgical clinics, at New York City. After completing the course, he returned to Kirksville and opened an office in the Miller building. He does a general practice, paying special attention to surgery. He is a member and vice-president of the State Medical Association, secretary of the Adair County Medical Association and a member of the American Association of Surgeons.

Dr. Bert Parrish is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Elks lodge.

JOSEPH E. NOVINGER, son of James H. and Elizabeth Novinger, was born in Adair County, Missouri, November 17, 1866. He was married November 4, 1888, to Mary F. Albright, daughter of John and Nancy Albright. They have three children.

Mr. Novinger was born and reared on the farm on which he now lives, one and one-fourth miles west of Novinger. He lived at home with his parents till grown, then married and went to farming for himself. In 1893 his father retired and moved to Green City, Missouri, leaving him in charge of the old home place. He has lived and farmed in this county all his life. The farm consists of 240 acres. He breeds Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. He is a Republican and belongs to the K. of P. lodge.

JOHN H. HOLTON, a son of Henry A. and Rebecca Holton, was born at Pleasant Mouth, Illinois, December 31, 1854. He was married August 8, 1877, to Mary J. Cavett, who is a daughter of Rufus and Rebecca Cavett. They have two children: Emma L., born April 14, 1880, now wife of Dr. Hugh E. Penland, of Berkeley, California; A. Scott, born September 25, 1889, of Kirksville.

Mr. Holton was born and reared on a farm in Illinois; but came to Kirksville in 1885. Two years later he went into the lumber business here, and now manages the Baxter Lumber Company yards, near the O. K. station. Mr. Holton takes a deep interest in lodge work, especially in the Masonic. He is High Priest of the O. K. Chapter, No. 53; Prelate in Ely Commandery, No. 22; district deputy lecturer for second Masonic District of Missouri. He is a Republican.



B. B. Parish, M. D., Kirksville

J. W. HORTON was born February 25, 1848, eight miles south of Kirksville, a son of William and Malinda (Haines) Horton. He was married to Malissa A. Marcus, November 14, 1872. They had six children, only four of whom are living: Silas A., born September 11, 1873, lives at Billings, Montana; Flora E., August 1, 1875, died January 20, 1907, was then the wife of James Arnold; Mary, October 23, 1879, now the wife of Willis Moots, near Sperry; James H., January 12, 1883, died June 1, 1910; Walter B., December 1, 1884; Rosa, born March 19, 1888, now Mrs. C. H. Britt, of Texmo, Oklahoma.

Mr. Horton lived on the farm with his parents till grown and married. He now owns fifteen acres one mile north of Kirksville. He has owned several fine farms but has sold them off and retired. He is one of the oldest men who were born in the county. When he was born the county was in a wild state. Deer and Indians were plentiful. His father settled in this county in 1835, coming from Tennessee. He died in 1889. He was one of the oldest settlers, there being but one house in Kirksville when he came.

Mr. Horton is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Horton is a member of the Methodist church.

ALBERT E. HALLADAY, son of George W. and Eliza (Van Horne) Halladay, was born October 21, 1875, at Kirksville, Missouri. He was married May 11, 1901, to Susan E. Campbell, daughter of William and Fannie (Long) Campbell. They have one child—Hortense Elizabeth, born December 9, 1901.

Mr. Halladay lived in Kirksville till six years old and then moved to Snetely, Macon County, where his father conducted a store for four years, going from there to Hurdland and engaging in the mercantile business. In 1892 they quit the mercantile business and went to farming near Hurdland, remaining there till 1903, when the present farm was bought. During all this time Mr. Halladay remained with his father, and helped run the business. In 1902 his father removed to Kirksville, where he died November 22, 1910.

The son now owns and manages the farm of 171 acres, five miles southeast of Kirksville. He also owns eighty acres near Hurdland, in Knox County.

EDWARD P. HOMES was born in Adair County, Missouri, May 30, 1867. His parents were Parker H. and Alba Homes. He is a blend of the Yankee-Southern blood, his father having been born in Massachusetts, and his mother in Kentucky. He was educated in the common schools and the Kirksville Mercantile College, graduating from the business department on the 11th day of May, 1888, with a general average grade of 97.

He was married September 16, 1891, to Mollie Turner, daughter of J. H. and Susan Turner. They have three children: Alpha, born August 9, 1892; Parker H. January 15, 1900; Gladys, December 13, 1902.

Mr. Homes has lived on a part of the same farm all his life. It consists of 22 acres, four miles northeast of La Plata. He makes a speciality of breeding registered Hereford cattle.

He is a Democrat in politics, and a Past Grand member of La Plata Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F. He is very much interested in the District School, having served as director, and district clerk over fifteen years. He is also a member of the Bank of La Plata, having been a shareholder in that institution ever since its organization.



Residence of A. E. Halladay, his daughter Miss Hortense and her pet pony, "Daisy," 5 miles southeast of Kirksville



Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Horton and their home, 1 mile north of Kirksville



Residence of Edward P. Homes, 4 miles northeast of La Plata



Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Houghton and their home, 2 miles west of Kirksville

JAMES H. HOUGHTON, a native of Lewis County, New York, was born May 18, 1839. His parents were Richardson and Sarah (Bennett) Houghton. He was married November 27, 1870, to Cyrilda Hunsaker, daughter of Bradford and Leah (Dyce) Hunsaker. Mrs. Houghton was born near Kirksville, January 13, 1850. They had five children: Clarence R., born August 26, 1872, died October 9, 1882; Arthur J., July 6, 1874, died December 6, 1902; Henderson W., May 8, 1876, died March 13, 1908; Jessie J., February 5, 1879, now Mrs. Perry C. Wimer of Iowa; Minnie S., January 13, 1881, now Mrs. Robert Reed.

Mr. Houghton remained on the farm in New York where he was born till 1862, then he joined Company K., Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, serving a little over three years. He saw much hard service in the South. He returned to New York after the war, and remained a short time. From there he went to Illinois, then to Iowa, and finally to Adair County, landing here in 1868. He has been engaged in farming since. In 1885 he bought his present farm, where he has since lived. The farm consists of twelve acres, two miles west of town.

James Houghton is a Prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He belongs to the G. A. R.

ROSS W. PORTER was born and reared on a farm in Illinois, where he lived till grown. His parents were A. A. and Florence (Allingham) Porter. He was born in Warren County, September 11, 1879. He was united in marriage June 20, 1905, to Lula Hopewell, daughter of John and Katherine (Gooch) Hopewell. They have two children: Ross H., born August 5, 1906; Donald A., May 12, 1908.

Mr. Porter took a course at the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois. After completing this course he accepted a position with the Storm Bros. Handle Factory, remaining with them five years. Four years of that time he was their traveling salesman. He next went into the dry-goods business, in which he is still engaged. The firm is known as the Porter-Wren Company, the members being Mr. Porter and Miss Wren.

He is a Democrat, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the K. of P. lodge. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JOHN PROPST was born in Adair County, in East Salt River township, June 24, 1857. He is a son of Robert and Malinda (Ziegler) Propst. He was married March 1, 1881, to Bell M. Voorhies, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Bell) Voorhies. They had three children, only two of them are living: Genevieve, born December 25, 1881, now Mrs. J. R. Wright, lives in Evanston, Ill.; Ernest V., November 16, 1884, died November 15, 1895; Homer V., November 10, 1886.

Mr. Propst helped his parents on the farm till twenty-four years old, then married and began farming for himself. His father started him out with eighty acres, near the old home place. He lived there one year, then bought part of his present farm, it being a part of the old Voorhies place on which his wife was reared. He bought the other heirs out, later adding to his farm until now he has a farm of 420 acres, situated four and one-half miles east of Kirksville. It is considered one of the best in the county and is splendidly improved. In 1910 he turned the running of the farm over to his son Homer V., and moved to Kirksville, where he has a beautiful home. In addition to his farm he is interested in various business enterprises; is a stockholder in the Selby Poultry Company; stockholder and director in the Savings Bank. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.









Residence of Mrs. Amanda Griffin, 1 1-2 miles north of Kirksville



Dr. Duff's Drug Store, Gibbs

THOMAS W. GRIFFIN was born January 22, 1843, in Hocking County, Ohio, and died July 20, 1896, at his home in this county. He was a son of Henry and Betsy Griffin. He was married to Amanda James, January 17, 1878. She was born in Davis County, Iowa, October 30, 1859, being a daughter of Isaac and Nancy James. They had two children: Nellie F., born August 11, 1879; Thomas Ray, September 15, 1890. Nellie is now Mrs. W. F. Florea.

Mr. Griffin came here with his parents in 1857 and lived here on the farm till grown. He farmed till 1881, when he moved to Kirksville and engaged in the grocery business for two years. He was also in some business at Bullion for three years, then moved to Montgomery County, where he bought a farm and lived nine years. He then returned to Kirksville where he remained till his death, July 26, 1896. After his death his widow lived in Kirksville with her family till 1910, when she bought her present place. It consists of forty acres, one mile north of the city of Kirksville. She has a beautiful home. Her son lives with her and helps manage the farm.

JOHN D. DUFF, M. D., son of Joshua and Louisa (Carthright) Duff, was born April 16, 1857, in Hancock County, Illinois. On December 15, 1878, he was married to Rosaltha Asher, daughter of Abraham and Harriett Asher. They had five children, four of whom are living: Rosaltha Florence, born February 1, 1880, now Mrs. Edward L. Davis; Harry S., December 2, 1882, died March 16, 1905; Beeche Grace, November 2, 1884, now Mrs. Guy T. Rouner; Maurice C., November 4, 1886; Edna Pearl, October 4, 1888, now Mrs. Victor P. Kinnard.

Mr. Duff remained on the farm in Illinois, where he was born and reared, till grown. He attended the public schools and took a course in the Carthage College, then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1887. He then practiced eight years in Kansas. After taking a course at the ——— Medical School, where he graduated in 1890, he came to Knox County and practiced fourteen years. From there he went to La Plata for two years, then to Gibbs, where he has been since 1904. He has conducted a drug store at Gibbs the past three years. He built a handsome building in 1910. He is a member of the K. of P., M. W. A. and Yeomen lodges.

ALBERT C. DUDLEY, son of Thomas E. and Lutitia (Hawkins) Dudley, was born in Adair County, near Millard. He was married to Florence Roberts June 15, 1902. She is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Lucy (Allen) Roberts. They have one child—Vena Fay, born April 10, 1904.

When very young, Albert Dudley moved with his parents to Macon County, just across the line from Adair, part of the farm being in this county. His father died when he was yet small. He lived with his mother till grown, moving across the line into Adair County in 1890. When married he started farming for himself and later bought the old home place. His home is in Adair County, and his farm consists of 207 acres, only forty acres of which are in this county. He has recently built a very pretty home. Mr. Dudley is a breeder of Polled Angus and Shorthorn cattle, Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs and fine horses and mules. He does general farming.

Mr. Dudley is connected with the M. W. A. and K. of P. lodges and belongs to the Christian church. He is Republican in politics.



MARION C. MILLER, son of John D. and Louisa Miller, was born December 19, 1873, at Nineveh, Missouri, the old-time Dutch Colony. John D., father of Marion C. Miller, died in August, 1906. Mr. Miller lived in Nineveh till 1882, then moved with his parents to Texas, returning in 1884. In 1897 Mr. Miller left home and went to Oregon. In two years he returned, going to Connelsville. He went into the mercantile business at Novinger, remaining two years, then moved his store to Connelsville, where he has since been in business. He first formed a partnership with J. W. Gillum, who later sold his interests to the Miller Mercantile Company.

Mr. Miller was married May 12, 1901, to Arvilla E. Stephens, daughter of Frank and Eva (Leonard) Stephens. They have one child—Vivian H., born April, 1902. His wife died April 11, 1904, since then his has made his home with his mother.

JOHN NEWTON HARTSOCK was born in Knox County, Missouri, September 21, 1860. His parents are John and Melvina Hartsock. He was married April 15, 1888, to Nettie Pearl Ginn, daughter of John and Martha Ginn. They had five children. Those living are: Waldo Emerson, born September 26, 1890; Belvie May, March 8, 1893; John Leroy, October 6, 1909. The other two died in infancy.

Mr. Hartsock owns a farm of 40 acres, known as the Pleasant Hill Poultry and Fruit Farm. His specialty, however, is the manufacture of sorghum molasses. For eighteen years he has produced from one thousand to two thousand gallons yearly.

He came to this county in 1864. Mr. Hartsock is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist church.

SAMUEL NEWTON was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, July 17, 1859. His parents were William and Anna (Dalton) Newton. He was married July 13, 1890, to Lillian Goodrich, daughter of Edson and Evaline (Phillips) Goodrich. They had six children: May, born May 11, 1891; William E., August 1, 1893; Ruth, August 19, 1894; Harry, June 30, 1901; Evaline, January 15, 1905; Opal, June 29, 1908.

Mr. Newton went to Macon, Missouri, with his parents when ten years old, living there on a farm till grown. He attended the public school, later taking a course in the State Normal School at Kirksville. After leaving school he was in the West a few years, then came back to Kansas where he farmed for fifteen years. In 1900 he went to Macon County, remaining there on a farm till 1903, then he moved to Gibbs, going into the hardware business. He is still so engaged there.

Mr. Newton is a Republican, takes a great interest in politics, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge.

JAMES E. RIEGER was born in Peoria County, Illinois, September 20, 1875, being a son of Gottfried and Rose Rieger. He was married August 25, 1900, to Alma Wray, daughter of W. M. and Angeline (Patterson) Wray. They have two children: Wray, born May 25, 1902; Nathan, February 13, 1904.

Mr. Rieger came to Adair County, Missouri, from Illinois when a small boy. He attended the public school and took a course at the Normal School at Kirksville, then went to the Missouri State University, where he graduated in 1907. Having read law he was admitted to the bar that same year, after which he engaged in general practice in this county till 1908. Although the county is largely Republican, and Mr. Rieger is a Democrat, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adair County. Refusing to be a candidate for the second term, he returned to the general practice.

James E. Rieger belongs to the Baptist church, and is identified with the M. W. A., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Elk lodges.









JOSEPH W. MURFIN was born in Adair County, Missouri, September 1862, being a son of John W. and Matilda Murfin. He was married February 1889, to Ada Paul, daughter of James H. and Sarah Paul. They have one child - Russell, born October 15, 1906.

Mr. Murfin has a farm of eighty acres, situated six miles northwest of Brashear. He makes a specialty of breeding Polled-Angus cattle and Jersey hogs, etc. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., No. 522, at Brashear.

LEVI GRISWOLD was born in Adair County, six miles from where La Plats now stands, November 15, 1858. His parents were John and Fannie (Shumaker) Griswold. He married Lucinda Salsbury January 25, 1888. She is a daughter of George and Polly R. (Hodge) Salsbury. They have three children: May, born May 26, 1890; Florence, April 26, 1895; Lola B., July 26, 1902.

Levi Griswold was born on a farm in the south part of the county, and lived there till two years old, then moved to the farm he now owns. He has lived there continuously since, except one year he spent in Colorado and about five years spent on a farm in the same neighborhood. The farm he owns consists of 114 acre, two miles northeast of Gifford, in Adair County. It is well improved. He handles Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Shropshire sheep, and fine horses.

Mr. Griswold is Republican in politics, and has served as constable of Pettis township and road overseer of his district. He belongs to the Christian church and the I. O. O. F. and Rebekah lodges.

JACOB GARLOCH is a native of West Virginia, being born in Preston County, June 22, 1849. His parents were Henry and Esther Garloch. He was united in marriage April 10, 1871, to Martha Kelley, daughter of John G. and Susan Ann Kelley. They had four children: Henry G., born August 26, 1872; Martha L., March 26, 1876; Jacob W., February 17, 1878; Ellen L., December 30, 1882.

Mr. Garloch came to Adair County in 1855. His father shaved shingles on some of the first houses in Kirksville. He owns 404 acres of land, two and one-half miles northwest of Gibbs, Missouri. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren church.

JESSE B. HOPSON, son of Cary and Rebecca A. (Coleman) Hopson, was born March 8, 1859, in Adair County, Walnut township. He was married October 1878, to Miss Laura Urquhart, daughter of Alexander and Clarissa Urquhart. They have three children living and one dead: Ethelea, born July 9, 1879, died July 14, 1899 (she was then the wife of Edward Johnston); Estelle M., October 14, 1886, now wife of J. D. Norman, of Linwood, Kansas; Claude R., born September 2, 1888; Leland R., April 4, 1891. Both Claude and Leland are in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Hopson belongs to one of the old-time families of this county, and was born and reared on a farm near what is now known as Nind. Here he remained with his parents till grown. After his marriage he continued farming for three years, then went into the mercantile business at Osborn, Missouri. In a short time the store was destroyed by fire. He then went to Kansas and engaged in real estate business for five years; then came to Kirksville and clerked in a store for several years, and worked for three years at the lumber business. In 1901 he moved to Novinger, where he was employed by V. Miller as manager for the Adair Lumber Company.







yards, also managing the yard at Connelssville for a few years, finally returning to Novinger, where he has since resided and managed the yards.

Mr. Hopson belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and M. W. A. lodges. He is a Republican. While in Kansas he served as police judge at Hoxie, was Justice of the Peace and also deputy Recorder of Deeds and deputy Clerk of the District Court.

AMOS PROPST was born in Adair County, Missouri, November 7, 1858, being a son of Robert and Malinda Propst. He was married September 10, 1882, to Mary E. Strock, daughter of M. F. and Ary Strock. They have four children: Lena, born November 9, 1885; Myron, March 18, 1891; Goldie, September 22, 1894; Earl, September 27, 1897.

Mr. Propst owns a fine farm of 440 acres, situated six miles east of Kirksville. Mr. Propst has farmed all his life and has never held office. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

SAMUEL T. WILLEY was born in Queen City, Schuyler County, Missouri, September 7, 1873. He spent his early life in that city, moving to Kirksville February 22, 1890. He has resided here since that time, except two years spent in Macon, Missouri. After graduating from the Kirksville High School in 1893, he immediately began working for the Kirksville Journal, where he learned the printer's trade and helped with the paper until 1900. He then opened a job office in Kirksville which he conducted for about three years. He moved to Macon, Missouri, at that time, accepting a position as foreman for the Times-Democrat office. He remained there two years, then returned to Kirksville and re-entered the employ of the Journal, being made foreman of the composing room. In January, 1908, he gave up this position, forming a company with other well-known Democrats of the city, and purchased the Kirksville Democrat. Mr. Willey was made secretary of the company, and is at present serving as secretary and assistant manager.

On April 4, 1897, he was married to Miss Alta M. Dexter, of Rothville, Missouri. They have three children: Eugena, born February 26, 1898; Maurine, August 1, 1900; Fay, July 6, 1902.

Mr. Willey is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in politics. He and his wife are both active members of the Christian church, Mr. Willey being a member of the official board and secretary of the Board of Deacons.

JOHN A. WADDILL is a native of this county, born March 8, 1873, ten miles northeast of Kirksville. He is a son of Jacob F. and Mary (Adkins) Waddill. He was married April 17, 1901, to Sadie Sells, daughter of James and Cytha (Kessinger) Sells. They have two children: Frank, born January 7, 1903; Lazell, June 3, 1905.

Mr. Waddill attended the public school and took a course at the Kirksville Business College. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Sperry, remaining there one year. He farmed a short time, then went into the lumber business. In 1909 he sold out and went to Colorado, returning February 1, 1911. He then took charge of the Adair Lumber Company yards, in which he re-purchased stock, and in which work he is still engaged. Mr. Waddill owns eighty acres of land in Colorado.

He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge.



THOMAS J. WALKER was born in Campbell County, near Louisville, Kentucky, June 5, 1841. He was married April 1, 1869, to Sarah A. Adams, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Oxier) Adams. She was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 20, 1837. They have three children: Luella F., born January 17, 1872, now Mrs. V. M. Wolf; Anna L., December 14, 1874, now Mrs. Cole Lewis; Albert H., March 13, 1877, married Margaret Curry of Illinois.

Mr. Walker moved to Ohio with his parents, Ellis and Margaret (Fleak) Walker, when only about one year old. He lived there till grown, then came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1869. He enlisted in Company I, 39th Ohio Infantry, serving three years. He was severely wounded in a battle, near Atlanta, Georgia, the day of his discharge, July 4, 1864. He returned to Ohio, remaining till 1869, then came to Scotland County, Missouri. In 1877 he moved to Kansas, then came to Adair County in 1882. He has lived here since that time. He owns a place at Bud, but for years has not been able to work on account of injuries received during war. He is a member of the G. A. R., Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, at Kirksville.

THOMAS S. WILSON was born July 6, 1871, in Adair County, Missouri. His parents were Hugh and Mary O. (Lee) Wilson. He was united in marriage February 24, 1892, to Stella Bumpus, daughter of Franklin and Catharine (Talbert) Bumpus. They have three children: Virgil H., born November 26, 1896; Icy C., October 23, 1899; Ivy M., January 16, 1902.

Mr. Wilson was born and reared on a farm near Old Wilson Town. He lived with his father till grown and married. In 1908 he moved to Gibbs, where he built a grist and feed mill, which he still owns and conducts. He also runs a farm of 200 acres, adjoining Gibbs, which he owns. He has a pretty home in Gibbs. His father is still living and makes his home with Thomas S. Mr. Wilson is a member of the M. W. A. and M. B. A. lodges.

DANIEL M. WALKER was born in Johnson County, Indiana, January 2, 1845. He was married March 17, 1863, to Eliza J. Davis, who died January 5, 1871. They had seven children, three of whom are living: Mary E., now Mrs. John Galt; Jesse B.; Henry M. His second wife was Sarah L. Voorhies. They were married February 19, 1879. They have six children living, one dead: Minnie B., now Mrs. Bowman; Albert E., deceased; Elmer E.; Lillie M., now Mrs. Fred Stone; Seth A.; Roy R.; Susan E.

Mr. Walker moved to McDonough County, Illinois, in 1854, after living a while in Clinton County, Indiana. He lived there until 1862 when he joined Company I, 84th Illinois Infantry. He served till the close of the war, seeing much hard service. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Chickamagua, September 19, 1864, captured by General Forrest, and paroled. After the close of the war he lived in Illinois till 1879, when he moved to Adair County, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in various occupations.

Mr. Walker was a father before he was twenty, a grandfather when thirty and a great-grandfather at the age of fifty-eight. He had fourteen children, ten of whom are living; fifteen grandchildren, all living but one; ten great-grandchildren, all of whom are living. He can trace his ancestry back for many years. His father's people were English, Scotch and Irish.

He is a socialist in politics, having been a Democrat until recently. At the election of November, 1910, he was a candidate on the Socialist ticket for Judge at Large of Adair County. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the Christian church.



Residence of T. L. Walker, Bullion



Residence of T. S. Wilson, Gibbs



JUDGE D. H. CRAWFORD, son of John and Mary Crawford, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 1, 1850. He was married July 13, 1869, to Miss Velma Standeford, daughter of Michael G. and Matilda Standeford. They had seven children: Adelaide, born June 29, 1870, now Mrs. Chas. Seaver of Kirksville; Jennetta B., July 27, 1872, now Mrs. J. R. Riley, Brashear, Missouri, R. F. D. No. 2; James W., February 1, 1874, located in Howell County, Missouri, farmer; Dr. D. Dwight, D. O., March 19, 1876, of Denison, Texas; Dr. J. S., D. O., January 19, 1879, of Denton, Texas; Mary Velma, June 25, 1882, now Mrs. J. W. Garlock, Brashear, Missouri, R. F. D. No. 2; Nellie May, January 15, 1892, now at home.

Mr. Crawford came to Adair County in October, 1856, residing here continuously since that time. He has Registered Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Poland China hogs. His horses are of high grade.

In 1896, Mr. Crawford was elected a member of the county court, serving two years in that capacity. He assisted in building the new court house.

Mr. Crawford has lived on the same section of land for over forty years. He is a Democrat.

JOHN T. WADDILL is a native of Adair County, born on a farm fifteen miles southwest of Kirksville, October 23, 1873. He is a son of George M. and Martha (Sparks) Waddill, both of whom are living. He was married January 27, 1899, to Miss Emma A. Wilkins, a daughter of A. M. and Mary Wilkins. They have three children: John Glenn, born November 25, 1899; Ellen Madge, August 18, 1902; Mildred Fern, April 1, 1907.

Mr. Waddill was born and reared on the farm, attending the public schools and remaining with his parents until grown. After his marriage he taught school and farmed in that locality, later purchased a farm, which he still owns. It consists of 271 acres and is fairly well improved. In 1899 he moved to Kirksville, where he accepted the position of Deputy County Clerk under W. R. Holloway, remaining in that office until 1903. After spending four years on the farm he was elected County Clerk, being again elected in 1910, and receiving the nomination of his party without opposition. He now lives at Kirksville, where he owns his residence.

J. T. Waddill is a Republican in politics, and has taken a very active part in the affairs of his party.

JACOB F. WADDILL, a native of Coles County, Illinois, was born April 6, 1840, a son of John and Delilah (Phillips) Waddill. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1855 and located northeast of Kirksville. He lived in that vicinity and farmed till 1895, then retired and moved to Kirksville, where he has since lived.

He was married September 23, 1860, to Mary J. Adkins, daughter of James and Susan (Kirk) Adkins. They have twelve children, nine of whom are living: Ursula, now Mrs. W. F. Maltbey; Asa F.; Avalee, now Mrs. Charles Rice; James E.; Ora T.; Robert H.; John A.; Maude E., now Mrs. Clyde Bumpus; Freddie L.; Travis S. (The last two named and Asa F. are dead); David S.; Lilah A., now Mrs. W. A. Fletcher.

Mrs. Waddill was a granddaughter of Jesse Kirk, for whom the City of Kirksville was named, and the first white child born in the city named for him. A Reminiscence written by her will be found elsewhere in these pages. Mr. Waddill is the father of more descendants than any other man in this section. He had twelve children, nine of whom are living; thirty-one grandchildren living, six dead; three great-grandchildren, all living, making forty-three living descendants.







J. W. THRASHER was born in Adair County, near Brashear, May 18, 1846, being a son of Thomas R. and Frances Thrasher. He was married March 24, 1868, to Nancy J. Conkle, daughter of Peter and Margaret Conkle. They have two children: Ollie, born January 12, 1869, now wife of A. P. Sharp; Dora, May 3, 1878, now the wife of C. C. Howard.

Mr. Thrasher was reared on the farm near Brashear, where he farmed till 1892 when he moved to Brashear and went into the mercantile business in 1900. He continued in that business there till 1906, when he moved to Kirksville and engaged in the same business for two years. He then retired. He owns a farm of 160 acres near Brashear. He is Democrat, and a member of the Masonic lodge, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

J. W. HATCHER was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, September 4, 1870, a son of Richard and Athalia Hatcher. He was united in marriage December 26, 1897, to Mary E. Petree, daughter of Bailis and Mary A. Petree. They have four children: Loyd B., born November 10, 1901; Orville R., October 27, 1903; Mary Imo, July 19, 1906; Earl W., October 6, 1909.

Mr. Hatcher came to Adair County in June, 1900. He has been in the abstract, loan and insurance business in this city for ten years. He was formerly a student at the Missouri State Normal at Kirksville for three years. His wife is a graduate of that institution, graduating with the class of 1895. Mr. Hatcher taught school for ten years in the public schools of Andrew and Clinton Counties, Missouri, serving the last two years as principal of the school at Lathrop, and at Birmingham.

Mr. Hatcher is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Yeoman and Woodman lodges. He has been for five years the superintendent of the Sunday School of the Christian church, and has been an active worker in all the departments of church work. For ten years he has served in various official positions in the church. He takes part in politics, and stands for progressive improvement.

THOMAS BRUNER was born in Martin County, Indiana, October 3, 1835, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Bruner. On February 6, 1867, he was married to Polly Dabney, who died May 23, 1910. His wife was a daughter of Thomas J. and Cassie (Walker) Dabney. To this union was born one child—Charles J. Bruner.

Mr. Bruner moved to Illinois with his mother when twelve years of age, his father having died two years previous. He lived in Illinois until 1849, when they came to Adair County, Missouri, where he has lived continuously since. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, 27th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a private, was promoted to corporal, served three years until the close of the war, seeing much hard service, but was only slightly wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Adair County and soon after married. For about twenty-five years he has owned and lived on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, six and one-half miles southeast of Kirksville. He also owns town property and other business interests. Mr. Bruner is a member of Corporal Dix Post, G. A. R. He is Republican in politics and served a number of years as Justice of the Peace immediately after the war. He belongs to the Methodist church.

DR. GERALD ALFRED SPARLING was born at St. Marys, Canada, January 21, 1856, being the oldest son of John and Rachel (English) Sparling. He was married August 24, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Isles, daughter of Nicholas and Martha



D. Isles. They have six children; Martha E., born July 23, 1881; John Nicholas August 27, 1883; Gerald Alfred, June 16, 1886; Mary Rachel, April 17, 1888; Virginia Grace, September 24, 1893; Eugene McKinley, November 8, 1898.

Dr. Sparling's father's family came to the United States in 1864, settling in Washington, Guernsey County, Ohio, and moved to Chillicothe, Missouri in the spring of 1868. In 1880 he graduated from the American Medical College at St. Louis, after which he practiced his profession two years in Chillicothe. In July 1882, he came to Kirksville and established his practice, remaining there since that time. He served as coroner of Adair County from 1905 to 1909. Besides his professional interests he owns city properties and a farm of forty acres. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to the Masonic lodge, No. 366.

HUGH MERIDETH, son of William and Martha (Hillis) Merideth, was born June 28, 1874, at Cantrel, Iowa. He was married December 5, 1899, to Stella Pratt, born in Linn County, Missouri, September 7, 1882. They have two children: Claude H., born February 1, 1909; Mary M., July 29, 1910.

Mr. Merideth lived at home till 1896, attended the public school at Cantrel, and took a course at a business college at Burlington, Iowa. He then worked at a lumber yard in Cantrel for seven years. In 1896 he came to Gibbs, where he went into the lumber business, in which he is still engaged.

EDWARD F. WALTERS was reared on a farm in Knox County, near the Adair County line. He was born there January 17, 1874, a son of Michael and Rachel M. (Wade) Walters. In 1891 he came to Adair County, Missouri, and spent his early life in farming. He attended the Kirksville Mercantile College the winter of 1896-7, worked as clerk in a store in Kirksville the following summer, and worked in a store at Gibbs, Missouri, the following winter.

He farmed again for awhile, and in 1902 was examined and received the appointment as carrier on Mail Route No. 5 out of Kirksville, but resigned before the Route was started to accept the place of Deputy County Collector under F. W. Gibbs, which place he filled for three years, during his first and second terms of office. In the spring of 1905 he bought a store at Gibbs, Missouri, where he has since lived. He runs a grocery store, a very large one for a town of the size of Gibbs.

He was married December 20, 1899, to Daisy A. Young, daughter of Ben. W. and Emily (Elmore) Young. They have three children: Bonnie, born May 6, 1902; Edward M., December 2, 1906; Hollis, June 19, 1908.

Mr. Walters belongs to the Republican party.

B. F. WORKMAN was born in Adair County, Missouri, July 31, 1861. His parents were Friend and Amanda Workman. He was married January 18, 1885, to Sabina Elmore, daughter of John and Nancy Elmore. They have three children: Leola, born January 21, 1886; Esther, April 7, 1890; Byron Elmore, July 13, 1892.

Mr. Workman has lived in Wilson township all his life. He owns a good farm of 520 acres, well improved, five and three-fourths miles northeast of La Plata. He feeds eighty to one hundred cattle every year. The farm is just three miles from Gibbs. He prides himself on his fine stock. He raises fine horses, thoroughbred Plymouth Rock chickens, etc. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. lodges of La Plata. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a stockholder and director in the Bank of La Plata.









CHARLES S. SANDS was born in Kirksville, March 2, 1869. He is a son of Jacob and Caroline (Herrell) Sands, who are old residents of Adair County, Jacob Sands, his father, being one of the early settlers. He was married March 2, 1890, to Bess Moore, a daughter of I. and Kate (Malloy) Moore. They have one child—Lucile, born January 10, 1892.

Mr. Sands lived at home with his parents until fourteen years of age, attending the public schools and State Normal at Kirksville. When only eleven years old he began an apprenticeship for a jeweler, and three years later left home and worked at his trade in various parts of the country, continuing his travel for four years. At that time he started in the jewelry business for himself, at Albia, Iowa. He remained there six years, then went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he stayed four years. In 1898 he came to Kirksville where he has since lived continuously, and engaged in the jewelry business. He is located in the new Miller building and has a store which is regarded as one of the best equipped in the state.

He is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges, taking great interest in that kind of work. He has for seven years been secretary of the Business Men's League, of Kirksville, and it was largely through his initiative that the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company located in Kirksville. He is a large stockholder and secretary of the Kirksville Gas, Heat and Electric Company. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Sands is also a member of the Executive Board of Missouri's State Jewelers' Association.

JOHN L. PORTER is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Gettysburg in that state, September 14, 1834, being a son of John B. and Harriet K. Porter. He was married November 10, 1861, to Mary E. Ivie, a daughter of William H. and Louisa Ivie. They had seven children, four of whom are living: Harriet K. and Vincent O., who died in infancy; W. T.; Mary E., died October 1, 1906; Stacey G., now wife of Dr. F. C. Miller; Laura W.; Julia L., now wife of Frank Garth.

In 1839 Mr. Porter moved to Missouri with his parents, settling at Jefferson City. He lived there at home till grown, and then went into the telegraph construction business. He superintended the building of the first telegraph line from St. Louis to Leavenworth, Kansas.

In 1853 the family moved to this county, where Mr. Porter has since made his home. After coming here he was engaged in farming for a time. Then in 1858 his brother, W. T. Porter, was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder, and Mr. Porter served as deputy under him six years, excepting the time he was in the service of Uncle Sam. He served about a year in the enrolled Missouri Militia, and was also Provost Marshal of Northeast Missouri for five months. Mr. Porter was deputy Circuit Clerk at the time of the burning of the court house, and it was through his efforts that most of the books of that office were saved, an account of which is given in the historical part of this book. He also served some years as Probate Judge by appointment.

In the meantime he read law and was admitted to the bar here in 1860, though he never engaged in the active practice. Shortly after this the test oath law was passed and he refused to subscribe to it, and consequently was not permitted to practice.

Just prior to the war Mr. Porter and his brother went into the real estate business here, having the first agency of that kind in the county. Mr. Porter was also the first man in the county to be granted a commission as notary.







After the war Mr. Porter was again engaged in the real estate business here, and from 1864 to 1866, freighted from Atchison, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. He was for a few years in the clothing business, and also in the grocery business, at Kirksville. In recent years he has retired from mercantile pursuits and has devoted his time to the real estate business, and looking after his various interests.

When the coal fields began to be opened up here he took an active part in it. He helped to organize the Porter Coal and Mining Company and the Pennsylvania and Missouri Coal and Mining Company, being made president of both companies.

Mr. Porter is still actively engaged in business and has many interests in the county; owns several tracts of farm land and a large number of business and dwelling houses in Kirksville. He is a stockholder in the Kirksville Trust Company and Citizens National Bank.

He is a staunch Democrat, and has always taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge Chapter, Commandery and Shriners. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

LAFAYETTE LORTON is a native of Burlington, Iowa. He was born February 10, 1855, a son of James L. and Julia A. (Knapp) Lorton. He was married January 13, 1887, to Anna Vaughn Kerns. She is a native of Sullivan County, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Laughead) Vaughn. They had two children: George V., born December 28, 1887; Jessie R., July 1, 1890. Mrs. Lorton was the widow of James S. Kerns, who died October 3, 1881. They had two children: Alexander, born October 16, 1877; James A., April 15, 1881, died April 30, 1901.

Mr. Lorton is almost a native of Adair County, coming here with his parents when only four weeks old. The family came across the country with an ox team. Soon after coming here his father entered land near Sublette. Mr. Lorton lived with his parents till grown. When twenty-three, he started farming for himself. In 1895 he bought his present farm, consisting of 300 acres, four miles north of Kirksville. He is a breeder of Berkshire hogs, fine cattle, horses, etc. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN C. MILLS, a native of Schuyler County, Missouri, was born July 31, 1860. His parents were Andrew J. and Frances A. (Payton) Mills. He was married October 3, 1887, to Minnie A. Mott, daughter of Edward and Mary S. Mott. They have three children: Mabel A., born February 12, 1889; now wife of Dr. Harry C. Kirkbride, of Norristown, Pennsylvania; John C., Jr., born May 8, 1891; Anna Mary, October 8, 1893.

Mr. Mills was born and reared on a farm near Lancaster, Missouri. He attended the Lancaster High School and the State Normal School at Kirksville. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Lancaster in 1896. Forming a partnership in law with Judge Edward Higbee, he practiced law in Lancaster till 1904, when he came to Kirksville and opened up an office under the same firm name. Mr. Higbee came to Kirksville also, and they have since been residents of this city. They still maintain the office at Lancaster, which is in charge of Walter Higbee. Besides his law business Mr. Mills owns several farms in this and other states. He is interested extensively in the mercantile business and other business enterprises.

Mr. Mills is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and Elk lodges. He served as county clerk of Schuyler County for eight years, 1890-1898.



DR. W. T. STEPHENSON was born in St. Louis, November 18, 1851. He moved from that city to Linneus, Missouri, with his parents when but eight years old. He attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school, then took a course of lectures in medicine. After practicing at Browning, Missouri, for a few years, he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from that institution in 1892. Immediately after receiving his degree he went to Milan, Missouri, where he practiced his profession until 1896, then moved to Kirksville. While in Browning he served as postmaster of that city for four years under President Cleveland. He was also president for the local Pension Board at Milan, Missouri, 1893 to 1896. From 1903 to 1905 he was the owner of the Kirksville Democrat. Upon coming to Kirksville he gave up his active practice of medicine and went into the drug business, in which he is still engaged. He recently moved into the new Miller building, and has what is regarded as one of the most up-to-date drug stores in North Missouri. Associated with him in business is his son, D. I. Stephenson, a registered pharmacist.

Soon after the close of the Spanish War a handsome sword, costing \$200.00, was presented to Captain Arthur P. Willard, by the State of Missouri, in honor of his planting the first American flag on Cuban soil. Dr. Stephenson was chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Dockery to make this presentation. The other members of the committee were Sam Pickler and Dr. Warren Hamilton.

Dr. Stephenson is a staunch Democrat and takes an active part in politics. For several years he has been secretary of the County Committee.

JAMES H. SEFRIT was born in Daviess County, Indiana, June 24, 1863, being a son of William and Mary (Mathews) Sefrit. He was married February 26, 1900, to Jennie Barrett, daughter of William and Anna Barrett. They have three children: Clarence, born September 28, 1903; Harvey, August 21, 1905; Lucile, March 26, 1911. Mr. Sefrit has two children by a former marriage: Jessie, born November 9, 1893; Frank, November 30, 1896.

Mr. Sefrit moved to Illinois with his parents when about three years old. There he lived till grown, then went to Iowa where he lived fifteen years, engaging in farming. He then came to Adair County, in 1902, and bought his present farm, where he has since lived. The farm consists of 160 acres, six miles northeast of Kirksville, all well improved. He handles fine horses, cattle and mules, and does general farming. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife belong to the Rebekah lodge.

REV. A. C. TUDOR, pastor of the United Brethren church at Brashear, was born in Wabash County, Indiana, at the city of Wabash, being a son of William F. and Sarah E. Tudor. He was married October 17, 1900, to Emma M. Littler.

Mr. Tudor went to Topeka, Kansas, about twenty-three years ago, and lived on a fruit farm. He was educated at Leecompton, at the Lane University; also took a course in voice culture and elocution at the School of Oratory at Topeka. After teaching five years in the public schools of Kansas he entered the ministry. In the last fourteen years he has held the following appointments: One year in missionary work at Bridgewater, South Dakota; one year at May Day, Kansas; one year at Ogden, Kansas; five years at Fostoria, Kansas; three years at Holton, Kansas; one year at Trenton, Missouri; two years at Brashear, Missouri.

Mr. Tudor is a Prohibitionist in politics and belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges.





WILLIAM P. TURNER was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 21, 1848. The family moved to Washington County, Ohio, about the year 1854, where they resided until the breaking out of the Civil War. While only sixteen years old, William entered the army, joining Company H, 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving until June 27, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to his old Ohio home and in 1867 came to Missouri, settling near Clarence in Shelby County, where he lived for three years, then returning to Ohio, residing near Marietta for seven years. At that time he came back to Missouri, and lived on a farm until the year 1882, then moved with his family to Adair County, buying 240 acres of land, lying two and a half miles east of Kirksville, where he and his family have resided for nearly thirty years.

William Turner was married October 14, 1870, to Sarah F. Carothers, daughter of Louis F. and Angelica (Miller) Carothers. Mrs. Turner is a native of Lewis County, Missouri, and was born October 23, 1846. They had nine children, only three of whom are living: The oldest, Thomas E., was born April 28, 1871, and is now a doctor, residing in Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry P. was born December 12, 1872, died November 26, 1892; William was born October, 1876, died March 11, 1896; Ella was born October 30, 1874, died December 18, 1879; Lucy was born November 18, 1879, died July 21, 1881; Grace, now Mrs. George Noe, was born May 21, 1882 and now resides on a part of her father's farm; Pearl, now Mrs. George Hunter, was born July 21, 1885, and now resides in Knox County, Missouri.

Mr. Turner handles Shorthorn cattle and does general farming. His land is well improved and he has a beautiful home. In politics he is Republican; in religion affiliating with the Christian church, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANK A. STROUP was born near Peoria, Illinois, July 25, 1877, being a son of I. F. and Martha Stroup. He was married September 8, 1897, to Maud V. Frankford, daughter of Henry and Lydia Frankford. They have two children: Phyllis, aged twelve, and Etelka, aged seven.

Mr. Stroup moved to Randolph County, Missouri, at the age of three years, remaining three years; then to Bevier, Macon County. On May 3, 1894, he came to Novinger, Adair County, where he has since resided. He attended the public school at Prairie school house, near Bevier, until thirteen years of age, then entered the mines at that place. He has since filled every position in and about the mines. He operated the Spring Valley Coal Company at Stahl, Missouri. In connection with his father he has been identified as one of the pioneer developers of the Adair County coal fields, having been engaged in contract construction work, sinking shafts, building railroad switches, etc., during the progress of opening up this great coal field. He has also engaged in the hardware and furniture business as managing member of the Stroup-Nunn Hardware Company. He is secretary of the Novinger Building and Loan Association, having held that position since its organization in 1904.

Mr. Stroup is Republican in politics and served as postmaster of Novinger, Missouri, under the appointment of President William H. Taft. He is loyal to his party and was always identified with its interests. He is active in educational affairs, having been one of the board of directors when Novinger built the first school building of importance.

Having the distinction of being the best marksman of the county, he is an at-



dent field sportsman, enjoying hunting and trap shooting. He has many trophies as evidence of his skill as a shooter, both at trap and in the field. He is now conducting an office of notary, insurance, abstract and law, as well as operating a farm near Novinger.

ROBERT G. SCOBEE, son of Robert and Dulcena J. (Norman) Scobee, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, February 19, 1853. He was married February 1873, to Nannie B. Cummins, daughter of Elijah and Mary Cummins. They have nine children, all but two of whom are living: Lillie M., born November 21, 1875, now Mrs. Frank Dowdy; Isaac E., May 6, 1875; Bertie N., March 11, 1877, now Mrs. Casten Dodson; Nora B., March 2, 1879, now Mrs. Robert Norman; Robert M., March 11, 1881; Jephtha D., November 29, 1883; Dulcena E., October 2, 1885, now Mrs. Guy Bundy; Walter B., February 18, 1887, died in March, 1888; Isaac E., died July 23, 1907; Paul P., January 19, 1892. Isaac E. was an osteopath, and was shot and killed at Nevada City, California. Jephtha D. is also an osteopath, at Monroe City. All of the children are married except Paul.

Half of the farm on which Mr. Scobee was born is in Ralls County and half in Monroe. In 1861 they built on the Monroe County side, and moved into that county. Robert Scobee lived at home till married, then bought a farm near his old home where he lived till 1881, then moved to Adair County. He has since made his residence here. He farmed and bought and shipped stock till 1906, then went into mercantile business at Millard, remaining in that business for one year and a half. He then bought and sold grain and cattle, still living at Millard. In September 1910, he went into the mercantile business at Gibbs. He has been the owner of many different farms. Mr. Scobee is a Democrat and belongs to the Masonic and M. W. A. lodges.

MICHAEL WEBER was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, December 17, 1849, then a French province, now a part of the German Empire. His parents were Michael and Magdaline (Spillman) Weber. They came to this country when Michael was but three months old, settling first in Ohio. Here they remained eleven years, then in 1858, came to Adair County, Missouri. He lived with his parents till grown, then farmed a number of years. In 1890 he bought a mill at Yarrow, which he has since conducted. They grind feed, meal, buckwheat, flour, etc. It is the oldest mill of the kind in the county, and was erected in 1847. It is run by water power. In 1910 Mr. Weber put in an electric light plant, which is run by the same power as his mill. He not only furnishes light for his own home, but the stores and a few residences at Yarrow. This is said to be the smallest town in the United States having an electric light plant. Besides the mill, Mr. Weber owns a farm at Yarrow consisting of 260 acres, which he manages.

Mr. Weber is of German descent. His grandfather was an officer under Napoleon, and fought with him for fourteen years.

On May 4, 1881, Mr. Weber was married to Magnolia Hays, daughter of Harrison and Jane (Waddill) Hays. She was born in this county April 14, 1861. They have four children: Harrison, born April 25, 1882; John, February 15, 1884; Eva, August 3, 1887; Henry, May 1, 1890. Mr. Weber belongs to the Republican party.

N. L. WHITE, born at Fountain Green, Illinois, May 8, 1862, is a son of J. and Elizabeth White. His father was a pioneer of Hancock County, Illinois, coming from Vermont in June, 1835. He was married November 13, 1883, to Ella N. George. They have one son, Chellis E., born October 14, 1884, who is employed by the Mr.





ropolitan Life Insurance Company. Formerly was Deputy County Clerk under J. T. Waddill.

Mr. White came to Adair County, Missouri, in March, 1893, and settled in Clay township. There he farmed two years, then came to Kirksville, where he was employed by the Adair Lumber Company. The following year he went to La Plata and bought an interest in the La Plata Lumber Company, where he remained in business for two years. He then sold out, went to Brashear, purchased a hardware stock, and controlled that concern for two years. He then sold that business and came to Kirksville, where for the past eighteen months he has been manager of the Adair Lumber Company.

He is Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and member of the M. W. A. He is a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward.

COLONEL W. H. JOHNSON, a native of Callaway County, Missouri, was born October 2, 1849, being a son of W. O. and Mary Johnson. He was married March 2, 1904, to Sophia Mitchell, daughter of L. B. and Malinda Mitchell. Mr. Johnson has a farm of eighty acres near Gibbs. He is also an auctioneer and has cried hundreds of sales in this and adjoining counties. He gives special attention to live stock and is often called to other states to assist in thoroughbred stock sales. For some time he was marshal at West Plains, Missouri. He has lived in Adair County for six years. Mr. Johnson is a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

RUFUS G. HUMPHREY, a native of Kentucky, was born in Morgan County of that state May 28, 1859, being a son of Rufus and Catherine Humphrey. He was married January 27, 1887, to Beatrice V. Combs, daughter of Harvey E. and Lucile Combs. They have five children: Juanita, born April 7, 1890, now the wife of Thomas P. Jones; Forest Talmage, September 7, 1896; Rufus Harvey, March 5, 1900; Marguerite, August 5, 1893; Duward M., September 1, 1910.

Mr. Humphrey was born and reared in Kentucky, coming to Scotland County, Missouri, in 1884. There he lived till 1894, then moved to Lancaster for three years. In 1897 he came to Kirksville, where he has since lived and been engaged in marble and real estate business. He is now in partnership with F. W. Gibbs. Mr. Humphrey is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to the Masonic and M. W. A. lodges.

ROBERT L. MILSTEAD was born December 31, 1848, in Ray County, Missouri. He lived there in the farm till fourteen years of age, when moved to Iowa with his parents, remaining there three years, then moved to Macon County, Missouri. After living there one year he came to Adair County and farmed until 1907, when he moved to Brashear, engaging in the general merchandise business with his brother. The firm was known as Milstead Bros. Later his brother sold his interest to H. T. Wilson and Mr. Milstead's son, William Everett Milstead. Mr. Milstead owns a residence in Brashear and eighty acres of land adjoining. He was engaged in farming in Adair County forty years.

Robert Milstead was married December 10, 1872, to Margaret E. Davidson, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Fair) Davidson. They had nine children: Carrie Maude, born February 1, 1874; John E., October 10, 1875; Myrtle, December 24, 1878, died July 7, 1879; William E., August 20, 1881; Anna E., March 23, 1884; James R., June 15, 1888; Glen M., October 21, 1891; Genevieve M., June 15, 1895; Leta W. March 6, 1898.

Mr. Milstead is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO







FRED DARROW, a native of the city of Kirksville, Missouri, was born January 27, 1868, being a son of Edwin and Orvilla F. Darrow. He was married October 10, 1894, to Minnie L. Bundy, daughter of Alfred and Louisa Bundy. They have two children: Vivian, born August 17, 1895; Helen B., December 29, 1898.

Mr. Darrow is a well known citizen of Kirksville. He is a Republican in politics, and is deeply interested in the political and educational affairs of the city. He served for a time as a member of the Board of Education of the public schools of Kirksville. Mr. Darrow is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and K. of P. lodges.

B. C. BARROWS, a hotel-keeper at Gibbs, Missouri, was born in Illinois, April 27, 1868, being a son of Otis T. and Dora Barrows. He was married January 25, 1891, to Etta Mitchell, daughter of Lemuel B. and Malinda Mitchell. After his marriage he lived on a farm one year in Knox County, Missouri, near the little town of Locust Hill. From there he moved to the town of Gibbs, Adair County, and there followed the occupation of hotel keeping. For the last nineteen years he and his wife have enjoyed a fine business, being among the very first to settle in Gibbs. Mr. Barrows' residence is situated in block twenty-one, in the southwest corner of Gibbs, he being the owner of the entire block. Mrs. Malinda Mitchell makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. B. C. Barrows.

Mr. Barrows is a Republican and a member of the Christian church.

JUDGE THOMAS W. FICKEL, a native of Hocking County, Ohio, was born January 31, 1847, being a son of William and Mary (Pullen) Fickel. When about twenty-two years old he married and moved to Adair County, his parents coming here at the same time. They purchased the farm where Judge Fickel still lives. It consists of 160 acres, four miles south of Kirksville. They have a well improved farm and a beautiful home. In 1909 he moved to Kirksville to send one of his sons to school, leaving the farm in charge of his son, Leo Fickel. In July, 1909, he was appointed County Judge of the First District, on the resignation of Judge Z. T. Haggans.

Mr. Fickel is a Republican in politics. He was married December 10, 1878, to Jennie Henry, daughter of Howard and Evaline Henry. They had five children: Charles E., born October 23, 1879, married and lives in New York; Leo P., March 7, 1881; Frank H., August 16, 1882, died August 15, 1890; Mary E., January 20, 1890, died September 4, 1890; Roy E., October 11, 1893. Mr. Fickel was first married before coming from Ohio, to Adeline Webb, April 28, 1868. She died April 8, 1872. They had two children: William W., died April, 1875, when about five years old; John W., now about forty years old, is married and lives at Memphis, Missouri.

JAMES E. WADDILL was born and reared on a farm, remaining with his parents till twenty years old. He then went to farming and stock raising for himself, continuing that business till about thirty years old, purchasing a farm in Clay township. He still owns 160 acres in that neighborhood. He then came to Kirksville, where he went into the lumber business, continuing in that business for about eight years. While engaged in that work here, he became interested in the banking business, and was for several years president of the Citizens National Bank. Selling out his interests there, he assisted in organizing the Kirksville Trust Company, and was made president of that bank. He also helped to promote a large brick and cement plant at Iola, Kansas, and still has extensive interests there. In 1908 Mr.







Waddill sold out his interests in the Trust Company and went into the wholesale lumber business at Kansas City, in which he is still engaged, but devotes most of his attention to the real estate business. The company with which he is connected has offices at Kansas City and Denver, Mr. Waddill making his headquarters at the latter place. He is still interested, and is a large stockholder in the Adair Lumber Company yards. The company owns eight yards in various parts of the country.

Mr. Waddill was born in Adair County, Missouri, eight miles northeast of Kirksville, March 17, 1865. His parents were Jacob F. and Mary J. (Adkins) Waddill. He was married February 8, 1888, to Augusta Rice, daughter of Columbus and Catherine Rice. They have three children: Orid E., born May 4, 1891; Mary, January 16, 1894; Eva, December 16, 1897. Both Mr. and Mrs. Waddill come from old-time families of Adair County.

CHARLES E. ZEIGLER was born and reared on a farm adjoining where he now lives, in Liberty township. He had difficulty in getting an education, only attending school about eighteen months all told. He studied at home at night and at odd times; took examination for a teacher's certificate, and was given a first grade. After that he farmed in the summer and taught school during the winter for nineteen years, teaching several years in the same district. He then quit teaching and devoted his entire attention to farming eight years ago, but has taught two terms since. In leisure moments he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1898, but has never entered active practice. At present he devotes his time mostly to farming, and owns 320 acres of land, two miles southeast of Pure Air. He is a breeder of thoroughbred Chester White hogs.

Mr. Zeigler was born May 7, 1863, being a son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Whalen) Zeigler. He was married August 4, 1909, to Minnie McMillan, daughter of Edward W. and Emily (Goodrich) McMillan. He has three children by a former wife, Oma J. Scofield, who died February 7, 1897. They were married February 28, 1889. The children are: Chester L. and Lester L., twins, born June 22, 1890; Limer H., February 18, 1894.

Mr. Zeigler's father, Harrison Zeigler, was born in Pennsylvania, November 13, 1813, coming to Adair County, Missouri, in 1859. Here he lived till his death, September 13, 1893. His wife, who was Elizabeth Whalen, died March 19, 1910. They had nine children, six of whom are living, five in Adair County. Mr. Zeigler has a powder-horn which was carried by his great-grandfather, John Zeigler, during the Revolutionary War. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Charles Zeigler is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

HARRY N. ERVIN, a native of Burlington, Iowa, was born August 16, 1881, being a son of Nathaniel M. and Bell (Dalashmutt) Ervin. He was married April 10, 1909, to Laura Bailey, daughter of Elijah R. and Louisa Bailey. They have one child—Glenn Nathaniel, born June 16, 1910.

Mr. Ervin moved to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents October 26, 1885. He was reared in this county, and is engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 240 acres situated, east half of the northeast quarter of section 34; northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3; west half of the northwest quarter of section 35; northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, township —, range 17. He does general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and D. of R. and M. W. A. lodges.



D. JONES was born near Glenwood, Schuyler County, Missouri, August 10, 1844, being a son of James and Susan Jones. He was married July 13, 1865, to Dulcinea Batman, daughter of William and Mary Batman. They have five children: Victoria, born May 28, 1866; Viola, of Kansas City Missouri; Stella, now dead; Duley, of Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas, a merchant in Kansas City, Missouri; Prudence, also of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Jones, known as the champion English speller of the world, is a well-known teacher of Adair County. He has had a standing challenge for many years, but has never been defeated as the champion speller, although his challenge has been answered several times. Besides his reputation along this line, he is also a public speaker and has written extensively for papers and magazines. Mr. Jones has taught in eight different counties of the state and has taught several years at Pleasant Hill, No. 1, near Wilmathsville, Adair County, Missouri, being still employed in that district. He is a strong, enthusiastic teacher. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

BEN F. JONES, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, began his work upon the prairies of Western Kansas, and has had a thorough training in hardships well known to the pioneers of that state. He has preached in sod houses, school houses, tents, and in the open; has ministered to congregations where the cow-boy and plainsman formed an interesting part of the audience; has had a full-fledged poker game going on in one end of the building while trying to cast out devils at the other end. He gives it as his experience that a sermon and a poker game can get along in the same building if they have to.

Mr. Jones was born in Plummers Landing, Fleming County, Kentucky, March 21, 1868. He was married April 9, 1889, to Charlotte Gladys Kimball, daughter of George W. and Harriette (Lloyd) Kimball. They have five children: Ben C., born January 17, 1892; Linn Irl, October 4, 1893; Alice Judith, May 31, 1896; Charlotte Frances, August 6, 1906; Minnie May (by adoption), May 31, 1886. Minnie May is now Mrs. Harry E. Moore of Trenton, Missouri. Mr. Jones entered the ministry when twenty years old, and has served continuously in the regular pastorate until the present. For sixteen years he was a member of the Southwest Kansas conference, transferring from that to the Missouri conference in the spring of 1905. For three years and six months he was pastor of the First Methodist Church at Trenton, Missouri, coming from there to Kirksville, where he has the pastorate of the First Methodist Church. On June 2, 1910, the Memorial University, of Mason City, Iowa, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him.

He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, of which he has served as Chaplain, Division Chaplain and Chaplain of the National Commandery, having been connected with that order twenty-three years; has belonged to the K. of P. lodge since 1890, and is a member of the local lodge at Kirksville; was made a Mason in 1895; belongs to Adair Lodge, No. 366, and Caldwell Chapter, No. 53, Royal Arch. He is independent politically, but leans to progressive Republicanism.

FERD J. GRASSLE, son of Frederick and Susan Grassle, was born October 23, 1863, in Holmes County, Ohio. He moved to Memphis, Missouri, with his parents in 1868, remaining there a few years, then moving to a farm north of town. He attended the public school and the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, graduating in 1883. For six years he taught school in Scotland County, after which





JOHN T. REYNOLDS (deceased) was born in Madison County, Illinois, September 19, 1845. His parents were George M. and Mary (Farrer) Reynolds. He was married October 8, 1876, to Mary E. Conkle, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Barnes) Conkle. Mrs. Reynolds was born in Clark County, Missouri, May 15, 1855, coming to this county the same year. They had four children: Irving, born January 1, 1878; Maggie V., September 10, 1879, now Mrs. M. V. Plattz, of Brashear, Missouri; Ernest R., September 4, 1888; Lester F., November 22, 1891.

Mr. Reynolds came to Adair County in 1859. He received his education in the public schools, the State Normal School at Kirksville, and old Avalon College. He engaged in teaching for a number of years, after which he devoted his time to farming. He and his wife owned a farm of 325 acres, situated one and one-half miles south of Brashear. It is now the property of Mrs. Reynolds. The most of the land was entered by Peter Conkle and has never changed title. In 1908 they quit farming and moved to Kirksville, where Mr. Reynolds lived till his death, December 16, 1910. He was elected Representative of Adair County in 1890, serving one term.

He enlisted in Company A, 39th Missouri Infantry when only seventeen years old, serving nine months, then honorably discharged on account of ill health. He was an Independent in politics, a member of the United Brethren church, and belonged to the G. A. R.

W. B. BURTON, a native of Burlington, Wisconsin, was born June 4, 1868, being a son of Henry J. and Elieta A. Burton. He was married February 22, 1888, to Anna Davison, daughter of John and Jennie Davison. They have two children: H. Byron, born December 28, 1888; Edna Verna, March 18, 1897.

Mr. Burton came to Adair County with his parents in 1871, and has since lived and farmed in this county. He now owns 320 acres of land near Millard. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL F. SHUMATE was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, September 28, 1871. He was married October 20, 1894, to Hannah White, daughter of William and Sarah J. (Sanders) White. They have six children: Stella, born August 16, 1895; Verna, September 28, 1896; Fred, April 10, 1898; Velma, April 12, 1900; Jessie, December 12, 1902; Leon, February 4, 1905. All the children are living at home.

Mr. Shumate moved to Adair County, near Connelsville, with his parents, William and Agnes (Wellman) Shumate, when about five years old, where he attended the public school and lived till 1879. He then went to Kansas, spending about three years, then returned to Schuyler County, Missouri, remaining there only one year. In 1884 he moved back to Adair County, west of Connelsville, where his father bought a farm. He lived with his father till about nineteen years old, then started out for himself. He worked at various occupations for a few years, spending one year in Colorado. Soon after returning to this county he took a course at the Kirksville Business College. When married he went into the mercantile business at Lavonia, Schuyler County. In about a year he returned to Connelsville, working at the carpenters trade for a short time. He went to work in a store which was sold a little later to W. E. Hoff, at which time Mr. Shumate was made manager. A few months later he formed a partnership with N. B. Wellman and bought out the stores at Norwinger and Connelsville. Some time after this Mr. Wellman sold his interest to Mr. Young. Mr. Shumate then bought Mr. Young's interest, later selling an interest



to W. T. Brown, who is still his partner. They own a very large building and did business aggregating \$30,000.00 a year. They also own an interest in the Connellsville Supply Company Store.

He is a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and M. W. A. lodges.

SAMUEL A. VAUGHN came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1866. He was born in Mercer County, of that State, February 9, 1854, being a son of John and Harriett (Perrin) Vaughn. He was married April 29, 1880, to Malinda Preston, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Phelps) Preston. They have two children living, one dead: Clarence E., born June 28, 1882; Ora A., born June 20, 1884; Lester A., died when only eight months old.

Mr. Vaughn settled just north of Kirksville, upon coming to Adair County, Missouri, where he lived with his parents till about twenty years old, when he began making his own living. While at home he attended the public schools and took a course in the State Normal School. For several years he taught school and farmed. After his marriage in 1880 he moved to Kansas where he remained two years, then returned to this county. He has lived here since that time, and practiced farming. In 1894 he bought his present place, five miles northeast of Kirksville. He has 160 acres, well improved, and a pretty home. He does a dairy business, handling thoroughbred Jerseys.

Samuel Vaughn is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist church.

GEORGE W. WATSON was born near Brashear, Adair County, Missouri, June 24, 1853, a son of William and Elizabeth (Adams) Watson. He lived at home for a short time after his father's death, then when grown, in 1873, went to Saline County and from there came to Adair County, buying a farm five miles northeast of Kirksville. He has lived on that farm continuously since coming here. It consists of 152 acres, well improved. Forty acres are in Clay township and the others in Salt River township. He handles thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, fine horses, etc.

Mr. Watson was married October 13, 1880, to Jennie Ward, daughter of Alfred and Eliza Ward. She was born April 17, 1863 and lived in Linn County, her parents being early settlers there. They had seven children, only three of whom are living: Claude A., born July 13, 1882, died January 16, 1906, killed by a train; Bernie L., October 15, 1884, lives at Los Angeles; Lottie E., July 30, 1886, died November 15, 1891; Gertrude G., born February 29, 1888, now Mrs. Grover Wesher, of Edina, Missouri; Nelson D., December 28, 1889, died November 15, 1891; Percifal F., July 19, 1891, died October 11, 1892; Ward, September 2, 1893.

He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES J. THOMPSON was born in Macon County, Missouri, just across the line from Adair County, near the present city of Gifford, November 12, 1867. He was reared on the farm entered by his father, part of the land being in Adair County. His father came to this section from Ohio, in 1866. In 1885 Mr. Thompson built on the Adair County part of the farm, where he resided till his death. In 1900 he bought the old home farm. It consists of 190 acres. He was a breeder of Polled-Angus cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs, fine horses, etc.

On October 17, 1895, he was married to Lona Cole, daughter of Andrew and Hannah E. (Ricketts) Cole. Mrs. Thompson was born in Adair County, Walnut



township, and died June 6, 1909. They had five children: James R., born Jan. 30, 1898; Adah L., November 24, 1901; Anna M., May 26, 1903; Lawrence, August 20, 1905; Lula M., January 28, 1909. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Thompson was a Republican, belonged to the Universalist church, and the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges. Mr. Thompson died after the beginning of the publication of this history.

JOSEPH MARSHALL THOMPSON was reared on a farm in Southern Indiana. He was born in Washington County, February 10, 1851, being a son of Robert and Martha A. Thompson. When fifteen years old he moved to Illinois and remained three years, then moved to Adair County, Missouri, settling about six miles southeast of Kirksville, near where he now lives. He married and began farming for himself when grown, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising all his life. His specialty is fine cattle. He now owns 360 acres of splendid land, well improved and he is up-to-date and progressive in his farming.

He was married December 25, 1884, to Elvira C. Wise, daughter of Francis and Hannah Wise. They have seven children: Minnie, born October 17, 1885; Mrs. Bert Patten; Bertha M., August 13, 1887, now Mrs. C. H. Paul; Francis, September 14, 1889; Pearl E., July 6, 1893; Leonard, September 25, 1900; and June 21, 1899; Ada Gertrude, April 7, 1902.

Mr. Thompson belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge, and all the family are members of the Methodist church.

JUDGE JACOB R. COOK, son of Thomas Bishop and Leah Cook, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, April 29, 1838. On July 2, 1865, he was married to Miss Catharine Rider, a daughter of Lewis and Tracy Rider. They have five children: William H., born September 15, 1868; Ida Bell, February 11, 1873; Sarah E., March 16, 1876; George Jacob, February 7, 1879; James Jay, September 1, 1880.

Judge Cook came with his father's family to Adair County, Missouri, in 1857, being eighteen years old. He entered land near Old Nineveh about July, 1879. The county employed him to cut a wagon road through the timber on the ridge east of Stahl about six miles, connecting with the Milan and Kirksville road. He had twenty hands at work three days and cut the road thirty feet wide.

In 1857 he commenced teaching school; taught first in a log house about six miles southeast of Stahl, in the woods. The house was on Nathan Lay's land and he taught, in all, twelve terms of school.

On November 8, 1870, he was elected Judge of the County Court of Adair County for a term of six years. On the fourteenth day of January, 1884, he was appointed postmaster at Prairie Bird, eleven miles southeast of Kirksville. In 1874 he was elected trustee for Wilson township, under township organization.

In June, 1861, he was elected captain of a company of Home Guards at Sibley's Point and served three months. On February 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company B., 11th Regiment of the Missouri Cavalry, and served as company quartermaster for three years, being discharged at St. Louis, March 3, 1865.

In 1873 he hauled logs that were hewn from two miles west of Old Nineveh to the farm where he now lives, and built his present house, the shingles being made of whiteoak taken from the same place.

Judge Cook is a Republican, a member of the Methodist church, but has no lodge affiliations.





WILLIAM F. FRANK, son of Gordon and Nancy E. Frank, was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, November 27, 1874. He was married August 4, 1909, to Bessie M. Coons. They have no children.

Mr. Frank was educated in the public schools of Schuyler County, Missouri, and the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. He taught school thirteen years in Schuyler and Adair Counties, Missouri. He was only fifteen years old when he began teaching, and taught one school continuously for eight years. He came to Kirksville, Missouri, and entered law practice March, 1904. He read law while teaching school, later entering the law office of Smoot, Boyd & Smoot, and was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court at Memphis, Missouri, in 1903. He is now a member of the law firm of Weatherby & Frank.

Mr. William Frank is a Republican. He served as police judge of the city of Kirksville from 1905 to 1907; served as city attorney from 1907 to 1909, and was re-elected to that office in 1909, and again re-elected in 1911. He belongs to the Woodman, Yeoman, Odd Fellow, Mason, Elk and K. of P. lodges.

GLENN C. WEATHERBY was born in Utica, Missouri, January 9, 1877, being a son of Ralph and Jennie Weatherby. He was married August 12, 1901, to Lucy Ellen Cox, daughter of Henry and Polly Cox. They have one child—Forest Cox, born May 12, 1903.

Mr. Weatherby was educated in the public schools of Livingston County, Missouri, and the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri. He taught in the public schools of Livingston and Carroll Counties for six years, serving one year as principal of the Dawn High School, Livingston County. He came to Kirksville, Missouri, in the fall of 1901, and entered the offices of Campbell & Ellison, for the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at the May term of Adair County Circuit Court in 1902. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Kirksville, being at present a member of the firm of Weatherby & Frank. This firm was organized in September, 1908.

Glenn Weatherby was reared on a farm in Livingston County. He is a staunch Republican. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adair County November 8, 1910. He is a member of the Woodmen, Yeomen, K. of P., and Elks (Past Exalted Ruler) lodges.

WILLIAM S. MURPHY, a native of Taylor County, West Virginia, was born September 4, 1858, being a son of James G. and Jane (Rogers) Murphy. He was married April 12, 1878, to Mary E. Waldron, who died April 3, 1889. They had four children: Clarence W., born January 27, 1880; William L., January 3, 1883; Minnie E., November 23, 1884, now Mrs. C. N. Tolman; Ada E., March 21, 1887. His second wife was Lucy O. Gardner. They have five children: Jennie M., born May 6, 1891, now Mrs. F. M. Ownbey; Anna O., December 27, 1893; Lulu and Lena, twins, March 26, 1896; James, April 28, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are also raising three grandchildren: Robert, Chester and Randall Gleason.

Mr. Murphy was born and reared in West Virginia, where he lived till November, 1888, when he moved to Kirksville, where he has lived continuously since. He is a carpenter and contractor, and owns and conducts a planing mill near the Wabash depot. His home is just outside the southwest city limits, where he owns ten acres of land and two dwellings. He also owns other residence property in the city. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Baptist church, a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Maccabees and Modern Btotherhood fraternities.







FORREST L. MORROW was born and reared on a farm near Kirksville, Missouri, living at home with his parents till sixteen years old. He then started out for himself. He engaged in mercantile business at Youngstown, Nefy and Loeffler at various times. He also spent a year in that business in Washington. On his return he served as engineer at the Kirksville Water Works pumping station. In 1907 he worked as outside man for the Novinger Record. At the time of his marriage he accepted a position as associate editor of the Kirksville Democrat, remaining there till October, 1910, then purchased the Novinger Record, of which he is now editor and proprietor. The paper is Independent in politics.

Mr. Morrow was born September 25, 1887, being a son of Lewis A. and Susan C. Morrow. He was married April 24, 1910, to Eva Inbody, daughter of James T. and Clara Inbody. They have one child, Forrest Louis, Jr., born April 17, 1911. Mr. Morrow is a Democrat and belongs to several Fraternal Orders.

E. O. JONES, a native of Linn County, Missouri, was born October 19, 1881, being a son of John M. and Frances M. (Davis) Jones. He was married September 26, 1900, to Anna Nagel, daughter of George W. and Martha Nagel. They have two children: Robert Nagel, born May 15, 1907; John Ben, born October 9, 1909.

Mr. Jones' father attended the Kirksville Normal School, taught school awhile, and then entered the merchandise business in New Boston, a village in Linn County, Missouri, in which business he has remained ever since.

Mr. Jones spent his early life attending the village school, doing some farm work and assisting his father in the store. After completing the common school he entered the law office of G. L. Joyce at Bucklin, Missouri. He read law one year, then came to Kirksville, where he and his wife attended the State Normal School. Mr. Jones taught school and attended school alternate years until 1906, when he was graduated from the Normal School.

The next year he was elected principal of the Kirksville High School, serving two years. He was then elected superintendent of the public schools of Kirksville. He served till 1910, when he gave up his position to enter the law department of Missouri State University.

He was a student in the University of Wisconsin during one session in 1908. In 1909 he was awarded a scholarship in American History in the State Normal School at Kirksville.

Mr. Jones belongs to I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the Masons. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 17, 1844, and son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Flowers) Roberts. He was married April 18, 1869, to Alice M. Harris, daughter of William and Jane (McKinney) Harris. She was born in St. Louis, February 22, 1851. They had twelve children, nine of whom are living; James R., died in infancy; Elizabeth J., died September 27, 1875; Alask I., lives in Idaho; Andrew O., died October 5, 1877; Albert D., lives in Idaho; Benjamin F., also lives in Idaho; Develda E.; Amos R.; Charity M., now Mrs. Logan Dunham, of Idaho; Lucy E.; Harvey L.; Weaver R.

Mr. Roberts moved with his parents to Clark County, Missouri, in 1851, where they remained till 1858, when they came to Adair County, and entered land. He lived with his parents till the breaking out of the Civil War, then joined Company



D. 11th Missouri Cavalry, and served six months. This regiment was then consolidated with the 2nd Missouri Cavalry, and he was made a member of Company M, serving for two and one-half years. He was at that time honorably discharged. He spent most of the time in Missouri and Arkansas. The last two years he was with Col. McNeil; stationed at Macon at the time of the battle of Kirksville. His horse being crippled is all that prevented his being at the battle of Kirksville. After the war he returned to this county and has since engaged in farming. He also runs a grist and saw-mill on what is now the Halladay farm, his father owning an interest in the mill. He now owns a farm nine miles northeast of Kirksville, consisting of 147 acres. He is Republican in politics.

Andrew Roberts, father of Benjamin, was born in Ohio, September 5, 1819, and came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1858. He died in this county on March 23, 1885.

CHARLES C. ANDERSON was a native of Ohio, and was born at Zenia, in that state, May 16, 1861, being a son of John K. and Mary Anderson. He was married November 26, 1890, to Florence M. Campbell, a daughter of John H. and Mary Campbell. She was a member of one of the old-time families of the county, her father being one of the early settlers and one of the county's best known and most highly respected citizens.

When a small boy Mr. Anderson moved with his parents to Lewis County, Missouri, where he was reared. He attended the public schools of that section, learned the carpenter's trade, also studying architecture and building, serving three years as an apprentice at Canton and La Grange. He then went into the carpenter and contracting business, and soon afterward moved to Adair County, where he resided till his death. He continued that occupation after moving to Kirksville and achieved a great reputation as an architect. He also conducted a planing mill at Kirksville for a number of years and had one of the best equipped mills in this part of the state. He erected many buildings in Kirksville, which will remain as lasting monuments to his labor and ability. In 1887 and 1888 he traveled for Fairbanks, selling scales and heavy hardware. In connection with Mr. Menke, a stone mason of Quincy, he erected the Adair County Court House, considered to be one of the best buildings of the kind in the state. He also built the Dockery Hotel, the Journal building, also the residences of Dr. A.T. Still, former Mayor Selby, and scores of others.

He died at his home in this city September 10, 1909, after a very brief illness. He was a public-spirited citizen and deservedly popular.

He belonged to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and was also a member of the Modern Brotherhood.

JOHN C. FUGATE, son of James T. and Laura Fugate, was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, March 14, 1883, and was reared on a farm in that section. He was educated in the country schools, and also attended the Queen City High School. In 1902 he moved from the farm to Queen City, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1904. He then formed a partnership with his father for the practice of his profession, remaining in Queen City till 1907. They then moved to Novinger, where they have since lived and practiced.

Mr. Fugate was married to Miss Carrie Hurd, of Queen City, in 1906. He is a Democrat in politics and takes a deep interest in political affairs.



JAMES T. FUGATE, son of Elbert M. and N. C. Fugate, was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, August 4, 1859. He was married April 21, 1883, to Laura W. Payton, daughter of Y. W. and Sallie Payton, also of Schuyler County, Missouri. They have two children: John C., born March 14, 1884, and Edith Florence, born January 31, 1893.

Mr. Fugate was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools. He taught school in Schuyler County from 1878 until 1889. He was admitted to the practice of Law in 1904, and practiced in Schuyler County. In 1906 he moved to Adair County, and is at present located in Novinger, where he has served as City Attorney since 1907.

Mr. Fugate is a Democrat. He served as School Commissioner in Schuyler County, and was the nominee of the Democratic party of that county in 1906 for Prosecuting Attorney. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic lodges.

WILLIAM THOMAS BAIRD, banker, and one of the most prominent citizens of Kirksville, Missouri, was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, January 19, 1835, son of Barzilla Adams and Mary M. (Scanland) Baird. His father was born in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1803, was a farmer, and a son of Thomas Baird, of North Carolina. The father of Thomas Baird was a native of Scotland, and in company with six brothers emigrated to the United States prior to the War of the Revolution. All settled in different parts of the country.

W. T. Baird was reared on his father's farm and was recognized as a first-class hand in every kind of farm work, excelling in cradling wheat and splitting rails, two vocations in the old husbandry that have passed away. During the winter months he attended the district school. He taught school for a short time in Grant County, Kentucky; then in company with his bosom friend and teacher, W. P. Nason, he came to Missouri, and with the intention of passing through the state to Kansas, to make that his permanent home. Landing at La Grange he started west, but when he reached Kirksville, found the roads so nearly impassable that he abandoned the journey there—a step which neither he nor Kirksville has ever had occasion to regret. He arrived in Kirksville March 21, 1857, and for some time engaged in teaching school, associated with Prof. Nason, in Kirksville, who was County School Commissioner.

Mr. Baird married Martha C. Hannah, daughter of Matthew P. Hannah, August 24, 1858. Soon after he accepted a position as clerk for J. C. Thatcher at fifteen dollars per month, and when his wages were raised to twenty dollars, thought he was doing fine. They have four children: Frank H., now a resident of Kirksville, Missouri (In 1880 he married Miss Helen T. Hunt, daughter of N. Hunt, of Macon, Missouri. After her death he married Mrs. Mary Ellen Rush, of Washington, D. C.); Ella, who died at the age of two years; Aggie Myrtle, who died when two months old; Alta Melone. Alta Melone was educated in Missouri Valley College, and graduated from the Academy and School of Music in Marshall. She was married to F. L. Belshe, of Chicago, in 1899. They have two sons and two daughters.

In 1859, when the Branch of the Bank of St. Louis was being organized, Judge B. G. Barrow said to W. T. Baird, "You better take one share of stock in the Bank, and you might get to be clerk." He said he had no money. Judge Barrow said it would only take \$10.00 to secure some stock and then \$40.00 more at the time of opening the Bank. So as he just had \$10.00 he took the stock, and then borrowed











MADISON L. FERGUSON, a native of Indiana, was born November 6, 1852, a son of John and Nancy (Anderson) Ferguson. He moved to Iowa with his parents when small, and lived there till 1888, when he moved to this county with his family. He bought a farm ten and one-half miles northeast of Kirksville. It consists of eighty acres of well improved land. Here he has lived continuously. He was in the mercantile business at Clay four years, and now runs a store on his farm.

Mr. Ferguson takes a deep interest in public affairs, and lectures over the country on socialism.

He was married to Mary A. Drake, March 1, 1874, a daughter of A. J. and Luanda Drake. They have seven children: Clarence D., born February 20, 1875; Frederick H., January 21, 1876; William J., born April 27, 1879; Robert E., May 22, 1883; Harry R., November 22, 1887; Cecil R., January 27, 1891; Paul Ethridge, July 14, 1898. William J. died January 10, 1894. Mrs. Ferguson is a native of Adair County and was born August 27, 1854. Her father was one of the early settlers of the county, coming here from Ohio in 1850.

BYRON BRASSFIELD was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, September 4, 1872. His parents were Francis Marion and Fannie Jane Brassfield. He was married to Morgia Slauson November 12, 1899. Mrs. Brassfield is a daughter of Daniel Hallock and Julia Amelia Slauson. They have no children in the family. Mr. Brassfield came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1906, and owns a house and two lots in the town of Willmathsville, Missouri.

He is a Democrat in politics and a Methodist in religion.

L. M. WADDILL was born in Adair County, Missouri, April 16, 1870. He is a son of Jonathan Wesley Waddill. He was married June 13, 1894, to Mary Cornell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cornell. They have three children: Letha, born October 25, 1903; Leta, October 25, 1903; Myron, February 20, 1906.

Mr. Waddill owns a farm of eighty acres, situated five miles northwest of Brahear. He does general farming and stock raising. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a farmer all his life and belongs to one of the old pioneer families.

CHARLES F. STEINER was born at Corydon, Iowa, August 31, 1884, being a son of Clarence and Maggie Steiner. He was married September 7, 1904, to Jessie Fulton, daughter of Abraham and Cordelia Fulton.

Mr. Steiner came to Adair County in January, 1894. He is now a leading baker of Kirksville, having headquarters on East Harrison Street, just east of the public square. He has been in that business there since 1902. He owns city property and property in Oklahoma. Mr. Steiner is a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to the Odd Fellows, the K. of P. and Yeoman fraternities. He is a Democrat in politics.

FOREST H. RATLIFF was born in Adair County, Missouri, October 24, 1879, being a son of David C. and Nora Ratliff. He was married December 23, 1903, to Myrtle Vanwey, daughter of John and Nancy Vanwey. They have four children: Roland H., born November 6, 1904; May, December 26, 1906; Roma, June 10, 1908; David, born January 15, 1911.

Mr. Ratliff owns a farm of forty acres, situated eight miles northeast of Kirksville. He does general farming and stock raising. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the I. O. O. F. lodge.













E. C. CALLISON, M. D., a native of Adair County, was born on a farm near Kirksville, Missouri, April 5, 1866. He is a son of James W. and Rebecca (Sallade) Callison, and a member of one of the oldest families in this part of the state, his father being the first white boy born in the city of Kirksville. Dr. Callison was reared on a farm and attended the public schools, later taking a scientific course in the State Normal School. He also took a course in the old Kirksville Mercantile College. He taught school five years, reading medicine during vacations. At the end of that time he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained two years. He then attended the Kentucky School of Medicine. Graduating in 1889, he entered the general practice, and for the past six years has been located at Kirksville.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Association, president of the North Missouri Association, a member of the Tri-State Association, and ex-president of the County Association. He is also a member of the local board of pension examiners, and local registrar for vital statistics. He is a member of the auxiliary committee for legislation in both Missouri and American Associations.

T. E. SUBLETTE was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, being a son of Peter Jackson and Sarah (Russell) Sublette. He was married April 25, 1893, to Kate Florence Funk, daughter of William and Sarah Funk. They have four children: Sarah Agnes, born March 9, 1896; Florence Maud, May 25, 1897; Eleanor Louise, March 17, 1901; Mary, January 14, 1905.

Mr. Sublette has been editor and publisher of the Weekly Graphic since June 22, 1883. He was educated in the common schools and the First District Normal School, at Kirksville, being a graduate of the last named institution. He also took a post-graduate course at the Normal School. He is a Republican, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the Masonic order.

CHARLES E. MURRELL, son of Samuel and Alice Murrell, was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, May 24, 1875. He was married November 25, 1899, to Bertha E. Mitchell, daughter of Dr. W. F. and Elizabeth Mitchell, of Lancaster, Missouri. They have three children: William Francis, born February 27, 1901; Natalie, born March 2, 1903; Charles E. Murrell, Jr., April 8, 1910.

Mr. Murrell was educated in the public schools, the State Normal School at Kirksville, and the Missouri State University. He graduated from the law department of the university in June, 1899, locating at Kirksville, Missouri, in March, 1901, for the practice of his profession. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the M. W. A., B. P. O. E. and Masons.

JOHN W. WADDILL is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born October 19, 1866, a son of Robert S. and Margaret Waddill. He was married August 10, 1886, to Emilia Cornell, daughter of Sebastian and Maggie Cornell. They have one child—Glen B., born July 13, 1897. One child, Bessie L., born August 7, 1888, died September 2, 1889.

John Waddill belongs to one of the oldest families of the county, and is one of the best known horsemen in North Missouri. His farm is situated five miles northwest of Brashear and consists of 160 acres. He raises pure-bred draft horses, pure-bred coach horses, owning what is known as the Pioneer Stock Farm. His horses are registered, and he is one of the best known breeders in the state.

Mr. Waddill is a member of the Methodist church. He is a Republican in politics.







CHARLES C. GARDNER was born at Hill, New Hampshire, February 28, 1866, a son of Christopher and Susan B. Gardner. He was married December 30, 1891, to Jennie Gilpatrick, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary J. Gilpatrick. They have five children: Marion F., born October 30, 1892; Henry C., September 30, 1894; Helen A., August 6, 1898; Charles F., September 1, 1900; Ruth F., February 2, 1905.

He was reared in New Hampshire, attending the public school and Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in June, 1887, taking the degree of A. B. and A. M. At the date mentioned he moved to Nebraska, remaining there till 1902, when he came to Kirksville where he has since resided and engaged in the farm loan business, doing as large a business, perhaps, in that line as any firm in North Missouri.

Mr. Gardner takes a deep interest in public affairs and served two years on the city council. He is a member of the Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. and A. M., past master of the lodge; member of Caldwell Chapter, No. 53, and one of the most prominent and enthusiastic workers in the local lodge. His work as master of the Blue Lodge was so satisfactory that he was presented with a handsome gold medal at the time of his retirement from office. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He is a Republican in politics and a very devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

AUGUST GEHRKE (deceased) was born in Prussia, Germany, November 23, 1826. He was a weaver, learning the trade in Germany when a small boy. He came to America in 1877, and later came to Adair County, Missouri, where he lived till his death, January 5, 1904. He was engaged in farming continuously and owned a farm of 100 acres, four miles east of Kirksville. Since his death his son Edward and his widow have managed the old home place.

He was married July 17, 1863, to Augusta Dominka. They had ten children: Gottlieb, born in 1864, died when a small child; Carl, May 7, 1866; Wilhelmina, August 26, 1868; Augusta, February 20, 1870, died at the age of nineteen; Ferdinand, February 7, 1872, died when four years old; Marie, February 14, 1874, died at two years of age; Edward, May 27, 1878, lives at home; Emma, September 8, 1880; Clara, April 15, 1886; Earl D., October 12, 1888.

Mr. Gehrke was one of the most substantial farmers of the county and a well-known citizen. He was a Republican in politics.

CARL BACHMAN is a native of this county, born March 15, 1871, a son of Solomon and Angeline J. Bachman. He attended the public school and took a course in a business college. He followed farming till March, 1909, when he and others bought out the general merchandise business of E. E. Price at Stahl. The firm is known as the Stahl Mercantile Company, and is managed by Mr. Bachman and T. S. Hillman, who at present own all the stock. Mr. Bachman also owns a farm of forty acres, about two miles northwest of Stahl. It is valuable coal land.

Mr. Bachman was united in marriage May 11, 1893, to Mary E. Rowe, daughter of John F. and Millie Rowe. They have four children living, and one dead: Laura Leona, born March 30, 1894; Hazel L., October 18, 1899; Erma E., September 19, 1903; Opal, October 11, 1908; Deletha P., died in infancy.

Mr. Bachman is a Democrat, and belongs to the M. W. A., I. O. O. F. Encampment, and Rebekah lodges.





COLONEL VAWTER, a native of Lincoln County, Missouri, was born January 26, 1867, being a son of William and Matilda Vawter. He was married June 7, 1896, to Ida M. Rahe, daughter of John and Rebecca Rahe. They have one child—Emil Rahe Vawter, born October 14, 1898.

When only a few months old, Mr. Vawter moved with his parents to Shelby County, Missouri, later to Kansas where they remained two years. They then came to Adair County, settling here in 1899, where Mr. Vawter has since lived. He is engaged in the blacksmith and wagon-making business at Brashear, and has followed that occupation continuously since grown.

Mr. Vawter is a member of one of the oldest families in the United States and England, many of them being prominent in public life and the commercial world. A history of the Vawter family, running back to 1016, has been placed with the Missouri State Historical Society.

He is a member of the Christian church, the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Modern Brotherhood of America fraternities, and the Republican party.

JOHN SCHOOLING GASHWILER, M. D., son of John Samuel and Mar Louise (Harris) Gashwiler, was born at Sweet Springs, Missouri, July 24, 1878. His early education was gained in private schools and the Central High School in Kansas City, Missouri. He entered the Medico-Surgical College of Kansas City, Missouri, now a part of the University of Kansas, in 1897, graduating in 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He spent an interneship in the Kansas City General Hospital and in the St. George Hospital. He located in Novinger, Adair County, Missouri, in the fall of 1900, for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Gashwiler was married October 15, 1902, to Maude Ellen Novinger, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Niece) Novinger. They have three children: Sarah Louise, born November 6, 1903; Virginia Elizabeth, April 15, 1906; John Hiram, October 18, 1908.

Dr. Gashwiler is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Shrine, Chapter, Commandery, etc. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., M. W. A. and A. O. U. W. lodges. He served for six years as city physician of Novinger, and a like period as local surgeon for the O. K. railway. He is ex-president of the Adair County Medical Association, vice-president of the Northeast Missouri Medical Association. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN H. HEDIGER, son of John and Mary J. Hediger, was born April 2, 1880, ten miles west of Youngstown, Adair County. He was united in marriage April 29, 1906, to Ella A. Hall, daughter of Campbell and Jane Hall. The parents of Mrs. Hediger belong to one of the oldest families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hediger have one child—Louetta J., born August 12, 1908.

Mr. Hediger was born and reared on the old Hediger homestead, in the southwest part of the county. He lived there till fifteen years old, then moved with his parents near Nefy. When grown he went to Montana for a short time. On his return he farmed till 1908, when he became mail carrier of Route one, out of Youngstown. He gave up that position in 1909, and went into the mercantile business at Youngstown. On May 23, 1910, he was appointed postmaster of Youngstown, and still conducts the store and post office there. While engaged in farming he also ran a thresher, and is said to be the first man in the county to use a gasoline engine for that sort of work.



JOHN T. RATLIFF is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born September 25, 1876. His father, D. C. Ratliff, was born at Plymouth, Schuyler County, Illinois, in 1835; lived several years at Burlington, Iowa, later living four years in California, coming to Adair County in 1865; he bought a 200-acre homestead, where he lived thirty-eight years. Here John T. Ratliff was born. His mother was born at Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, and came to Adair County in 1856.

Mr. Ratliff has the distinction of owning and occupying the home site of the homestead where he was born, which is a well-equipped and one of the most productive farms in Clay township. It is situated eight miles northeast of Kirksville. He is greatly interested in modern methods of farming and pure-bred live stock, making a specialty of sheep and hogs. He attended the Kirksville Normal two years in 1895 and 1896; afterwards traveled one and one-half years for a Chicago business house; later, during the Spanish-American War, he served three years, two years in the Philippines, participating in the Luzon campaign, and later in General Smith's memorable campaign on the Island of Samoa, receiving personal mention by General Smith for service rendered at that time.

Mr. Ratliff is a Republican in politics, and has belonged to the I. O. O. F. for eleven years.

He was united in marriage September 23, 1903, to Mamie E. Corner, youngest daughter of Albert and Mary J. Corner. They have four children: Ross E. born September 7, 1904; Kenneth L., February 23, 1906; John T., Jr., March 1, 1908; Norman L., February 23, 1910.

JAMES O. BAILEY, a native of Knox County, Missouri, born January 2, 1858, is a son of James and Nancy (Fretz) Bailey. He was married January 2, 1879, to Ella Davis, daughter of Seth L. and Ellen (Bartlett) Davis. They have four children: Osborn L., born November 15, 1879; James Guy, August 20, 1881; Jessie E., July 3, 1886; Leonard, October 12, 1890.

When James O. Bailey was about one year old his father died, and the family moved to Indiana, where they lived about four years. His mother then married and they moved back to Missouri, lived near Tipton a few years, then came to Adair County. Mr. Bailey left home when only fourteen years old. He worked at various occupations, finally going to Clark County, Iowa, where he met the girl whom he married. After their marriage he went to farming, remaining in Iowa fifteen years, part of that time conducting a flouring mill, at Woodburn, Iowa. He then moved to Douglas County, Missouri, where he lived until 1896. He then came to Adair County, and soon after purchased the farm where he now resides. It consists of ninety-five acres, two miles north of Kirksville. He conducted a dairy for many years, and still raises thoroughbred Jersey cattle.

HOMER V. PROPST was born on a farm, four and one-half miles east of Kirksville, November 16, 1885. He is a son of John and Belle (Voorhies) Propst. He was married December 1, 1909, to Carrie Heyd, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Heyd. They have one child, Dorothy Lucile, born February 18, 1911.

Homer Propst was educated in the public school and took a course in the State Normal School. He lived with his parents until his marriage, when his parents moved to Kirksville, leaving the farm in his charge. It consists of 420 acres, well stocked and improved. It is considered to be one of the finest farms in the county.











LARKE HODGE, a native of Coles County, Illinois, was born October 8, 1854. His parents were William and Louisa Hodge. He moved with them to Adair County, Missouri, in 1865, settling on a farm in the north part of the county, where he grew to manhood, later moving to Kirksville. When grown he went into the brick manufacturing business in the counties of Grundy and Harrison. He was also a Novinger, and laid brick for some time. In 1904 he quit the brick business, but was elected constable of the township. After serving two years in that capacity he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he still holds. He has also been ex-collector at Novinger since 1906. Besides his justice and notary work, he does general real estate business. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, having served as District Deputy Grand Master for the past two years.

William Hodge, father of Larke Hodge, has made Adair County his home since the Civil War. During the war he was a member of the 79th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He is now eighty-two years old. When he came to this county everything was in a wild state. Wild deer, turkey, wolves, fox and wild cat were in abundance.

W. W. SHOOP was born in Adair County, Missouri, January 30, 1882. He comes from one of the old families of the county, being a son of Adam and Cyrus Shoop. He was married March 7, 1908, to Susie E. Tanner, daughter of Martin V. and Emma W. Tanner. They have no children.

Mr. Shoop was born in the northwest part of the county, where he remains working on the farm during the summer and going to school in the winter, until the year 1900. He then entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, attending there for two years. Since that time he has become one of the most successful and progressive teachers of Adair County. He held the principalship of the Novinger school for four successive years, leaving that for a more lucrative position at Downing, Missouri. Mr. Shoop is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge.

R. MINTER is a native of Illinois, born in Brown County of that state, September 22, 1849. He is a son of Richard W. and Mary A. (Doye) Minter; was married January 6, 1881, to Miss Dosha Bradshaw, daughter of Lewis and Fannie Bradshaw, near Newark, Missouri. They have two children: Fannie Lou, born August 5, 1884; Roberta, February 15, 1888. Fannie Lou is the wife of Dr. F. O. Norton, Dean of Liberal Arts College, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Minter and family moved to Kirksville, Missouri, November 19, 1905. Roberta is a teacher in Kirksville Public Schools.

Richard W. Minter, father of the subject of this sketch, was a Virginian, born in Henry County of that state in 1822. In his westward sojourning he tarried for a brief time in Mississippi, Tennessee, finally purchasing a home near the old town of Ripley, Brown County, Illinois, from which place he moved to Knox County, Missouri, in 1854, purchasing a new home near the present village of Lucust Hill. Owing to extreme disturbances and local complications during the Civil War he left Knox County in 1864, moving to Canada, where he died September 8, 1866. Six years later Mr. Minter returned to Missouri, settling in Lewistown, Lewis County. Here he taught school, serving four years as County School Commissioner. In 1881 soon after his marriage, he moved to La Balle, Missouri, taking charge of the public schools as principal, later engaging in mercantile pursuits; then forming a part-



nership in loans, real estate and insurance, with E. A. Dowell, who was later State Senator from Twelfth District. Mr. Minter has been a resident of Kirksville since 1905, and was for several years engaged in newspaper work as editor of *The Kirksville Democrat*. He is now in real estate, insurance and Notary work, in which business he is active and successful, as a member of the firm of Minter and Winn.

J. D. ELLIOTT, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, was born July 19, 1887. His parents were Bartley and Prudence Elliott. He was married to Lulu E. Anderson, December 30, 1891. She is a daughter of Martin and Sarah A. Anderson, Chariton, Iowa. They have three children: Burl D., born January 20, 1896; Grace E., August 16, 1899; Vera May, September 4, 1902.

Moving to Iowa with parents when three years old, he lived there and followed farming till 1901, when he moved to this county and bought his present farm. It is situated four miles east of Kirksville and consists of 120 acres. He is a breeder of Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. His farm is known as Fairview State Farm. Mr. Elliott is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. FORD, a native of Pike County, Illinois, was born June 1, 1840. His parents were David and Hannah (McMillan) Ford. He lived in Illinois until the breaking out of the war in 1861, then joined the 2nd Missouri Cavalry and served with that regiment three years, being discharged March 10, 1865. Most of the time he was in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri, serving under C. McNeil. At the time of the battle of Kirksville, on August 6, 1862, he was with detachment under Major Rogers, arriving at Kirksville in the afternoon, after most of the battle was over. He remained in Kirksville for three days after the battle. At the close of the war he went back to Illinois. In 1866 he moved to Adair County where he has since lived and farmed. He moved to the city of Kirksville in 1885.

Mr. Ford was married August 29, 1877, to Jane Dye, daughter of William and Susanna Dye. They have four children, all living: Walter J., born April 21, 1878, lives at Seattle; David, February 9, 1880; Lillian May, April 29, 1881, now Mrs. James Morehead, lives in Green County; Aura B., October 25, 1883.

Mr. Ford is a member of the G. A. R.

A. H. GARGES, a member of the firm, Murphy, Mills & Garges, was born in Lancaster, Mo., where he lived with parents till grown. After attending the public school he took a course at the Missouri State University. For a time he clerked in a store at Lancaster, then went into the mercantile business at that city. The firm there was known as Mills & Garges. In 1902 he came to Kirksville and formed a partnership with his former partner, J. C. Mills, and W. P. Murphy, under the name of Murphy, Mills & Garges. It was a clothing and gents' furnishing store until 1908, when a ladies' ready-to-wear department was added. It is said to be one of the largest stores of the kind in North Missouri. Mr. Garges is manager. The firm also has a store at Galt, also one at Chanute, Kansas.

Mr. Garges was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, December 3, 1863, being son of John and Elizabeth Garges. He was married June 12, 1890, to Mary F. Fectt. They have one child—Louis E., born April 24, 1892. A. H. Garges is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic, Elks and M. W. A. lodges.



L. J. BURK is a native of Warsaw, Illinois, born March 18, 1872. He is a son of Peter and Catherina Burk. In 1884 he moved with his parents to Knox County, Missouri, where as a young man he engaged in the poultry business. Previous to coming to Adair County, he spent two years in Quincy, Illinois. In 1896 he came to Adair County, Missouri, and engaged in the meat business. Recently he became a member of the Burk Bros. Meat and Provision Company, being vice-president of the company. The company owns a large packing plant in the northwest part of Kirksville. L. J. Burk is supervisor of the retail business. He has been very successful in his line of work. In politics he is independent. He is an Elk.

ARTHUR J. BURK was born at Warsaw, Illinois, April 24, 1876, being a son of Peter and Catherina Burk. In 1884 he moved with his parents to Edina, Missouri, where he grew to early manhood. Before coming to Adair County he had engaged in the poultry business at Quincy, Illinois. He came to Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, in 1896, entering the meat business, having been connected with the Burk Bros. meat markets.

Recently the Burk Bros. Meat and Provision Company was organized, and Mr. Burk was made president of that company. Aside from their former interests, they now conduct a large packing plant, which they erected in the northwest part of the city of Kirksville, Missouri.

He was married in 1905 to Miss Tennie Selby, daughter of Hiram and Ella Selby. They have two children: Tennie Martha, born September 24, 1906; Ella Catherine, May 1, 1910. Mr. Burk belongs to the Elk and K. of P. lodges.

HERBERT GLUCK, son of Lewis C. and Anna (Wolf) Gluck, was born near Gifford, Adair County, December 6, 1873. He was married September 20, 1899, to Mattie McHenry, daughter of Mathias and Mary (Simmons) McHenry. They have two children: Myrtle May, born July 20, 1900, died December 16, 1910; Lewis, born July 4, 1904.

Mr. Gluck was born and reared on the old Gluck homestead, just north of Gifford, on a farm, a part of which he now owns. His father died when he was seven years old, and he lived there with his mother till grown. He then married and started farming for himself. He has lived in this county all his life, with the exception of one year spent in Macon County. At present he owns a farm of 112 acres where he lives, and 500 acres just one mile northeast of the home place.

He is Republican in politics, and belongs to the orders of M. W. A., I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Gluck is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

GEORGE H. FELLERS was born at Nineveh, Adair County, Missouri, September 28, 1869, being a son of Tobias and Anna (Otton) Fellers. He was married July 5, 1900, to Ella Rainer, daughter of Job and Bettie (Moore) Rainer. They have two children: Gladys May, born August 18, 1902; Mary Gertrude, May 12, 1907.

Mr. Fellers lived at Nineveh till 1882, then moved with his parents to a farm four miles southwest of Brashear, where he lived till 1893. He then moved to Brashear. For fifteen years he was very successful in the drug business there, and for ten years has been interested in the telephone business, conducting the Brashear Exchange and several country lines. He is prominent in politics, being a Republican, and on January 1, 1911, was appointed postmaster at Brashear. He is a member of the M. W. A. and Masonic lodges.





E. H. BURTON, born in Wisconsin April 15, 1856, a son of H. J. and Electa Burton. He came to Adair County, Missouri, when twenty years old. He married March 17, 1880, to Mary C. Ryon, daughter of Henry O. and Adaline Ryon. To this union were born three children: Elvenia, born September 8, 1881, died same day; Eddie, born July 10, 1885; Fannie Florence, May 22, 1883.

Mr. Burton now owns 133 1-3 acres of good land in Adair County, near Millard. He does general farming and stock raising. He is Republican in politics.

MRS. MARY GORDON, daughter of John and Sarah A. Bauer, was born in Adair County, May 22, 1866. She was married March 6, 1889, to John Gordon, who died November, 1909. They had four children, only two of whom are now living: Forrest, born January 21, 1890; Lola, August 14, 1899; Ava, May 27, 1895; Lois, February 19, 1898. Both Ava and Lois are deceased.

Mrs. Gordon was born on the place she now owns. It consists of 120 acres, well improved, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville. Mr. Gordon was just completing his new home, and was working on a door, when the house was struck by lightning. He was instantly killed, but the building was not damaged. Mrs. Gordon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE HURWORTH is a native of England. He was born in Durham County, England, March 20, 1872, a son of Martin and Jane Hurworth. He was married January 2, 1901, to Lollie Josephine Harriott, daughter of William and Caroline Justus Harriott. Mrs. Hurworth was born on the farm on which they now live, October 10, 1882. They have three children: Pay Estella, born December 31, 1901; Anna Pauline, February 11, 1904; Justus Robert, December 2, 1907.

Mr. Hurworth came to America with his parents in 1878, and settled first near Chicago, Illinois. They remained there but a short time, then moved to Macon County, Missouri, next to Grundy County for a few years, then to Linn County. When grown George Hurworth went to mining and worked in various fields in Iowa and Missouri. In 1898 he came to Adair County and worked in the mines at Stahl. He has been engaged in mining and farming continuously since coming here. The farm which he owns consists of thirty-two acres, three-fourths of a mile east of Stahl. It is well improved and they have a nice home. He is Republican in politics.

JOHN GOTHARD, a native of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, was born October 8, 1854. He is a son of Isaac and Mary (Roff) Gothard. He was married November 24, 1880, to Minerva Cheek, a daughter of Hamilton and Mary (Galpin) Cheek. They had five children: Edgar and Edna, twins, born March 10, 1882; Jesse, July 5, 1883; Quincy, May 5, 1889; Osta, June 16, 1893, died November 10, 1897. Edgar married Miss Ethel Leay, and lives in Lahoma, Oklahoma. Edna is the wife of Carl Butler of Kirksville. Jesse married Miss Beulah Boyd, and lives one mile north of the home place. Quincy resides at home.

Born and reared on a farm in Illinois, he lived on the farm with his parents till grown, then married and lived in the same county for two years. In the spring of 1884 he went to California, remaining till autumn, when he came to this county. After renting a few years he bought his present farm in 1893, where he has since lived. It is five miles northeast of Kirksville, consisting of 140 acres. He works at general farming and stock feeding.

Mr. Gothard is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

DR. H. J. RANKIN was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, November 2, 1856, son of D. C. and Mary J. Rankin. He was married to Miss Catherine Roberts April 28, 1893, a daughter of Levi and Mary J. Roberts. Mrs. Rankin died at her home in Kirksville, June 13, 1910. She was also a native of Iowa and was born in Johnson County of that state, May 17, 1865. Dr. and Mrs. Rankin had no children.

Dr. Rankin was reared on a farm in Iowa, attending the public schools of his section and later took a course at Kossouth Academy. He taught school five years and then began the study of medicine. He attended the medical department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in 1882. He entered the practice in Johnson County, Iowa, remaining there eleven years. Then in 1893 he came to Kirksville, where he has since resided. He practiced his profession and conducted a drug store here till the death of his wife, when he sold his business and retired.

AMANDUS D. RISDON was born in Tiffin, Ohio, Seneca County. When nine years old he left home, going to Marengo, Iowa. He attended school in the Western College at Weston, Iowa, and Grinnell University at Grinnell, Iowa. During the war he enlisted, October 2, 1861, in Company I, 13th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under General Grant, taking part in several important engagements. At his leisure time during the war he read law, and continued his study after retiring from the army. He was admitted to the bar at Marengo, Iowa, in 1864, and the following year came to Kirksville, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession. For fourteen years he was county Prosecuting Attorney, served seven years as president of the Board of Education, was secretary of the Board of Regents of the Normal School at Kirksville, served as City Attorney, and was the first City Counselor at Kirksville. For forty-seven years he engaged in the practice of his profession, and has now retired. Mr. Risdon is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to the Elks lodge.

FRANK F. ROSS was born in Hancock County, Illinois, February 26, 1866, being a son of E. M. and Julia Ross. He was married March 24, 1895, to Miss Allie McMillan, daughter of Dr. L. C. and Mary McMillan. They have one child—Charlie, born February 18, 1896.

Mr. Ross came to Macon County, Missouri in 1869, where he lived until 1895. He then moved to Adair County, and has farmed here since then. He owns a farm eighty acres, situated two and one-fourth miles south of Gibbs. Mr. Ross handles Poland-China hogs, White Holland turkeys, and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. He is a member of the Christian church and is a Democrat.

J. F. ROSEBERY was born January 13, 1868, in Putnam County, Missouri. He is the son of William and Mary J. Rosebery. He moved with his parents from Putnam County, Missouri, to Haskell County, Kansas, in 1886. Was married in Santa Fe, Kansas, January 15, 1889, to Margaret A. Collins, also born in Putnam County, Missouri, daughter of Alexander and Amanda Collins. They have two children: Dalton C., born January 29, 1892, and Nola F., born February 13, 1894.

Mr. Rosebery came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1891, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He now owns a well-improved farm of 260 acres, situated two and one-half miles northeast of Stahl, Missouri. Has owned and resided on said farm fourteen years. In politics he is a Republican.







ELLSWORTH E. PRICE was reared on a farm in Sullivan County, where he attended the public school. He was born December 28, 1870, a son of Harrison and Martha Price. When grown he took a course at the State Normal School, after which he taught seven years. He then went into the mercantile business at Shibley's Point, remaining there three years. He next moved to Stahl, engaging in the same business for seven years. In 1909 he sold out and moved to Kirksville, Missouri. In May, 1910, he bought the Givens grocery, which is considered one of the largest grocery stores in North Missouri.

He was married October 13, 1895, to Ella Greenstreet, daughter of John and Lucinda Greenstreet. They have three children: Ival, born February 28, 1897; Nita, April 30, 1898; Omer, December 11, 1901. He is a member of the Mason and K. of P. lodges.

DANIEL H. HUSTON, a native of Adair County, was born on a farm near Gibbs, January 1, 1870, a son of George R. and Abigail (MacCuen) Huston. He was married May 23, 1897, to Emma E. Mitten, daughter of Thomas G. and Mary E. Mitten. They have no children.

Mr. Huston lived with his parents on the farm till grown, attending the public school. When grown he married and went into the mercantile business at Gibbs and has been there continuously since. He was appointed postmaster at Gibbs June 12, 1897. He still holds this position. He is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges.

ABEL SCOFIELD is a native of Lee County, Virginia. He was born April 26, 1833, a son of Joshua and Ada (Warren) Scofield. He has been twice married, his first wife being Hannah J. (Greathouse), to whom he was wedded March 26, 1852. She died May 12, 1900. They had eleven children, only four of whom are living: John, born March 10, 1853; Jesse M., October 17, 1855, died in infancy; Francis E., June 26, 1857, died May 12, 1863; James M., March 4, 1858, died August 4, 1894; Henry M. and Thomas F., twins, February 28, 1861; Sarah E., November 9, 1863, died in infancy; Emma, March 29, 1866, was wife of M. Z. Vice, and died June 10, 1896; Adelbert and Mary, twins, June 14, 1868 (Adelbert died in infancy); Oliver W., February 16, 1873, died March 10, 1874; Louisa D., May 18, 1876, was wife of James Hall, and died June 10, 1903.

His second wife was Mrs. Florence Beck, whose maiden name was Bozarth, to whom he was married June 16, 1900. They had three children, only one of whom is living: Josiah M., born May 20, 1902; Margaret M., March 25, 1901, died April 7, 1902; Hester E., October 17, 1905, died in infancy. Mrs. Scofield had four children by her former marriage: Benjamin F., born September 18, 1884; Bessie, January 6, 1890; Eva, June 12, 1892; Delassie P., May 30, 1894.

Mr. Scofield moved to Iowa in 1849, remaining there till 1853, when he came to Missouri and settled in Clark County. Two years later he moved to Macon County, and remained there till 1862. He then came to Adair County, where he has since lived and farmed. He has lived on his present farm for the past thirty-two years. It consists of eighty acres and is situated about two miles southeast of Pure Air.

During the war he served with the Home Guard and State Militia. He belongs to the G. A. R., and has been a devoted member of the Methodist church fifty-eight years. He helped to build the first church ever erected in this county, west of the Chariton River.





BENJAMIN F. HENRY, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, was born September 26, 1847, a son of John and Elizabeth Henry. He was married November 1872, to Belle Botts, daughter of Joshua and Barbara Botts. They have one child—Clifford Elmore, born December 20, 1873.

Mr. Henry came to Benton County, Missouri, in 1867, and engaged in farming. He came to Kirksville 1869, and clerked for F. A. Grove, in a drug store. In 1881 he purchased an interest in the store, after which the firm was known as F. A. Grove & Company. The store burned in 1890, and Mr. Henry bought Mr. Grove's interest. For twenty years he has conducted what is known as Henry's Drug Store. He has been in the same building thirty-four years.

B. F. Henry is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine—in fact, has taken all the degrees in Masonry except the thirty-third. He serves as President of the Kirksville Gas, Heat and Electric Company, and is interested in many other business enterprises.

VALANTINE J. HOWELL, a native of Marion County, Missouri, was born October 12, 1865, a son of Orlando and Nannie (Lair) Howell. He remained in Marion County until twenty-one, attending the public school. He took a course at the Palmyra Seminary, later at the Kirksville Mercantile College. After completing this course he taught in the College one year, being then elected principal, which position he held five years. He traveled for the Aetna Loan Company two years, then accepted a position in the Kirksville Savings Bank in 1897. He was first bookkeeper and has successfully filled all positions up to cashier, which position he still holds. He has been cashier for the past five years.

Mr. Howell was united in marriage November 6, 1890, to Lucy M. Willis, daughter of Joseph M. and Mary (Brown) Willis. They have five children: Jeanette, born March 1, 1894; Edward, December 27, 1894; Virginia, July 12, 1898; Isabel, September 25, 1904; Louise, August 21, 1906.

V. J. Howell is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and belongs to the Masonic Order, Kirksville Lodge No. 105, and the M. W. A.

C. M. C. WILLCOX, M. D., was born at Kirksville, Missouri, Aug. 30, 1871, a son of Elijah and Louisa Willcox. He was married October 9, 1895, to Jessie M. Guthrie. They have one child—Mildred, born May 26, 1899.

Dr. Willcox was educated in the public schools and took a course in the State Normal School. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1891. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course in the Medical School and Hospital at New York City. He located at Millard in 1892, for the practice of his profession. He practiced in the territory about Millard until 1902, then removed to Kirksville, where he has since lived and practiced. He was coroner of Adair County four terms, president of the Board of Pension Examiners seven years and County Physician ten years. He is examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, International Life Insurance Company, Missouri State Life, Kansas City Life, Illinois Life, Federal Life of Illinois, Minnesota State Mutual, Reliance of Pittsburg, Prudential, Woodmen, Yeomen, United Order of Foresters, and Royal Highlanders and Homesteaders.

He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Commandery, Chapter and Shrine.





W. W. MARTIN, M. D., is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born four miles southeast of Kirksville, July 19, 1877. He is a son of William T. and Amanda F. Martin. He was married June 23, 1904, to Purla Bown, daughter of James and Elizabeth Bown, who died August 2, 1908. They had one child—Josie Juanita, born July 2, 1906. He was again married March 30, 1910, to Irma Corbin, daughter of Newton and Mary Corbin.

Dr. Martin was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School. He graduated from the Columbian School of Osteopathy June 27, 1899. He took a course in the Eclectic Medical University, graduating from the medical department March 13, 1903. He has spent seven years in practice at Sperry.

Dr. Martin sold his business at Sperry in March, 1911, and moved to Kirksville, Missouri, and is pleasantly located in a suite of rooms in the Grim building on Washington Street. The Still College of Osteopathy of Des Moines, Iowa, on May 24, 1911, conferred on Dr. Martin the honorary degree of D. O.

Dr. Martin is a Republican in politics, a member of the Baptist church and I. O. O. F. and B. A. of Y., and recently became a member of the —

WILLIAM H. JONES is a native of Washington County, Ohio. He was born January 31, 1864, being a son of Jacob C. and Fannie (Koch) Jones. He was united in marriage November 17, 1885, to Susie Minor, daughter of Johnson and Kate (Scott) Minor. They have two children: Ethyl, twenty-three years of age; Miss Lyle, who is fifteen years old. Ethyl is now Mrs. Clarence Rich.

Mr. Jones came to Lewis County, Missouri, with his parents when ten years old. He lived at home until grown, then went to farming, and continued that occupation till 1900. He then went into the mercantile business at Greencastle, Missouri. He was also assistant cashier in the Greencastle Bank for two years. In March, 1910, he gave up that position and moved to Kirksville, Missouri, going into the real estate and loan business, forming a partnership with Silas W. Winn.

JOHN A. ELMORE was born in Wilson township, Adair County, Missouri, November 28, 1873, being a son of John S. and Nancy Elmore. He was married January 29, 1893, to Annie E. Winn, daughter of Urad and Polly Ann Winn. They have no children. Mr. Elmore owns a farm of eighty acres, situated five and three-fourths miles northeast of La Plata and three miles south of Gibbs. He does general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the K. of P. lodge at La Plata.

J. A. SHOCKEY is a native of Ohio, born August 6, 1867. His parents were John E. and Sarah E. Shockey. He was married January 18, 1891, to Hester J. Roberts, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth H. Roberts. They had six children: Henry A., born December 26, 1891 (deceased); Lelah C., December 21, 1893; Jennie F., November 18, 1895; Eva May, January 17, 1898; Ino Pearl, November 21, 1905; John W., April 7, 1910.

Mr. Shockey owns a farm of 240 acres, situated twelve miles northeast of Kirksville. He deals in Shropshire sheep, Duroc-Jersey hogs, fine mules, horses, cattle, etc. He moved to Adair County, Missouri, from Ohio, in 1886. He has since lived in this county and engaged in farming. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Church of God.



ORIE J. SMITH was born in Brown County, Illinois, May 7, 1875, a son of Benjamin and Annie R. (Omer) Smith. His parents moved to Adair County, Missouri, in 1889, where he attended the public school and took a course in the Kirksville Business College. He worked for four years at the implement business at Kirksville. After quitting that work he went to Illinois and farmed four years, then came back to Adair County, Missouri, and conducted his mother's farm.

His father died January 18, 1894. Later he and his mother sold part of the old home place, and bought 120 acres of land three miles northeast of Kirksville.

Mr. Smith lived with his mother in Kirksville and conducted both farms, until his mother's death, October 13, 1910. Later he purchased the remainder of the farm three miles northeast of Kirksville, where he is now living. He makes a specialty of raising registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, American Hampshire and Chester White swine. He has some of the finest herds of both breeds of hogs, and also cattle, to be found in northeast Missouri.

WALTER E. SPENCER is a native of this county, reared on a farm near Brashear. He was born May 31, 1874, a son of Thomas J. and Martha E. (Howerton) Spencer. He was married January 15, 1907, to Zora M. Goldsberry, daughter of Martin and Rebecca Goldsberry. They have no children.

In 1898 Mr. Spencer left Adair County, Missouri, and went to Nebraska, remaining there till 1901, when he enlisted in Company F., 28th U. S. Infantry, regular army, serving nineteen months. At the end of that time he was honorably discharged. Part of this time was spent in Manila. He was sent with the troops detailed to put down the Filipino insurrection. Three months was spent in actual campaigning and hard service. He enlisted as private and was promoted to Corporal. After his term of enlistment had expired he spent a few months in California, then returned to Brashear. In January, 1909, he went into the real estate, loan and insurance business at Brashear, in which he is still engaged.

He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is a Republican.

LEWIS WALTERS was born in Grainger County, Tennessee, April 25, 1836, a son of William and Jerusha (Lay) Walters. He was married August 9, 1856, to Rachel J. Cook, daughter of Thomas and Leah Cook. Mrs. Walters was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, May 3, 1839. They had seventeen children: Rachel E., born August 17, 1858, now Mrs. J. W. G. Sloan; Mary A., March 11, 1860, died July 31, 1861; William T., September 26, 1861, died December 10, 1862; Hugh A., December 23, 1862, died October 10, 1868; Jerusha L., March 8, 1864, died August 14, 1864; Louisa E., December 20, 1865, and James M., same date, twins; Louisa is now Mrs. James R. Sloan; Leah G. and Laura G., January 12, 1869, twins; Laura died the same day of her birth, and Leah died October 6, 1870; Jonah W., December 29, 1870; Lewis A., November 14, 1873; Phoebe M., April 11, 1875, now Mrs. Solomon Shoop; Henry L., January 16, 1877; John S., October 19, 1879; George W., October 25, 1882; Nellie L., February 20, 1884, now Mrs. John Russell. Mr. Walters was first married to Mary A. Wortman, August 27, 1854. They had one child—Martha J., born September 28, 1855. She is now Mrs. John T. Sneath. The first wife died November 2, 1855.

Mr. Walter came to Adair County with his parents in 1841, the same year the county was organized. There was only one house in Kirksville. The family drove through with an ox team, taking about eight weeks to make the trip. They set-







tled in Morrow township, where Jack Megrew now lives. Mr. Walters lived at home till grown, then married and entered the land he now owns. He has lived and farmed on the same place all his life, except the time spent in the army, and two years, 1878 to 1880, in Montana. He owns a farm of 500 acres, one mile east of Stahl. He is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses, and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Walters joined Company B., 39th Missouri Infantry, in 1864, and served till the close of the war. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church.

CLARENCE M. HUGHES, a native of Schuyler County, Missouri, was born March 8, 1877, son of James M. and Esther (Corriell) Hughes, old time settlers. He was married April 7, 1901, to Ida L. Miller, daughter of John D. and Louisa A. (Schuele) Miller. Mr. Miller is dead, but Mrs. Miller is still living. They are old residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have no children.

Mr. Hughes moved with his parents to Nineveh when about five years old. He stayed at home till grown, and taught school in Adair County six years. After his marriage he went into the mercantile business for a time at Novinger, then at Connelssville. He quit that business in 1903. Since then he has been farming and raising stock. He owns a splendid farm of 160 acres, one mile north of Connelssville. He lives in Connelssville, where he owns a very pretty home. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge. Mr. Hughes's mother died November 1, 1910.

WASH MAY was born in Bureau County, Illinois, June 13, 1862, a son of John and Vesta May. He was married September 15, 1882, to Rebecca Gipson, daughter of John and Sarah Gipson. They have eight children: Bertha, born March 4, 1883, now Mrs. Clarence Cooper; Alice, July 4, 1885, now Mrs. Fred Lewellen; Mary E., August 23, 1887, now Mrs. Herman Koseh; Herby, April 3, 1889; Lizzie, March 2, 1893; Pettie, November 11, 1895; Alva, April 24, 1897; Olcey, January 28, 1899; Thelma, June 6, 1904.

Mr. May moved to Putnam County, Missouri, with his parents in 1869. He was reared on a farm in that county, and farmed there for several years. In 1908 he sold his farm and came to Stahl, where he went into the hotel and livery business. In the fall of 1910 he sold out the hotel, and now conducts the livery business at that place. He is a Republican in politics.

HORACE L. MILLER, son of Hiram and Mary A. Miller, was born February 9, 1851, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was married November 5, 1884, to Nora Saner, who died June 3, 1899. They had four children: Burdette, twenty-five years of age; Lillian, twenty-one, now Mrs. Woods; Bessie, sixteen; Matie, twelve.

Mr. Miller started out to earn his own living when fifteen years old. He lived in Milwaukee till 1871, then came to Adair County, Missouri, buying a farm of 240 acres, near Bullion. He took a big contract for grading on the O. K., but receiving no recompense, it took the farm to pay his obligations. In 1873 he moved to Kirksville, Missouri, later going into the saw mill business, continuing till 1910, when he traded for the Kirksville Manufacturing Plant. He manufactures the Cyclone Washing Machine, also hay stackers and rakes, porch seats and swings.







LONNIE F. GIBBS, a native of Adair County, was born at Gibbs, July 16, 1887, being the first boy born at that place after the town was started. He is a son of Frank W. and Emma (McCoy) Gibbs. He was married June 16, 1909, to Kate Graves, a daughter of Thomas E. Graves. They have no children.

He lived at Gibbs till 1901, when he moved with his parents to Kirksville. He attended the public schools, took a course at the State Normal School and the Kirksville Business College. After quitting school he accepted a position with the Kirksville Trust Company as bookkeeper. In 1910 he was promoted to teller, which position he now holds. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.

FRANK W. GIBBS was born in Wilson township, Adair County, Missouri, June 22, 1860. He grew to manhood on the farm, attending the public school during the winter months, until he was eighteen years old, then came to Kirksville to complete his education at the State Normal School. He then took up the occupation of farming and stock raising. In 1887 the Santa Fe railroad was built through the Gibbs farm. He then founded the town, which was named Gibbs in his honor. Mr. Gibbs took a great interest in the building of this town, donating the land for the depot, stock yards, etc. After the town was started he bought and shipped a great deal of stock.

In the year 1900 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the office of County Collector, which office he held for three successive terms. Since that time he has been in the real estate business. He was married April 16, 1883, to Emma McCoy, the daughter of J. W. and R. E. McCoy. Mrs. Gibbs was born, reared and educated in Adair County. They had three children: Ernest, born April 9, 1884; Mary E., July 2, 1885; Lonnie F., July 16, 1887. Both the first children died in infancy. Mr. Gibbs is known as a very generous, courteous man, continually sacrificing for others. His home has always been one of hospitality; all who come within its doors are treated courteously.

He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Yeoman, and belongs to the Kirksville Order of Elks.

HON. ALONZO L. GIBBS (deceased) was born in Blanford, Massachusetts, November 7, 1819. His father, Loring Gibbs, was a native of that state, and also his mother, Mary (Collister) Gibbs, was born in Massachusetts. Mr. Gibbs remained in his native state until a young man. He received a common school education. At about the age of twenty-one he went to New Jersey and taught school five years. At about the age of twenty-one he went to New Jersey and taught school five years. In Morris County. Here he became acquainted with Mary A. Garrabrant, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Garrabrant, the father being one of the substantial farmers of that locality. To her he was married October 3, 1848. They had three children: Loring P., died April 30, 1876, at the age of twenty-two; Frank W., born June 22, 1860; Dewitt C., April 5, 1866.

Previous to his marriage he was engaged in the mercantile business in Albany, New York, at which place he remained two years. In the fall of 1849 he moved West, locating at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, where he remained three years, spending one in mercantile business and two years on a farm. In 1858 he moved to Missouri, locating in Wilson township, Adair County. Here he bought and improved land. He was a very shrewd, enterprising business man. He was a member of the Republican party, and in 1869 was nominated and elected Representative of Adair County, serving one term with distinction. Mr. Gibbs was one of the founders of the State Normal School at Kirksville.



During the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guards—a strong Union man, and the county had no better citizen. He was a kind father, a devoted husband, and was noted for his hospitality. He was formerly an Episcopalian but in later life espoused the Universalist faith. He died September 29, 1882.

GEORGE W. McCOY was born in Tyler County, West Virginia, August 1841, the son of J. W. and R. E. McCoy. He moved with his parents to Iowa, and to Adair County, Missouri, in the year 1860, where he has since resided, except a few years which he spent in the West. He was never married. Since his father's death, which occurred many years ago, he and his aged mother kept house on their farm one mile north of Gibbs. One year ago they rented their farm and moved to Gibbs where the mother died October 24, 1910. George McCoy continued to reside at the home till his death, January 2, 1911. He was well known throughout the county in which he lived, also in Kirksville where his sister, Mrs. Frank Gibbs, and many of his best friends reside. He was always welcome in their homes and honored for his sunny disposition and good comradeship. He has helped many who were needy and was quick to appreciate a kindness or resent an offense. For many years he was a member of the Methodist church, at Gibbs—in all he was a model citizen.

J. M. KENNEDY, one of the leading business men of the city, formerly owned the telephone exchange and light plant, but has sold both, and for five years after the plant was sold was employed by the company. He came to Adair County with his mother in 1867, his father having died in 1860. They settled at Kirksville and he has lived here since. When grown he went into the implement and grain business in which he continued till 1904, then sold out his business. In the meantime, in 1889, he established a telephone system at Kirksville which he continued till 1910 when he sold it to the Missouri and Kansas, or Bell Company. He was district manager till July 10, 1910, when this district was consolidated with Hannibal. He was offered the management of the larger district, but as this would take him away from Kirksville he declined.

Mr. Kennedy was born at Sparta, Alabama, March 11, 1856, being a son of Thomas M. and Sarah B. (Mason) Kennedy. He was married November 21, 1881, to Carrie Miller, daughter of Valentine and Margaret (Class) Miller. Mrs. Kennedy was born near Bloomington, Illinois, January 13, 1862. They had one child, Sam M. Kennedy, born January 11, 1889.

J. M. Kennedy has been a resident of Adair County, Missouri, forty-four years. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Chapter No. 7, Elks Commandry No. 22, at Kirksville and a Shriner. He is also a member of the Elks.

HARVEY S. HILT was born near the city of Kirksville, Missouri, April 2, 1856, being a son of John and Sarah Hilt. He was married February 23, 1884, to Fannie Clark, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Clark. They had five children: Everett Roy, born December 13, 1886, died in infancy; Charles S., February 8, 1887, died in infancy; Opal May, July 13, 1888; John Thomas, April 10, 1890; Mary Ann, April 26, 1898.

Mr. Hilt has always made Adair County his home. He now owns a farm of 122 acres situated two miles northwest of Adair, where he has lived for ten years engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church.





WILLIAM G. FOUT was born October 11, 1851, at Frederick, Maryland, being a son of Greenberry and Eliza (Grove) Fout. He was married May 5, 1876, to Ada DeReamer. They have three children: George Eugene, born August 21, 1877; Anna Maude, February 9, 1879; Clara DeReamer, March 26, 1885, now Mrs. E. C. Brott.

When Mr. Fout was fourteen years old his father died, and soon after this Mr. Fout went to Petersburg, West Virginia, where he clerked in a store and attended the public schools. He remained there two years, then came to Kirksville, Missouri, landing here in 1869, where he has since made his home. He clerked in a drug store for Dr. F. A. Grove for three years, then went into the drug business for himself. In 1904, when the Citizens Bank was organized, he sold his drug store and entered the bank, being elected cashier. In 1906 the Baird Bank was purchased and continued its operations under the name of National Bank, now being called the Citizen's National Bank. Mr. Fout continues as cashier of this bank. It has a capital of \$100,000.00, and a surplus of \$10,000.00, U. S. depository. Mr. Fout owns a beautiful residence in Kirksville, also a farm of 2,00 acres, two miles northwest of the city. The farm is all underlaid with rich coal, which Mr. Fout is developing.

Mr. Fout has been president of the Kirksville Building and Loan Association since its organization. He belongs to the Knights Templar Body of Masonry, and is a member of the Shrine.

LEWIS ARBOGAST was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, May 18, 1873. He is a son of Louis and Magdalene Arbogast. He married Ida Mason, daughter of Floyd and Rachael Mason, February 14, 1898. He came to Adair County, Missouri, direct from Germany, and for a number of years was associated with Michael Webber in the mill business at Yarrow. Selling out his interest in the mill in 1900, he engaged in the mercantile business at Yarrow. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster at Yarrow, and now attends to the duties of that position, as well as superintends the running of his general merchandise business.

He is Republican in politics and belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F., Elks and M. W. A. lodges.

SAMUEL HIBBARD, son of William B. and Susan J. (Rogers) Hibbard, was born July 30, 1850, in Adair County, three and one-half miles southeast of Kirksville. He was united in marriage September 28, 1887, to Caroline Duckworth. They have four children living and one dead: Mabel C., born August 22, 1890; William G., July 19, 1893; Mary E., May 13, 1898; Thomas P., November 9, 1901. The second child, a boy, died in infancy.

Mr. Hibbard was born on the old Hibbard homestead, the place now owned by his nephew, S. N. Still. He lived on the farm with his mother till grown, his father dying when he was twelve years old. In 1871 he went to Saline County, Missouri, remaining one year; then to Montana, where he was in the mining business about four years; then to Black Hills, Dakota, working at the same business for three years; then to Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Old Mexico, etc., part of the time mining, and part of the time ranching. In July, 1909, he returned to Adair County, and now lives on part of the old Hibbard homestead, where he now farms.

Mr. Hibbard served as County Judge while in Kansas. He was then in Kearney County. He is a Prohibitionist. He and family belong to the Holiness church.

SAMUEL A. NOVINGER, a native of this county, was born near Novinger, October 15, 1850. His parents were Isaac and Christina (Shoop) Novinger. He was united in marriage September 15, 1878, to Mary A. Motter, daughter of Noah and Susan Motter. She was born in Adair County, February 7, 1857. They have six children: Blanche, born January 28, 1880, now the wife of Dr. John W. Riley, of New York; Ora E., January 18, 1884; Florence, March 26, 1886, now the wife of M. S. Brown, of this county; Jesse, January 16, 1887; Christine, June 16, 1897; Pauline, December 18, 1900.

Mr. Novinger has spent all his life in farming, except one year in railroading. He now owns a farm of 356 acres, one and one-fourth miles northwest of Novinger. He is president and a large stockholder in the Novinger Bank, his son, Ora, being the cashier. He is also a stockholder in the Connellsville Bank. On the farm he makes a specialty of breeding Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. He is a Democrat and a member of the K. of P. lodge.

HUGH VICTOR ARCHER was born and reared at Martinstown, Missouri, where his father was in the mercantile business. In 1909 his father died and he left home, going to Oklahoma, where he engaged in farming. In 1903 his father moved with his family to Adair County, purchasing the store at Shibley's Point, which he conducted till his death. In February, 1911, Mr. Archer returned from Oklahoma to take charge of the store, which belongs to his mother.

Mr. Archer was born November 23, 1877, a son of Horace R. and Julia A. Archer. He was married February 19, 1911, to Ora Lewis, daughter of Clarence M. and Viola Lewis. Mr. Archer is a Republican and belongs to the M. W. A. fraternity.

SAMUEL HATCH ELLISON is a native of Kirksville, Missouri. He was born January 23, 1875, a son of Andrew Ellison. He married Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of Dr. J. A. Wilson of Greentop, Missouri, April 30, 1903. They have one child—Andrew, born June 5, 1904.

Mr. Ellison was educated in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar at the May term of Adair County, Missouri, Circuit Court in 1897. For a time he was in partnership with Senator G. W. Humphrey in Shelbina, and after his father's death, June, 1902, he went into partnership with M. D. Campbell in Kirksville. The firm is known as Campbell & Ellison. He is a Democrat and connected with the Mason, K. of P. and Elk lodges.

Mr. Ellison belongs to a family in which there have been many famous lawyers. His grandfather, James Ellison, and his father, Andrew Ellison, were both Judges of this Circuit Court, and his uncle, James Ellison, is a Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

RAY C. WADDILL was born on a farm near Kirksville, June 15, 1877, being son of William M. and Elizabeth Waddill. He was married December 9, 1904, to Minnie Cromwell. They have three children: William C., six years old; Jack Spencer, three years of age; Robert B., an infant.

Mr. Waddill lived at home on the farm till nineteen years old, then left home and clerked in a store in Kirksville. He attended Smith's Business College. In 1900 he went into the grocery business at 714 South Florence Avenue, at Kirksville, where he is still engaged. He has been very successful, and developed a large trade. He is Republican in politics.





H. SELBY was born and reared on a farm in West Virginia, remaining there till twenty-two years of age, attending the public school, and helping on the home place. He came to Missouri and settled at Kahoka, Clark County. After devoting several years to teaching school and farming, he went into the poultry business at Wayland, Clark County. He was afterward in the same business at La Plata, Missouri, and for five years followed that work at Keokuk, Iowa. He came to Kirksville, Missouri, in 1895, from Quincy, Illinois, where he had been engaged in a special line of work, starting a branch house, and moving here to take charge of it. The company has houses at Hannibal, Edina, Kirksville, Quincy, and Palmyra. The general offices were moved from Quincy to Kirksville in 1908. He is also a stockholder and president of the Savings Bank, and president of Burk Bros. Packing Company, in which company he owns stock.

Mr. Selby was born March 17, 1862, in Wirt County, West Virginia. His parents were E. G. and E. M. (Dumire) Selby. He was married August 30, 1885, to Ella Clay, born in Clark County, Missouri, June 24, 1863. Mrs. Selby is a daughter of S. P. and Emily Clay. They have seven children: Tennie, born July 24, 1886, now Mrs. A. J. Burk; Emma, May 13, 1888, now Mrs. Funk; Paul O., January 1, 1890; June, June 21, 1893; Lois, June 17, 1897; Eunice, August 14, 1900; Roy, February 15, 1903.

H. Selby is a Republican; was for a time member of the Republican Congressional Committee, and served as Mayor of Kirksville from 1908 to 1909. He is a member of the Elks and the Masonic Orders, including Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine.

MARTIN E. LOVELAND, son of Richard P. and Hannah M. (Austin) Loveland, is a native of Dodge County, Wisconsin, born March 9, 1846. He was married September 15, 1872, to Mary S. Boyle, who died February 3, 1892. They had five children: Minnie, now Mrs. Ed. Lowry; Laverna, died 1879; Ollie, now Mrs. Howard Smith; Stephen, now married; Jane, now Mrs. Thomas Keywood; Harrison and Morton. He was again married June 3, 1895, to Sarah (Rowan) Murren, daughter of Alexander and Mary A. (Bradley) Rowan. They have no children.

When seven years old, Mr. Loveland moved to Mercer County, Missouri, with his parents, living there till 1883, then going to Iowa, where he remained for two years. He next spent five years in Illinois, five years in Mercer County, Missouri, then went to Sullivan County, living there thirteen years. In 1903 he came to Adair County, where he has since lived, spending most of his time in Kirksville, where he owns a splendid piece of property. The last year he has been farming.

He was a member of Company D., Fifty-First Missouri, joining toward the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL R. LLOYD, son of Jeremiah and Frances (Jones) Lloyd, was born in Lewis County, Missouri, March 17, 1860. He remained on the farm in Lewis County till grown, attending the public school and the Christian University, Canton, Missouri. He read law with Anderson & Schofield, of Canton, and a brother, Representative James T. Lloyd. He was admitted to the bar in 1888. Since that time he has engaged in the practice of law and newspaper work.

Mr. Lloyd was married September 7, 1887, to Margaret L. Allen, daughter of William G. and Susan (Muir) Allen. They have four children: Kathleen, twenty-one years old; Mildred, nineteen; Margaret, seventeen; Cornelia, fourteen.

Mr. Lloyd is Clerk of the Committee on Accounts in the National House of Representatives.



MILLARD C. SHRYACK was born in McDonough County, Illinois, May 1858. His parents were Marcellus and Eliza (Russell) Shryack. He was married August 27, 1882, to Emma Z. Harrison, daughter of John W. and Liza Harrison. They had one child—Charles E., born June 5, 1883. Charles was married August 22, 1905, to Dora E. Hedland. They have three children: Millard C., four years old; John M., two years old; Arthur, an infant.

Mr. Shryack moved to Henry County, Missouri, with his parents in 1865, living there one year. They then moved to Johnson County, where he was reared. Mr. Shryack then went into the general merchandise business at Warrensburg, continuing in business there till 1905. He then came to Kirksville, Missouri, and organized the Shryack-Thom Wholesale Grocery Company. On March 15, 1907, the firm was incorporated under the same names, the incorporation being M. C. Shryack, R. K. Thom, E. E. Price, and C. E. Shryack. On June 1, 1910, Mr. Thom sold his stock to Givens Bros., of Mt. Sterling, Illinois. The capital and surplus is \$8,000.00. The officers are: President, C. C. Givens; Vice-President, C. E. Shryack; Secretary and Treasurer, M. C. Shryack. In 1910 they erected a handsome new building, costing \$32,000.00.

CHARLES C. GIVENS was born and reared in Brown County, Illinois. When grown he went into the mercantile business, becoming a member of the firm of Givens Brothers, the largest retail grocery firm in Illinois, with headquarters at Mt. Sterling. Remaining there till 1908, he came to Kirksville, Missouri, and opened a branch store for that firm. After continuing as manager of that firm till April, 1910, he sold to E. E. Price, then bought stock in the Shryack-Thom Wholesale Grocery Company. He spends most of his time buying for the firm, and serves as president of the company. He also owns two farms in Illinois, 800 acres in all. This he owns in connection with his brothers. The land is situated in Brown County.

Mr. Givens was born September 10, 1873, being a son of J. A. and Maria (Putnam) Givens. He was married September 16, 1908, to Petite Martyn, daughter of D. T. and Susan Martyn. They have no children. Mr. Givens belongs to the Masenic Order, and the Presbyterian church.

ISAAC MANNING CROW, born September 17, 1844, in Green County, Tennessee, is a son of Russell and Eliza Crow. He was first married to Miss Mary Conner. There were eight children born to this union. Mrs. Crow died March 1892. On February 29, 1903, Mr. Crow married Mrs. Sarah Sweatman, who was born in Macon County, December 24, 1846, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Christian. They have no children. Mrs. Crow had three children by her first marriage, all of whom are living. The children are Sallie, now Mrs. John R. Edgar, John and Edgar.

Mr. Crow came to Adair County with his parents in 1853. His father entered land near Sublette, and died there in November, 1877. Mr. Crow lived with his father till 1862, when he joined Company C., 7th Missouri Cavalry. He served four months, after which he spent a year in Illinois and Iowa, then returned home and remained with his parents till 1867. He married and went to farming for himself. In 1871 he bought his present farm, where he has since lived. His farm was originally 540 acres, but he has given the boys farms, and now has only 100 acres left in the old home place.

I. M. Crow is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church.



H. D. ARCHER was born in Putnam County, Missouri, November 28, 1885, son of Horace and Julia Archer. He was married to Lizzie Bergstrom October 8, 1908. Mrs. Archer is a daughter of Lars and Kizziah Bergstrom. They have one child—Harold, born February 12, 1910.

Mr. Archer has been the manager of a general merchandise store at Shibley's point for the past seven years, but in the spring of 1910 moved to his farm of 100 acres, two miles northwest of Connelssville. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in his religion.

ABRAM BARNHART moved to Jackson County, Iowa, in the fall of 1885, coming there with his parents, Henry and Hannah (Reed) Barnhart. There he lived till 1857, then came to Adair County, where he has since lived. His wife came here the same year from Ohio. All his life he has followed the occupation of farming and stock raising, except the last two years, having retired in the fall of 1909. At that time he sold his farm, moving to Brashear where he now lives. He and his wife, a sister of the late C. G. Cornell, own about 700 acres of land in various parts of the county.

Mr. Barnhart was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1843, where he lived till 1885. He was married March 7, 1865, to Lufinia Cornell, daughter of Clark and Louisa Cornell. Mrs. Barnhart was born in Ashland County, Ohio, October 12, 1845. They had four children: Henry, born February 16, 1866; Ella, September 16, 1868; Etta M., February 1, 1873; Minnie, January 7, 1876. Mr. Barnhart is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE FORQUER, a native of Henderson County, Illinois, was born June 15, 1870. He is a son of Charles and Angeline Forquer. He was married March 23, 1892, to Maggie Jonas, daughter of Daniel and Tobitha Jonas. They have three children: Raymond Lee, born March 3, 1894; Maureta J., January 9, 1897; Ethel May, May 3, 1905.

Mr. Forquer came to Missouri in 1876, living a part of the time in Knox County and part of the time in Adair County. He now owns city property in Brashear, and is engaged in real estate, loans and insurance.

He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 522, at Brashear; also the M. W. A., No. 4370. He is a loyal and respected citizen.

CHARLES G. YOUNG was born four miles northeast of Connelssville, Adair County, on the home farm, February 2, 1871. He is a son of John and Mahalia Young. He lived at home and farmed till 1908, he and his father being partners in the management. The farm was sold in 1909. In March, 1908, he went to Connelssville, purchasing the interest of J. E. Reigh in the Adair County Miners Bank. Mr. Reigh was cashier and Mr. Young was elected to succeed him. He has held the same position since that time. Before going to Connelssville he assisted in organizing the Farmers State Bank at Greentop, in which he is still a stockholder. He takes no active part in its management. The stockholders are principally well-known farmers in that section. It has a capital stock of \$15,000.00 and a surplus of \$1,800.00. Its reports show splendid growth and increasing business. They own the building which is occupied by the bank, a cut of which is shown in these pages.



P. D. KIRK, a native of Adair County, was born April 30, 1849. His parents were John G. and Minerva (Sloan) Kirk. He was married December 25, 1872, to Miranda E. Dunham, daughter of Elijah and Liza Dunham. They had four children: Myra, born June 10, 1875, was the wife of W. M. Murfin, died November 6, 1892; Mertie, March 10, 1877, wife of E. O. Watson; Paul D., died in infancy; Charles S., October 6, 1887.

Mr. Kirk was born and reared on the old Kirk farm, which he now owns and runs. He lived with his parents till twenty-five, then married. Later he bought part of the old home place from his father, and has lived there continuously since. It consists of sixty-eight acres, five miles northeast of Kirksville. He moved to Kirksville in the summer of 1910.

P. D. Kirk belongs to an old-time family, being a descendant of the Sloans and Kirks. He is a grandson of Jesse Kirk, for whom the city of Kirksville was named.

He is secretary of the Adair County Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, and has devoted most of his time to that business for the past eleven years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Christian church.

DAVID CURTIS was born in Ray County, Missouri, June 7, 1841, being a son of Samuel K. and Nancy (Gentry) Curtis. He was married November 4, 1864, to Mary M. Rutherford, daughter of George and Sallie (Blanchard) Rutherford. Mrs. Curtis was born in Perry County, Indiana, August 16, 1842, and came to Adair in 1854. They have eight children, five of them living: Sarah A., born August 21, 1865, was Mrs. Sam Shoemaker, died June 8, 1899; George D., November 25, 1867; Nancy E., January 14, 1870, was Mrs. Daniel Miller, died May 17, 1900; Samuel J., April 4, 1872; David A., October 14, 1874; Altha L., January 1, 1877, now Mrs. Benton Sullivan, of Fort Collins, Colorado; John K., June 8, 1879; Mary E., May 26, 1882, was Mrs. Albert Boydston, died January 28, 1906.

Mr. Curtis moved with his parents to Macon County, in 1851. He lived there with his parents till grown, then married and moved to this county. He lived in the Illinois Bend neighborhood, then went to his present farm. Eighty acres of it was given to his wife by her father, George Rutherford. Since then he has purchased land, and now has a tract of 360 acres, two miles northeast of Gifford. He has lived there continuously since 1865. He is a breeder of Polled-Angus cattle, pure bred Poland-China hogs, fine horses, etc. He has a splendid and well-improved farm.

When Mr. Curtis moved to his present farm, deer, wild turkey, etc., were plentiful on his farm, and he has many trophies of his hunting trips. During the war Mr. Curtis served for a time with the Home Guard of Macon County. Later he joined Company B. of this county, being the first volunteer for that company. At the time of the battle of Kirksville he was down near Macon guarding a bridge. He came to Kirksville next day.

EVERETT E. NEELY was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, March 13, 1880, a son of Norman B. and Henrietta Neely. He was married January 12, 1910, to Grace Clifton, daughter of Alexander and Rachel Clifton. They have one child—Mildred G.

Mr. Neely was reared on a farm in Sullivan Co., and farmed till twenty-four years of age. He then went to Stahl, where he clerked for E. E. Price. In October, 1909, after Mr. Price sold out his business, he opened a general merchandise store at the same place, which he still conducts. He is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN C. YOUNG was born four miles northeast of Connelssville, on the homestead, February 11, 1873. He is a son of John and Mahalia Young. He was married February 17, 1895, to Rebbecca Hatfield, daughter of W. H. and Susan H. Hatfield. They have one child—Beulah Hazel, born July 17, 1897.

Mr. Young lived at home till twenty-two, then married and for five years he and farmed on the home place. Three years longer he farmed, then moved to Connelssville, Missouri, and went into the mercantile business, where he is yet engaged. He is now part owner and manager of the Connelssville Supply Company, a big institution with two large rooms, handling a general line of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. They have built up a large business.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges, and Democratic in politics. His wife belongs to the Baptist church. They own a pretty home.

JOHN FEGLEY, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, was born March 24, 1844, a son of David and Elizabeth Fegley. On September 1875, he married Josephine Harry. They have three children: Anna, now Mr. Charles Gillaspie, was born July 2, 1876; Sarah E., now Mrs. John Gillaspie, October 28, 1879; Mary, now Mrs. E. L. Griffith, July 27, 1884.

Mr. Fegley came to Adair County with his parents in 1848. He has lived here since, with the exception of three years spent in Illinois. He lived in the north part of the county till 1876, when he moved to where he now lives, five miles northwest of Kirksville. He and his father own 100 acres there. He has always engaged in farming.

He was a member of the State Militia during the war. He is a Republican.

DAVID FEGLEY, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, was born December 17, 1820, a son of Cunis and Margaret S. Fegley. He was united in marriage June 13, 1843, to Elizabeth Brown, who died January 9, 1881. They had thirteen children, only three of whom are living: John, Adam, and David. John and David live in this county, and Adam in Illinois.

Mr. Fegley came to Adair County in 1848. He has lived here since, and has been engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 100 acres, five miles northwest of Kirksville, where he and his son, John Fegley, now live.

He served in the State Militia during the war.

JAMES C. GUILLE, son of Andrew and Susan (Wishard) Guile, was born March 27, 1851, in Davis County, Iowa. He lived with his parents on the farm in Iowa, where he was born, till twenty years old, then came to this county. He remained here a short time, then returned to Iowa, where he lived and farmed till 1880. He again came to this county, and about two years later purchased the farm where he has since lived. It consists of eighty acres, two and one-half miles northeast of Kirksville. The farm is well improved and the home is pretty. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Guile was united in marriage January 6, 1872, with Talitha Aggott, who died in 1888. They had two children: Della, now Mrs. John Bruson, born October 28, 1874; Carl, May 6, 1878. He was again married May 24, 1899, to Anna McGrew, daughter of Jackson and Nellie (Walters) McGrew. They had two children: Pearl M., born February 24, 1900; Minnie Pauline, September 25, 1904.

Mr. Guile is a Democrat and belongs to the Christian church.





DR. JOB T. DODSON, son of Francis M. and Eliza (Williams) Dodson, was born at Unionville, Missouri, April 10, 1879. He was united in marriage October 1, 1907, to Rowena M. Young, daughter of Robert and Lucy V. (Painter) Young. They have two children: Francis R., born December 28, 1908; Virginia M., January 10, 1911.

Dr. Dodson lived at Unionville till grown, attending the public schools. He was a student for two years at the Columbia School of Osteopathy; one year at the American School of Osteopathy; took a third year course at the S. S. Still School of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa; then took a course in medicine at the Eclectic Medical University at Kansas City, graduating in 1904. He practiced at Trenton one year, then came to Kirksville, where he has since lived and practiced his profession. Dr. Dodson has built up a big practice at Kirksville.

He owns an extensive farm in Colorado, one in Sullivan County, Missouri, and one in Oklahoma, and is interested in other business enterprises. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and Elk lodges.

LUTHER M. WILLIS was born November 20, 1857, in Adair County, being son of D. C. and Fannie Willis. He was married October 1, 1882, to Susa D. Hibbard, daughter of William and Susan Hibbard. She died January 30, 1892. They had three children: Maurice E., born October 5, 1884, lives at Rupert, Idaho; Lina E., June 2, 1886, now Mrs. David E. Riley, of Heyburn, Idaho; Gertrude A., May 5, 1888, now Mrs. John B. Young, of Delta, Colorado.

Mr. Willis was reared on a farm three and one-half miles northeast of Kirksville, on which he now lives. By the time he was grown his mother had died and his father was in bad health, so he remained at home and took charge of the farm. After his marriage he and his wife still continued to take care of his father, and after his death purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home place. He was therefore born and has spent all his life on the same farm. His father came to Adair County and settled on this place in 1855, living there till his death, June 17, 1882. He was a native of Virginia.

Mr. Willis is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges.

PROFESSOR EDWARD M. GOLDBERG, musical director of the Richard Wagner Conservatory of Music and Languages, was born in Luegde, Prussia, in 1850. When twelve years old, he entered the Liceum at Hanover, also attending the School of Music. In 1865 he entered the college at Muenster, Westfalia, completing the course in 1869. He next entered the University of Wuerzburg, taking work in the department of philology, and a year later continued his studies at the University of Leipzig, also attending the Royal Conservatory of Music. In 1872 he came to America, locating in Chicago, where he established a private school for the study of modern and classical languages and music. In 1874 he located in Washington, also teaching the same year in Cincinnati, where he was tutor of the daughter of Mrs. Allen. After four years he became a professor of modern languages at the college at Westfield, Illinois, where he established a musical department. In 1883 he served in the same capacity at Grand River College at Austinburg, Ohio, where he married Miss Nettie Pierce, a prominent teacher. In 1885 he was engaged as head of the musical department of Stephens Female College at Columbia, Missouri. Here his wife was at the same time teacher of Latin, German and French. They lived here for eight years. After the death of the president of the college,

Professor Goldberg came to Kirksville, Missouri, where he established the Richer Wagner Conservatory of Music and Languages. During its existence this school has been attended by no less than two thousand students, from various states, some coming even from New Mexico. The musical graduates of this institution are teaching in ladies' seminaries and private schools, as well as privately, and are considered very able teachers.

W. B. CURRY was born in Callaway County, Missouri, November 9, 1871, being a son of John J. and Martha E. Curry. He was married August 11, 1896, to Etna A. Kelso, daughter of John M. and Lucy Etna Kelso. They have three children: Marion E., born January 27, 1902; William B., February 21, 1903; Harold K., January 9, 1910.

Mr. Curry received his education in the public schools of Callaway County. He took three years' work in the First District Normal School, also three years' work at the William Jewell College. In 1905 he graduated from the American School of Osteopathy. His wife is also a graduate of that institution. He has been a very successful real estate business man. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1907 he was elected alderman in a strong Republican ward. He was chairman of the executive committee that had charge of the erection of the new Baptist church; and was also prominent in bringing the shoe factory to Kirksville—in fact, is constantly working for the interest of Kirksville. He is affiliated with the Masonic, K. of P., B. P. O. E. and Yeoman lodges.

A. L. STORY is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born July 30, 1860. His parents were Alfred and Gertrude Story. He was married September 4, 1884, to Cora B. Wheatercraft, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Wheatercraft. They have four children: Ruth, born April 24, 1886; Stanley, March 14, 1890; Doris, December 15, 1891; Paul, September 25, 1893.

Mr. Story owns two farms, having 220 acres of land in all. His land is well improved and he is a breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, fine horses, etc. He is a Republican in politics. He lives near Willmathville.

ED. RORABAUGH was born on a farm east of Kirksville, Missouri, in Salt River Township. He was educated in the public schools of Adair County. When nineteen years old he came to Kirksville, working at contracting and paper hanging. He learned telegraphy and, in connection with Mrs. J. Hungerford, conducted a school for seven years. He served as drug clerk for W. H. Smith for some time, later becoming bookkeeper for Dr. E. C. Callison. In 1908 he was elected Circuit Clerk, being re-elected in 1910 to the same position.

He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist church, and is affiliated with the Masonic, I. O. O. F., Woodman, Yeoman and Redman lodges, serving as secretary to Kirksville Lodge, No. 464, B. P. O. E.

C. M. CODY was born in Adair County, Missouri, February 7, 1876. He was united in marriage to Dorothy Miller, daughter of Abraham and Harriett Miller, April 13, 1903. They have two children: Edith, born August 14, 1905; Aileen, May 13, 1908. Mr. Cody owns a fine farm of 120 acres, near Adair, where he has always resided. He engages in general farming and stock raising. He is a Republican in politics and a Catholic in his religion.



F. GROVE LOWRANCE, son of Walter and Amner (Towles) Lowrance, was born in Adair County, Missouri, February 8, 1885. He was united in marriage October 30, 1905, to Carda Archer, daughter of John and Linda (Stephens) Archer. They have one child—Pauline, born December 20, 1907.

Mr. Lowrance was reared on a farm, six and one-half miles northeast of Kirksville, where he lived till grown. After his marriage he farmed three years, then moved to Kirksville, Missouri. He worked at the painters' trade till 1910, at which time he was elected County Recorder by a majority of 889 votes, in spite of the fact that the county is normally about 700 Republican. He is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. BARGER, the merchant of Sperry, was born in Adams County, Illinois, March 28, 1868. His parents' names were Daniel and Martha Barger. He married Lulu Bown December 29, 1907. They have one child—Neva Elizabeth, born January 19, 1908. Mr. Barger was born and reared on a farm in Illinois. In 1890 he moved to Adair County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming for a short time, then went to Colorado and other Western points, being gone from this county one year. When he returned he went into the general merchandise business at Sperry, where he is at present engaged. He handles all kinds of merchandise, including farm implements and machinery. He owns his store building and residence in Sperry.

MATTHIAS FISHER is a native of Hancock County, Illinois. He was born September 24, 1840, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fisher. He was married December 15, 1867, to Eliza N. Cotton, who died March 7, 1898. They had one child—Francis Marion, born January 15, 1870, and died in Knox County, April 14, 1894. He was again married in March, 1899, to Ida May Maddox. He was married the last time December 24, 1906, to Nancy J. Duggin. They have no children.

Mr. Fisher is a member of Norcross Post, G. A. R., Novelty, Missouri. He served three years in 91st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in many important battles, among which are the following engagements: Spanish Fort, Alabama; Mobile, Whistler, Alabama; Morganzie's Bend, Louisiana; Bacon Creek, Kentucky. He owns a farm of 150 acres near the county line, north of La Plata.

Mr. Fisher is Republican in politics.

I. A. NOVINGER, a native of Adair County, Missouri, was born October 10, 1867, being a son of George W. and Mary J. Novinger. He was married May 19, 1887, to Mary A. Miley, daughter of John and Mary E. Miley. They have six children: Grace Edna, born July 19, 1890; Clifford Isaac, August 4, 1892; Ermine Ophelia, December 31, 1894; George John, February 15, 1898; Glen Weslie, September 5, 1900; Mary Leonia, March 26, 1905.

Mr. Novinger moved to his present farm, known as the Elm Grove Stock Farm, March 7, 1901. The farm was originally the Ben Kerns farm, containing about 280 acres. The land has been rented for a number of years, and was very much run down. They now have 640 acres of as fine land as can be found in the county. The residence is a two-story brick building containing eleven rooms, strictly modern throughout, having a large furnace, gas plant, hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience of a city residence. He makes a specialty of raising registered Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and Plymouth Rock chickens. The farm is ideal for raising fine stock.

He is a Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges.

ALBERT HERREN, a native of Canada, was born November 20, 1850, a son of James and Elizabeth (Liseom) Herren. Though born in Canada, when but a baby he moved with his parents to Illinois. Here he remained on a farm until 1872, when he moved to Adair County, where he has since lived and farmed. He owns a farm of 320 acres, southwest of Kirksville. The place where they live joins Mrs. Herren's home and belongs to her. It consists of 305 acres, with one of the most beautiful homes in the county. She also owns 245 acres in Knox County. They do no active farming, all their land being leased.

Albert Herren was united in marriage February 16, 1904, to Peoria Dowdy, a daughter of Jefferson J. and Mary (Atterberry) Dowdy. She was born in Mason County, November 24, 1860, coming to this county the same year. They have no children. By a former marriage Mrs. Herren had three children: Annie L., now Mrs. Pearl Graham, of Whittier, California; George, of Washington; Mary A., now Mrs. Charles See, of Sycamore, Illinois.

Mr. Herren is a Republican, and a member of the Christian church.

THOMAS FARLEY, a native of Quincy, Illinois, is a son of James and Bridget Farley, born September 9, 1861. He was married October 2, 1889, to Agnes Welch, daughter of William and Bridget Welch. They have three children: Catherine, born June 1, 1890; Leo, December 28, 1897; Mary, June 11, 1900. Mrs. Farley died August 17, 1905.

Mr. Farley came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1868, and lived with them till grown. He then married and began farming for himself. Mr. Farley has always followed the occupation of farming, and now owns 140 acres of well-improved land, eight miles northwest of Brashear. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic church.

W. T. GORDON, a native of Pike County, Ohio, was born June 2, 1865, being a son of Cornelius W. and Sarah H. Gordon. He was married January 11, 1891, to Julia A. Cornell, daughter of Michael and Julia Connell. They have three children: Agnes E., born May 18, 1892; E. Grace, January 28, 1895; J. Cornelius, May 8, 1898. Mr. Gordon owns a farm of eighty acres, situated near Gibbs, on the Santa Fe railroad. He does general farming and stock raising. He has lived in Adair County, Missouri, since coming here with his parents in 1868. Mr. Gordon is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church.

JAMES E. GOODWIN, a native of Perquimans County, North Carolina, was born December 14, 1867, a son of John W. and Mary E. (Norcomb) Goodwin. He was married November 25, 1891, to Blanche A. Owings, daughter of John R. and Antina Owings. They have one child—Ralph E., born February 24, 1895.

Mr. Goodwin lived at home in North Carolina till fifteen years old, then went to Philadelphia. He began his career there as stock boy for Super-Jones & Company, remaining with them six years. They then retired from business. He was promoted to floor manager, then put on the road as traveling salesman. Soon after the retirement of Super-Jones & Company, he went with Young-Smith, Field & Company, as general salesman. While traveling for this company, in 1898, he came to Kirksville and in connection with William A. Ryon opened the Grand Leader. Mr. Goodwin continued traveling till 1900, when he gave up that work to devote his entire attention to his store. Three years later he purchased Mr. Ryon's interest

and has since conducted the store himself. He has two large floors and carries dry-goods, shoes, ready-made garments, etc.

He was elected vice-president of the Business Men's League for a time, and later president. He was unanimously elected five times, refusing to accept it long. He was president of that organization at the time the shoe factory was brought in and was largely instrumental in bringing the matter to a successful conclusion. Mr. Goodwin has taken a deep interest in public improvements. He belongs to the M. W. A., K. of P. and Elks lodges.

LAWRENCE W. VANDIVER was born in Knox County, Missouri, November 19, 1868, a son of Newton and Helen (Shaff) Vandiver. He was married December 28, 1898, to Eva Nett, daughter of James and Sarah (McClunahan) Nett. They have one child—Lawrence Paul, born October 4, 1903.

Mr. Vandiver came to Adair County when but four years old. His parents moved on a farm and he lived with them till grown. After his marriage he moved to Macon County, Missouri, and engaged in farming. In July, 1908, he came to Kirksville, purchasing the old Kinnear harness business, which he still owns and conducts. He is a Republican and belongs to the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., K. of P. and Elks lodges.

DR. WARREN HAMILTON, son of Henry S. and Margaret Hamilton, was born in Knox County, Missouri, July 15, 1869. He was married October 24, 1895, to Mae De Witt, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth De Witt. They have one child—Arthur, born August 1, 1896.

Dr. Hamilton remained on the farm in Knox County until fifteen years of age when he came to Kirksville. He worked at various occupations for a few years and farmed for a short time. He graduated at the Kirksville High School in 1887, then took a course at the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. Going to St. Louis, he traveled for a stationery company, later going into the insurance and loan business at Kirksville. He attended the American School of Osteopathy, and in 1898 took entire charge of the business interests of that school, later being made secretary and treasurer. In the meantime he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He did not enter the practice, however, but devoted his time to the duties of his position with the school.

Dr. Hamilton died at his home in Kirksville, August 2, 1911.

CORNELIUS W. GORDON was born in Pike County, Ohio, January 6, 1867, a son of William V. and Maria Gordon. He engaged in farming in that state in 1867, when he moved to Adair County, where he has since resided and followed the occupation of farming. Mr. Gordon owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres near Brashear. He is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Rhode Island Red chickens.

Mr. Gordon and Miss Sarah H. Taylor, daughter of Samuel and Mary Taylor, were united in marriage August 25, 1863. They had seven children: William V., born June 2, 1865; Charles E., November 12, 1866; Anna F., December 15, 1867; Jessie R., December 5, 1872; Ella E., December 12, 1894; Callie L., June 30, 1875; Harry G., November 5, 1881.

Mr. Gordon is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to the Masonic Order, Number 319, Brashear.

HARRY C. McCAHAN, son of Thomas and Sarah L. (Carmon) McCahan, was born September 27, 1861, at Huntington, Pennsylvania. He was married July 14, 1896, to Belle Travers, daughter of Judge H. C. and Ellen Travers. They have no children.

Mr. McCahan lived in Pennsylvania till 1886, attending school at Williamstown and Birmingham, Pennsylvania, then came to Kirksville, where he went into coal mine operating business. He has been engaged in that business continuously since. He owns two very productive mines at Stahl, and is interested in various other business enterprises. He helped to organize the local electric light company, owned a majority of the stock, and managed the company almost from the beginning till he sold out his interests in 1908.

Mrs. McCahan comes from a very noted family, and is an author of note. She has written extensively for newspapers and magazines. She is the author of several books which have attained wide popularity and sale, among them the "The Child."

JAMES BOWN was born on the Atlantic Ocean, December 27, 1841. His parents were emigrating from England to Burlington, Iowa. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Bown. After emigrating to this country Mr. Bown remained in Burlington, Iowa, until October 10, 1861, then enlisted in Company K, 14th Iowa Regiment, and served three years. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, and other minor engagements.

Mr. Bown was married November 19, 1865, to Elizabeth Ratliff, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Ratliff. They had six children, five of whom are living: Alice, born August 9, 1866, now Mrs. John Ely; Mary Ann Florence, June 4, 1868, now Mrs. Ira Furnace; William Thomas, May 8, 1870; Lulu, December 14, 1872, now Mrs. George W. Barger; Jennie May, May 1, 1881, now Mrs. Charlie Lee; and Ida Pearl, December 14, 1875 (deceased).

James Bown owns a fine farm of 140 acres, eight miles northeast of Kirksville. He is Republican in politics, and a member of Corporal Dix Post, G. A. R.

WARNER HANKS, son of Wesley and Mary Hanks, was born October 18, 1862, in Adair County, Missouri. He was married March 21, 1883, to Angie Sublette, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sublette. They have four children: Cy A., born April 14, 1885, now teaching in Washington; Myrtle, December 20, 1887; Virgil, March 28, 1893; Leland, January 20, 1897.

Mr. Hanks owns a farm of 374 acres situated in Wilson township, where he has lived for twenty years. He is a prominent farmer and a member of the board of school directors in his district. He is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN D. SMOOT was born in Scotland County, Missouri, October 18, 1854, being a son of Edward and Harriett Smoot. He was married October 18, 1875, to Anna D. Ewing, at Morgan, Kentucky, who died December 24, 1894. She was the daughter of Milton and Nancy Ewing. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Dr. John D., born August 21, 1874, lives at Zartman, Montana; Thomas B., May 26, 1876, died in 1882; Ewing, June 10, 1878, lives at Myuma, Nevada; Hudson V., February 14, 1880, now a lawyer at Memphis, Missouri, and elected Prosecuting Attorney of Scotland County at a recent election; Bessie M., April 1, 1882, is now Mrs. William H. Goff, and lives at Memphis, Missouri; one child, George B., born in 1884, died a year later; Hallis A., September 18, 1889, lives at Memphis.

phis. Mr. Smoot was married the second time July 18, 1905, to Miss Lora Pullian, (nee Bain), daughter of Los Bain. They have one child, Harner.

Mr. Smoot was reared on a farm, remaining there till grown. He attended public school, also took a course in law at the law department of the Washington University, at St. Louis. He was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, April 1, 1870, and entered the practice at his old home at Memphis, remaining there continuously till December, 1908. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1872, the first County Attorney of that county, and was again elected to that position in 1874. In 1875 he came to Kirksville, Missouri, and formed a partnership with J. A. Cooley.

He is a member of the K. of P. lodge. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church.

JOHN SADDLER is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born October 17, 1825. He came to America with his parents, Julius and Maria (Wolfe) Sadler, and settled in Ohio. In one year they went to Iowa, where they lived for five years. In 1841 they came to Missouri, living in St. Louis for five years, then going to Hannibal, where they lived fifteen years. John Sadler came to Adair County in 1879, bought his present farm, three miles west of Gifford, in this county. He has 160 acres where he lives, also eighty acres in Macon County, and 140 acres in the State of Washington. He handles Polled-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs, and fine horses.

Mr. Sadler was married May 7, 1865, to Sarah Ackles. They had six children, four of whom are living.

Mr. Sadler is a stockholder and director in the Bank of Gifford, also in the Gifford Tile Factory. He is a Republican, and was a member of the Missouri State Militia during the war.

JOHN M. McCALL was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 16, 1841, son of James and Catherine McCall. He came to Missouri with his father in the spring of 1864, when but a young man, and assisted his father in raising a crop in Monroe County. In the fall of that year he joined Company F., 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction till the close of the war, when he returned to Knox County, this state, where he engaged in farming for a few years. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in that county in 1875. He practiced his profession there till 1883, serving one term as prosecuting attorney, from 1879 to 1881. In 1883 he came to Kirksville, where he has since lived and practiced his profession. In 1890 he was supervisor for taking the United States census for the fifth district of Missouri. He also served as Mayor of the City of Kirksville for one term and has held many other positions of honor and trust.

Mr. McCall is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders and of Corps Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R., Kirksville. He is a devoted member of the Methodist church.

Mr. McCall was married to Mary J. Hickman, of Knox County, Missouri, December 6, 1866. They had five children: Morgan H., born April 18, 1869; Edna O., August 24, 1871. He died October 18, 1872. Metta M., January 30, 1875; Charles B., March 23, 1878; Conna V., October 4, 1882. Mrs. McCall died October 27, 1889. He was again married to Mary F. Greiner, of this county, August 17, 1892. They have no children.



WILLIAM H. BELL, a son of John and Nancy Bell, was born in Cass County, Illinois, March 3, 1851. He came to Adair County, Missouri with his parents in 1857. On coming here his father entered land near Millard, also eighty acres of and known as the old Bell homestead. Later he purchased land adjoining this, a part of the tract now owned by George Bell. Mr. Bell bought his present farm, consisting of 110 acres, three miles south of Kirksville, in 1882. The farm is a splendid one, with modern improvements and a pretty home. The house is said to be the first one in the county to have a slate roof. Besides this he owns 110 acres two miles west of the home place. He is an extensive breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. He is a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Kirksville. In politics he is Republican. Mrs. Maggie Bell, a sister and also a native of Adair County, makes her home with him.

GRANT HARLESS, son of Frank M. and Elvina Harless, was born in Putnam County, Missouri, October 9, 1868. He was married December 24, 1889, to Eliza Palmer, who died August 29, 1904. They had three children: Fred, born March 6, 1891; Earl, December 24, 1892; Ray, October 7, 1896. He was again married March 29, 1911, to Vennie E. Maas, a widow, daughter of J. P. Lawson.

Mr. Harless was reared on a farm in Putnam County, followed the occupation of farming in that county till 1901, then went to Oklahoma, remaining two years. In 1903 he came to Adair County, Missouri, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. He also travels at odd times for the K. K. K. Medicine Company. He was elected road overseer of the district where he lived in 1905, and has since continuously served in that capacity, being regarded as one of the best in the county. He lives on the Jasper Abernathy farm, one and one-half miles west of Stahl.

Mr. Harless is a Republican and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Redmen fraternities.

MILTON J. BOZARTH, a native of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, remained in his native state till twenty-one years old, then came to Missouri where he joined the Confederate forces, being a member of Capt. John Casey's Company raised in Washington County. A few months after joining, he was taken prisoner and kept at Cape Girardeau about a year. He then took the oath, was released, and came to Adair County, where he has lived most of the time since. In 1864 he went to Nebraska and remained till 1874, then returned to Adair County, where he has since lived. He owns a farm of 172 acres, two and one-half miles northwest of Pure Air. He has always been a farmer.

Mr. Bozarth was born July 29, 1839, being a son of Dr. Alfred M. and Minerva Bozarth. He was married December 26, 1862, to Lucy Bozarth, daughter of Milton J. and Julia A. Bozarth. Mrs. Bozarth is a native of Howard County, Missouri, born February 5, 1843, and came to Adair County with her parents in 1848. They had eight children: Mary H., born July 7, 1863, died August 15, 1863; Julia F., November 16, 1864, now Mrs. Abel Scofield; Robert M., August 11, 1867, died October 30, 1908; Minnie L., July 29, 1871, died January 15, 1873; Lizzie A., November 15, 1873, died December 25, 1874; Henry C., August 15, 1880; Harriet G., September 25, 1883, died January 23, 1896; Fred D., December 27, 1877.

Mr. Bozarth is a Democrat and served as Justice of the Peace of Liberty township for a few years. He is a member of the Christian church.

HENRY H. BARNHART, a native of Adair County, was born and reared on a farm near Wilson Town, where he lived with his parents till sixteen years old. He then went to Brashear and worked in a store for C. G. Cornell for a number of years, later going into the mercantile business there for himself. He owns and conducts the store formerly owned by Mr. Cornell, also assisted in managing Mr. Cornell's extensive business interests. The building he occupies is a historic one, being one of the first stores erected in that section, and moved to Brashear from Paul Town. For twenty-nine years Mr. Barnhart has been in business at Brashear continuously—longer than any other man now in business at that place.

Mr. Barnhart was born near old Wilson Town February 16, 1866, being a son of A. and Lufina (Cornell) Barnhart. He was married July 12, 1905, to Linnie Deaton, daughter of Merideth Deaton. By a former marriage he has two children: Ella Cleone and Clinton Vere. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Mason and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

ELIJAH WILLCOX (deceased) was a native of Ohio, and was born in Darke County, of that state, March 18, 1839. He came to Adair County in 1857. He followed farming for a few years and then went into the mercantile business at Kirksville, and was in that business continuously till 1881. He then returned to farming, owning a farm just south of Kirksville, between the city and what is now Ownbey Lake. He resided there till his death, January 12, 1902. He was one of the best known men in the county and was held in the highest esteem.

He was married December 24, 1864, to Louisa Armacost. They had five children, only two of whom are living: Dr. C. M. C. Willcox and Mrs. Phoebe A. Heron, both of them residing in Kirksville. Mrs. Willcox died April 30, 1874.

WILLIAM G. BIBEE came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents, Preston D. and Maria (Green) Bibee, in 1858, settling near where he now lives. His father lived there till his death. Mrs. Bibee's father died at the same time that her husband's father died. They were buried at the same time and in the same cemetery. Her father came here from Illinois in 1845.

Mr. Bibee lived at home on the farm till grown, then went to farming for himself. He has followed that occupation all his life. At present he owns a farm of 158 acres. Mrs. Bibee owns three lots and a good residence property in Kirksville. Mr. Bibee is a breeder of Galloway cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES D. THOMPSON is a native of Washington County, Indiana, born October 12, 1857. His parents were Robert and Martha (Tadlock) Thompson. When eight years old he moved with his parents to Illinois, remaining there till 1868. The family then moved to this county. In 1892 Mr. Thompson bought his present farm where he has since lived. It consists of 248 1-2 acres, well improved. They have a pretty home.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage February 3, 1884, to Anna Grimm, daughter of Joseph and Elmira Grimm. Mrs. Thompson is also a native of Indiana, born August 19, 1860. They have four children: E. Lena, born November 8, 1884; Lulu M., December 5, 1886, now Mrs. Allan E. Mosher, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Samuel E., August 14, 1892; Alonzo R., June 20, 1894.

Charles Thompson is a member of the Republican party and the Methodist church.





JASPER J. ABERNATHY was born and grew to manhood on a farm south of where he now lives. He has farmed all his life, except two years spent in coal mining. He has always lived at Stahl. At present he owns a farm of 154 acres, one and one-half miles southwest of that place. He is a breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Shropshire sheep. His father was a native of Iowa, coming to Adair County just before the war. His mother was a native of Adair County. Both his father and mother are now dead.

Mr. Abernathy was born February 9, 1874, a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Walters) Abernathy. He was married May 10, 1895, to Mae A. Huffman, daughter of David and Mary Huffman. They have three children: Ellen Nora, born December 2, 1896; Flow Pauline, December 28, 1908; Jesse J., August 2, 1905.

He is a Republican and belongs to the United Mine Workers' lodge.

WILLIAM YOUNG was reared on the old Young homestead, near Youngtown, remaining home and helping run the farm till grown. He was born June 1, 1866, a son of George and Elizabeth (Sharr) Young. He was married January 2, 1898, to Carrie M. Lance, daughter of J. W. and Barbara Lance. They had five children: Gladys, born October 31, 1899; Arthur V., January 23, 1901; William, Audrey, February 23, 1905; Anna Ruth, September 25, 1908; Nina B., February 3, 1911.

Mr. Young was educated in the public schools. When married he bought the present farm, consisting of 332 acres, one and one-half miles east of Youngstown and five and one-half miles southwest of Kirksville. He has a splendid farm, a pretty home, and does general farming and stock raising. He is a Republican.

SAMUEL T. DEVOLLD moved to Scotland County, Missouri, with his parents, Lewis and Mary E. (Dye) Devolld, in 1861, living there till the beginning of the war. They came from Hancock County, Illinois, where Mr. Devolld was born November 15, 1845. For nine months he served without enlisting, then joined Company I, 62nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served till March, 1866, being sent out on the frontier during the Indian wars. After the war he came to Adair County, Missouri, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. At present he owns a farm of 190 acres, two and one-half miles southeast of Pure Air. He is a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, fine saddle horses, etc. Mr. Devolld was with Col. McNeil and took part in the battle of Kirksville.

Mr. Devolld was married December 31, 1866, to Mary E. Dye, daughter of James and Carrie (Thomas) Dye. She died February 24, 1888. They had four children: Clara, born May 23, 1869, now the wife of Edgar Clayton; Mirandy J., October 5, 1871, was the wife of W. H. Fuller, and died January 21, 1898; Hattie, April 2, 1875, now the wife of W. H. Fuller; Willie H., July 2, 1878. Willis H. owns a farm of eighty-one acres adjoining his father's farm. Mr. Devolld is a Republican.

D. J. BREEN, a son of Patrick and Anna Breen, was born in Adair County, Missouri, April 28, 1878. He was united in marriage June 7, 1903, to Myrtle L. Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper N. Wilson. They have two children: Alfreda, born March 3, 1904; Daniel Robert, June 3, 1906. Mr. Breen is a progressive and scientific farmer. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, and is an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs and Shropshire sheep.

He is Democratic in politics and a Catholic in his religion.





FOSTER R. EASLEY was born in Knox County, Missouri, November 1, 1880. His parents are George B. and Alice M. Easley. He married Læola Workman, daughter of Byron F. and Sabina Workman, February 20, 1904. They have three children: Juanita Fae, born February 18, 1905; George Byron, born August 27, 1906; and Dorothy Ray Easley, born August 25, 1910.

Mr. Easley was born and reared on a farm. He attended the rural school until fifteen years old, then attended the La Plata High School for two years. He completed the elementary course at the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, after which he took a business course at the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois. After completing his school work he held the principalship of the Central Public School for two years. For the past few years he has been engaged in the undertaking business at Brashear. At present he is coroner of Adair County, having been elected in November, 1908. He is a licensed embalmer, holding Missouri State License Number 1146.

Mr. Easley came to Adair County September 1, 1901. He owns residence property in Brashear. He is Republican in politics and belongs to the Christian church. The A. F. and A. M., Knights Templar, M. W. A. and I. O. O. F. lodges claim him as a member.

FRANK M. DARR was born and reared on the farm on which he now lives. His mother died November 12, 1893, when he was small, and he lived at home with his father till his death, January 30, 1905. His father was born in Ashland County, Ohio, November 25, 1848. After coming to this county he lived and farmed here till his death. Mr. Darr then took charge of the old home place, he being the only heir. It consists of 226 acres, two miles east of Pure Air. He is a breeder of the thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, having one of the best herds in the county; also pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs, fine horses, etc.

Mr. Darr was born December 15, 1889, being a son of John and Sarah (Hopper) Darr, both of whom are dead. He was married December 15, 1909, to Katie Weber, daughter of Philip and Julia (Eitel) Weber. They have one child—Rosa Blanche, born November 17, 1910. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN CHADWELL, son of Daniel and Louisa J. (Felts) Chadwell, was born May 19, 1851, in Knox County, just across the line from his present home in Adair county. He married Lorena J. Reed, daughter of Waterman and Ruth (Ingraham) Reed, March 2, 1871. Mrs. Chadwell came here from Will County, Illinois, in 1869, where she was born, March 15, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwell have two children living and two dead: Daniel W., born December 28, 1874, and Chester W., born February 16, 1885, are both married and living on the old home place. John H., born June 20, 1878, died February 6, 1897. Kindred S., born April 19, 1881, died July 28, 1882.

Mr. Chadwell lived in Knox County where he was born, until six years old, then moved with his parents to his present farm, which is only about one and a half miles from his birthplace. He lived at home till nineteen years old, when he married and bought a farm on the Knox County line near his father's farm. He lived there till his father's death in 1877, then bought the old home place. In the summer of 1910 he retired from the farm and moved to Gibbs, where he now lives.

Mr. Chadwell's father was one of the earliest settlers of Knox County, coming from Kentucky. His mother belonged to one of the oldest families in Missouri.

The subject of this sketch is a Democrat and is a member of the Baptist church.



EUGENE RICE was born in Adair County, Missouri, January 4, 1861, son of Henry and Julia Rice. He was married November 24, 1901, to Manila L., daughter of Augustus and Esther Lowe. They have two children: Beulah, born November 30, 1906; Augustus Eugene, January 25, 1908. Mr. Rice has five children by a former marriage: John, born September 6, 1885; Francis, March 1887; James, June 10, 1889; Ida, June 21, 1892; Allen, March 26, 1894.

Mr. Rice owns a farm of 120 acres, situated two miles northeast of Kirksville. He is a Republican and belongs to the Masonic lodge, No. 105, at Kirksville.

L. P. FICKEL, son of Thomas W. and Jennie May Fickel, was born in Adair County, Missouri, March 7, 1881. He was married November 28, 1906, to Edith Curry, daughter of J. T. and Emma Curry. They have two children: Vance, born January 17, 1908, and Vance, born January 25, 1911.

Mr. Fickel conducts his father's farm of 160 acres, situated four miles south of Kirksville. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist church.

ALBERT M. WILKINS was born at Enon, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1851. His parents were James C. and Elizabeth Wilkins. He was married to Leola Hopson, daughter of Cary and Rebecca (Coleman) Hopson, February 11, 1908.

His father died when Albert M. was but eight years old, and the family moved from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, to Keokuk, Iowa. Here he lived till 1875. Wilkins moved to Adair County, Missouri, in 1875, and in 1880 he bought his present farm, where he has since lived. It consists of 373 acres, one mile west of Yarrow, Missouri. He also owns a farm seven miles west of Yarrow, consisting of 160 acres. He is a breeder of Hereford cattle, Poland-China and Chester White and Percheron horses. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the B. P. Elks.

JOHN F. DIMMITT (deceased) was born in Illinois June 2, 1851, being the son of Joshua H. and Elizabeth (Stephens) Dimmitt. He was married April 11, 1874, to Sarah E. Blakely, daughter of Jacob W. and Amanda Blakely. They had six children, four of whom are living: William F., born August 27, 1877; Jacob, born December 21, 1879, died May 18, 1903; George H., April 29, 1882, died October 1906; James A., December 19, 1884, died April 21, 1909; Joseph L., January 1888; John J., July 27, 1891; Arlie L., March 20, 1895.

Mr. Dimmitt lived in Illinois till 1865, then moved to Adair County, Missouri. The Blakely and Dimmitt families came from Illinois together, making the trip in wagons, and landed in Kirksville in March of that year. In the Blakely family Sarah, then only seven years old, who afterward became Mr. John Dimmitt's wife. Mr. Dimmitt lived at home till grown, then married and began farming for himself, settling six miles southwest of Novinger. He bought the place just west of the present place and lived there till the elder Mr. Dimmitt's death in 1879. A few years later they bought the old home place. Mr. Dimmitt lived there and farmed till his death December 11, 1909. Since then his widow and four of her sons, William, Joseph, John and Arlie, have been running the old home place. It consists of two farms of 415 acres, six miles southwest of Novinger. They also own 160 acres in Oklahoma. They breed Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses on the farm. Mr. Dimmitt was a Republican in politics.

JOHN W. TINSMAN was born in Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1842, emigrating to Adair County, Missouri, in 1855 with his mother and five children, of which he was the youngest, and four are still living: Mrs. Panebaker, Mrs. Otto, J. A. Tinsman and himself. Mr. Tinsman drove three yoke of oxen to break up what now constitutes the entire Wilson Addition to Kirksville, and which belonged to the Hon. W. H. Parcells at that time. Mr. Tinsman graduated from a log school house on the Chariton River after a six months' term the winter of 1860. He enlisted in the Federal Army November, 1861, and was honorably discharged September, 1865. He married Eudora Panebaker in 1866. Of this union four children were born, one of whom survives—C. R. Tinsman, of Rockford, Illinois.

Mr. Tinsman was engaged in milling up to the year 1875, after which he engaged in photographic scene painting in Kirksville. In the year 1895 he entered the employ of the Chicago Portrait Company, of Chicago, and became general manager for five western states, including Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Utah, which position he held for four years. In 1900 he became interested with his son in the Illinois Sewing Machine Company at Rockford, Illinois, which interest he still retains. Since 1904 Mr. Tinsman has retired from active business and gives his attention to the study of art for pleasure.

He served two terms as Mayor of Kirksville and represented Adair County in the Forty-fifth General Assembly. He studied art one winter in Paris, and spent one winter in the principal cities of Italy. Mr. Tinsman has a ranch six miles west of Kirksville on the Chariton, where is located his studio called Idylwild, and where he has his collection painted the past ten years. The studio is on a steep bluff and surrounded by ferns, where a cool spring bubbles from the steep sandstone cliff, and where he entertains his many friends.

BENJAMIN F. OWNBEY is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born December 18, 1846, near where he now lives. He is a son of Canada and Lucinda (Walker) Ownbey. His father was one of the oldest residents of the county, and one of its best and most substantial citizens. He was married November 28, 1867, to Mary C. Simpson, daughter of William C. and Malinda (Jones) Simpson. Mrs. Ownbey was born in Ohio August 23, 1849. They have five children living—one dead: Ida, born February 1, 1869, now Mrs. Lon Snow; Halley H., September 8, 1871, now Mrs. J. B. Harris; William C., December 8, 1874; Robert, March 8, 1876, died November 10, 1878; Emma, August 14, 1878, now Mrs. Melvin Lowe; Benjamin F., Jr., December 17, 1885.

Mr. Ownbey was born and reared on a farm, two miles south of Kirksville, a part of which he now owns. He lived there, helped run the farm and attended the public school till grown. At the age of twenty-one he married and started out to achieve his fortune. He has lived in the same neighborhood and farmed continuously since that time. He now owns 123 acres, one and one-half miles south of the corporate limits of Kirksville. In 1898 he started what is now called Ownbey's Lake. It was at first a small pond, but has been enlarged, improved and deepened till it is one of the prettiest and most picturesque spots in North Missouri. The lake itself contains eight acres and is from three and one-half to fifteen feet deep. Of late years it has been made a great pleasure resort for Kirksville and surrounding country. It has been stocked with all kinds of fish; has a dancing pavillion; bath houses; boat houses, etc. He has twenty boats, some of which are motor boats. The place has recently been enlarged and improved until now an entire forty acres are given over to the pleasure seekers.



CANADA OWNBEY, deceased, a son of Joseph and Hannah Ownbey, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, June 17, 1811. He moved to Missouri with his parents in 1820, settling at the mouth of the Grand River. They remained there only a short time, on account of chills and fever being so prevalent in that section. They then moved to Macon County where Mr. Ownbey lived with his parents till his marriage in 1834. He then farmed in that county till 1837, when he moved with his family to Adair County, living here and farming till his death, Sept. 13, 1886. He owned a farm two miles south of Kirksville.

Mr. Ownbey was one of the best known men of the county and was highly esteemed. During the Indian uprising in this section he was commissioned lieutenant of the 54th regiment and served as member of the Adair County Court in the early sixties.

Mr. Ownbey was married July 17, 1844 to Lucinda Walker, in Macon County. They had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. All of them lived to be grown. Only four of his children are now living: Mrs. W. H. (Hannah) Herron, B. F., and G. W., all of this county, and J. W. who resides in Oklahoma.

JOHN R. HOWEY. Mr. John R. Howey has done much to bring Adair County to the high standard it occupies in the minds of the people. Mr. Howey is a native of Ohio, born in Hardin County, May 5, 1861. He was reared on a farm covered with the heaviest of timber, which he and his five brothers cleared. On August 28, 1884, he was married to Mary E. Higgins, of the same county. In the year 1886 they came to Adair County, Missouri, and have lived here since, except short intervals spent in adjoining counties. Four children have blessed their home-- two boys and two girls, all of whom are living save one, Von Weber, the eldest son, who died November 19, 1907, at the age of twenty-two years and three months.

J. R. Howey was educated in music in the Northwestern University, at Ada, Ohio, and made that his life work. There is scarcely a church or school house in Adair County where he has not taught a music class and as much as twelve terms in the same place in many of them. It can be safely said that no one has done more gratis work for public enterprises than he. It was his efforts that brought about the first great musical gathering in Kirksville. In 1900 he organized the Kirksville Eisteddfod, at which time an all-day singing contest was held on the 25th day of May, at which time \$300.00 was given in cash prizes for the best rendition of choruses, solos, duetts, etc. The choruses rendered were from the old masters, and this was said to be the first classical rendition of the masters' works in Kirksville. Two years later the first May Festival was held, May 15 and 16, at which time the first large chorus was ever heard in Kirksville. The chorus numbered eighty voices. The choruses rendered on this occasion were of a heavier class than in the previous musical contest, and the entertainment was more of a success, both financially and musically. At both of these festivals of music noted singers were here taking part. The work was of high class and a great success. Two years later the Kirksville Chautauqua was organized under his management and at his suggestion.

It was no trouble to enlist the help of the business and professional men of the city and surrounding country. A committee of twelve was soon selected as an executive board of managers, with Mr. Howey as superintendent. The first Chautauqua was held during the month of August, 1904; has been held each year since, during the month of August, and is considered by the citizens of Kirksville and Adair County, as one of the greatest educational advantages, high class entertainment,



and social features of the year. There is scarcely a new church built in Adair County in the last fifteen years that he has not assisted in its building. There is not a public road in the county, and but few by-roads, that he is not personally familiar with, and helped in one way or another to better their conditions.

In all Mr. Howey's public work he has been ably assisted by Mrs. Howey, not only in his Chautauqua work, but in all the public enterprises in which he has been engaged.

In 1906 Mr. Howey organized fifteen Chautauquas in adjoining counties, and while not all of them have been successful, ten have proved successes and are still being held each year.

Mr. Howey is known as a man of great zeal, indomitable energy, and has always been found on the right side of all improvements and progressive enterprises, lending his time and energy to the upbuilding and betterment of the community in which he lives.

J. B. RILEY was born in Adair County, Missouri, December 28, 1856, being a son of George R. and Christina (Melton) Riley. He was married December 13, 1888, to Anna Gow, daughter of Peter and Jeanette (Parker) Gow. They have five children: Eva Grace, born November 27, 1889; Hugh G., January 11, 1891; George, July 14, 1892; Etta Ruth, September 19, 1894; Blanche, September 30, 1897.

Mr. Riley was born on a farm in the northeast part of the county. His father died when J. R. was about three years old, and the family moved to Iowa, remaining there for a while, then living in Illinois a few years, next coming to Adair County, Missouri. J. B. soon returned to Iowa, however, living there for a number of years. While there he married. In 1907 he came to Adair County, Missouri, again, where he has since lived. He bought a farm two miles northeast of Kirksville, where he does general farming. The land is well improved and he has a pretty home.

Mr. Riley is a member of the Methodist church.

REECE A. RICORD was born January 10, 1853, in Schuyler County, Missouri, being a son of William M. and Rebecca (Young) Ricord. He was married October 16, 1898, to Anna Gordon, daughter of Abel and Sarah Gordon. Mrs. Ricord was born April 17, 1870. They have three children: William M., born September 27, 1900; Alta May, September 14, 1903; Mabel Grace, March 31, 1907.

Mr. Ricord was reared on the farm in Scotland County, remaining with his parents till grown. After the death of his father, in 1878, he stayed at home, taking care of his mother and running the farm. He came to this county in 1884, spending about three years in various parts of the county. In 1892 he bought his present farm, adjoining the town of Clay, nine miles northeast of Kirksville. It contains 149 acres, well improved. He does general farming and stock raising. Mrs. Ricord is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MELVIN B. SYKES was born in Tompkins County, New York, September 4, 1835, a son of Amasa and Anna (Hicks) Sykes. He was married December 25, 1860, to Sabra A. Miller, daughter of Ransley and Abbie Miller. Mrs. Sykes was born November 21, 1840, and died August 25, 1898. They had eight children: Joseph R., born September 24, 1862; Alfred C., May 3, 1866; Albert E., May 3, 1866, twin of Alfred; Frank C., January 16, 1869; Herbert W., August 19, 1874;



Lettie M., August 24, 1876, now Mrs. Harrison See; Charles B., October 4, 1881; Carrie V., September 18, 1885.

Mr. Sykes moved to Wisconsin when twelve years old, and moved from there to Adair County, Missouri, in 1857, where he began farming for himself. He bought his present farm, paying four dollars per acre. He has lived on the same place since that time. He has forty acres, four miles east of Kirksville.

He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG was born in Wilson township, Adair County, in 1873, being a son of Ben and Emily (Elmore) Young, one of the old-time families of the county. He was reared on a farm in that section, remaining at home till grown. He then went into the mercantile business at Gibbs, conducting a general store there for five years. In 1908 he quit that business, bought out the furniture and undertaking business of his father-in-law, G. B. Easley, at that place, and is still engaged in that work at Gibbs.

He was married to Hattie M. Easley, daughter of George B. and Alice (Spencer) Easley, December 26, 1903. Mr. Young is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is a Republican in politics.

JOBE RAINIER, a native of Ohio, was born April 24, 1849, a son of John H. and Margaret Jane (Clifford) Ranier. He was born and reared on a farm. About 1883 he went into the timber business, purchasing and selling ties, piles and bridge timbers for about fifteen years. For several years he was a stock dealer and shipped the first ear load of stock out of Novinger. For eight years he operated a farm of 320 acres near Gibbs, Missouri. In February, 1908, he moved to Brashear and was appointed postmaster in January, 1909. This position he resigned in January, 1911, on account of the position being too confining. He is a Republican, a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and a Universalist in religion.

Mr. Ranier was married January 25, 1873, to Elizabeth F. Moore, daughter of Robert and Mary Jane (Cason) Moore. They had three children: George L., born November 10, 1874; Ella M., February 26, 1876, now Mrs. George H. Fellers; Charley Wade, May 19, 1879.

C. L. HENDERSON, a native of Iowa, was born near Winfield, Henry County, Iowa, December 20, 1876, being a son of William and Mariah Henderson. He was married August 8, 1900, to Ida A. Carner, a daughter of Albert and Mary Carner, of Sperry, Mo. They have three children: Lena Ruth, born June 2, 1904; Pauline Alice, born August 2, 1907; and Irene Ida, December 25, 1909.

Mr. Henderson was born and reared on a farm in Iowa, moving to Missouri in 1897, and to Kirksville in 1903, where he resided till February, 1911, when he moved to Sunny Side Stock Farm, one and one-fourth miles north of Sublette, Missouri, where he now lives. He is a breeder of registered Jersey cattle and Duroc hogs, and Single Comb and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chickens. During his residence in Kirksville he served as City Collector for about one term, resigning in February 1911, to move to the farm. The rest of the time he was in Kirksville he was employed by the Helme Hardware Company.

Mr. Henderson is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F., I. W. of A. and B. A. Y. fraternities. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church.



DR. G. A. GOBEN, a native of Livingston County, Missouri, was born April 2, 1844, being a son of Levi F. and Catherine (Crist) Goben. His father was the first white settler in Livingston County, settling at what is now known as Goben's Ford, on Grand River, in 1831. Dr. Goben was born on a farm near Spring Hill and lived there till 1871. He attended the public school there, then attended the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduating in 1870. After his graduation he spent one year at his old home at Spring Hill, then went to Jameson, Daviess County, where he practiced nine years. Since that time he has made his home in Kirksville and engaged in active practice of general surgery and diseases of women. In 1883 he went to Bellevue Hospital, New York, graduating the second time in 1884. Besides this, he has done much post-graduate and clinical work, receiving a great deal of special training from Dr. Senn of Chicago. Governor John S. Marmaduke appointed him a member of the State Board of Health, and he was re-appointed by Governor D. R. Francis, serving in all about eleven years. For thirty years he was a member of the American Medical Association, and was also a member of the Missouri State Medical Association.

Dr. Goben was married May 20, 1872, to Ora Bell Roszelle, daughter of Edward and Mary (Jackson) Roszelle. They have no children.

During the Civil War he was a member of Company K., Fourth Provisional Missouri Militia, later being elected captain of his company, serving one year.

Dr. Goben owns considerable property in Kirksville, also 1011 acres of land, 540 acres being in Adair County and 471 acres in Texas County, Missouri. He is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities, having taken all the high degrees in Masonry. Three times he has served as Councilman and has three times been elected Mayor, which office he is holding at present.

The question, "What is your Religion?" was answered by a quotation from John Stuart Blackie, viz.:

"Creeds and confessions? High Church or Low?
I cannot say; but you would vastly please us
If, with some pointed Scripture, you could show
To which of these belonged the Savior, Jesus.
I think to all or none. Not curious creeds
Or ordered forms of churchly rule He taught,
But soul of love that blossomed into deeds,
With human good and human blessings fraught.
On me nor priest nor presbyter nor Pope,
Bishop nor dean, may stamp a party name;
But Jesus, with His largely human scope,
The service of my human life may claim.
Let prideful priests do battle about creeds;
The church is mine that does most Christ-like deeds."

RAYMOND SHOOP was born in Adair County, near Shibley's Point, January 2, 1877, a son of Adam and Cyrena (Shibley) Shoop. He was reared on the farm, attending the public school. He afterwards came to Kirksville and attended the State Normal School, graduating in 1904. In 1907 he took a post-graduate course, receiving the degree of Master of Pedagogy. He taught chemistry three years at Joplin. At present he is engaged in lyceum work, putting in lecture courses for the Porter Bureau, of Des Moines, Iowa. He came from one of the old well-known families of the county.

THE KIRKSVILLE MILITARY BAND was organized September 14, 1910, with eighteen members, by Charles Smelser, L. T. Shubert and Ellis Stewart. Funds were subscribed for its support by the business and professional men of Kirksville, and Prof. W. A. Howland, who made such a success of the Novinger Band, was hired as director. The boys went to work with a will so that now, under the efficient leadership of Prof. Howland, they have an organization of which our people are justly proud, and one deserving the patronage of the people. Concerts are given twice a week on the public square, and they are adding daily to their efficiency.

New members have been added until they now have twenty-two, the following being the roster with instrumentation:

CLARINETS—L. T. Shubert, E. W. Stewart, Paul Howerton, Emmett Rogers.

CORNETS—W. A. Howland, Director; C. B. Rich, Dr. Grundy, Dr. Martin.

ALTOS—Elmer Tudor, Wm. Benson, Luther Paschal, Mert Crow.

TROMBONE—Lee Heaberlin, Chas. Welch, C. L. McPherson.

BARITONE—Claude Heaberlin.

BASSES—Jno. Berry, F. Heaberlin, L. F. Gibbs.

DRUMS—Ben Jones, Roy Ratliff; Chas. Smelser, Drum Major.

The officers are: E. W. Stewart, President; L. F. Gibbs, Business Manager; L. T. Shubert, Secretary and Treasurer; C. A. Smelser, Manager; W. A. Howland, Director.

WILLIAM M. GEOGHEGAN, a native of Hancock County, Illinois, was born December 11, 1865. He is a son of John J. and Nancy A. (Dye) Geoghegan. He lived on the farm where he was born till 1879, and then came with his parents to Adair County. He lived near Kirksville till grown, attending the public school. After his marriage he farmed and worked at the carpenter trade. In 1904 he moved to Kirksville where he went into the carpenter and contracting business, and has been in this business continuously since. He has built a large number of the split-did homes, many of them appearing in the cuts in this history.

Mr. Geoghegan was married to Daisy A. Beall, April 4, 1896. She is a daughter of Leander J. and Hannah (Armstrong) Beall. They have two children: Dale A., born June 13, 1897; Letha O., born August 23, 1899. William Geoghegan is a Republican, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the M. W. A. lodge.

FRED O. KLOOS, son of Henry and Harriett Kloos, was born in Creston, Iowa, March 6, 1877. He was married to Lillie Bartlett, November 13, 1904. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born April 15, 1911. Mr. Kloos lived in Iowa till 1900, working at the restaurant business for several years. When he came here he took up the same kind of work. In 1906 he formed a partnership with C. J. Stevens, and they now own and conduct the Bee Hive Restaurant.

Mr. Kloos is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Masonic, Elks and K. of P. lodges.

CLARENCE J. STEVENS is a native of Van Buren County, Iowa. He was born December 5, 1880, being a son of J. R. and Gettie Stevens. He was married July 22, 1903, to Ollie G. Howard. They have two children: Kenneth, born September 10, 1904; and Cecil, born March 19, 1907.

Mr. Stevens lived in Iowa until 1898, when he came to Kirksville, Missouri. For a time he clerked in a store. In 1906 he formed a partnership with F. O. Kloos in the restaurant business. They are now owners of the Bee Hive Restaurant.

He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the K. of P. lodge.



MYERS D. CAMPBELL was born in Putnam County, Missouri, November 1869, being a son of Milton and Rebecca Campbell. He was married September 1894, to Edith E. McClanahan, a daughter of J. N. and Amanda M. McClanahan. They had five children, four of whom are living: John M., born June 29, 1895; Myers D., Jr., July 10, 1897; Arthur D., June 13, 1899; Edith E., March 1904; Ellison M., September 6, 1901, died April 22, 1902.

Mr. Campbell was born and reared on a farm in Putnam County, attending the public schools of that section. He then took a course at the State Normal School at Kirksville, and taught school for two years. While teaching he spent his vacations and odd times in reading law in the office of Judge Andrew Ellison, continuing his study after giving up teaching. In May, 1889, he was admitted to the bar, at Kirksville, and immediately opened an office here for the practice of his profession. His brother, Arthur D. Campbell, now cashier of the Citizens National Bank, Milan, Missouri, was his law partner here for two years. Later, when Judge Andrew Ellison retired from the circuit bench, after over twenty-two years of service, he and Mr. Campbell formed a partnership under the name of Ellison & Campbell, which continued till Judge Ellison's death. Since that time Mr. Campbell and S. H. Ellison, a son of Judge Ellison, have been partners in the law business. The firm is regarded as one of the strongest in the state.

Mr. Campbell was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adair County in 1890. He is a member of Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. and A. M., and of the B. P. O. E., Kirksville, No. 464, being Past Exalted Ruler of the latter order.

JOSEPH N. STUKEY is a native of Adair County, Missouri, and was born on a farm near the present town of Millard, August 18, 1857. He comes from one of the oldest and best known families of this county, his father playing an important part in its history. He is a son of Noah and Mary A. Stuke, and was reared on the farm on which he now lives. It consists of 320 acres, and is situated about one mile southwest of Millard. Mr. Stuke was married December 31, 1882, to Minnie E. Sewell, a daughter of Henry and Ann Sewell. They have two children: Grover, born, December 8, 1886; Henry, September 19, 1897. Grover graduated from the Missouri State Normal School, at Kirksville, in 1908, and is now engaged in teaching.

Mr. Stuke's father was a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and came to Adair County in 1839, making the trip on horseback. He was born December 28, 1814, and died at his home near Millard, December 8, 1878. A sketch of his life is given in the historical part of this work.

The old home in which Noah Stuke lived for so many years was recently torn down and a handsome new home erected in 1910. It is a modern structure, with electric lights, etc. Joseph N. Stuke is a Democrat in politics, and he and his family are members of the South Methodist church.

WILLIAM M. CRAWFORD was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 13, 1854. His parents were John L. and Mary Ann Crawford. He was married to Elizabeth Fannin, October 2, 1879. Mrs. Crawford is a daughter of M. B. and Julia Fannin. They have five children: Anna, born May 27, 1881; Everett, October 1, 1883; Etta, June 3, 1891; Frank, October 26, 1893; Henry, September 10, 1898.

Mr. Crawford owns 140 acres of land, ten miles southeast of Kirksville. The farm is well improved, and he raises good stock. He came to Adair County, Missouri, in October, 1856. He has lived here since that time. He is Republican in politics.

PHILIP JOSEPH RIEGER is a native of Peoria County, Illinois, born February 10, 1859. His parents were Gottfried and Catherine Riegers. He was married January 1, 1890, to Nevada E. McCoy, daughter of Sylvester A. and Edith McCoy. They have three children: Archie Dale, born October 20, 1890; Grace Claire, November 7, 1892; Mildred Marie, January 15, 1897.

Mr. Rieger was born on a farm, living there with his parents till 1880, when he moved with them to Adair County where he has since resided. His father bought a farm in this county. He lived there with his father and farmed, attending the public school, also took a brief course at the State Normal School. While on the farm he taught school for six years, teaching during the winter months and assisting on the farm during the summer. In 1890 he was elected Clerk of the County Court on what was known as the Farmers' ticket, serving four years. During that time he spent all his leisure time studying law, reading under the late Judge Andrew Ells. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1895, and has practiced here since that time. In April, 1895, he was elected City Attorney, and again in May, 1909, elected to fill a vacancy. He was elected both times on the Democratic ticket. He is a Democrat, takes great interest in politics; is chairman of the County Committee, serving his second term. This makes him a member of the Congressional Committee.

On April 27, 1899, like many other citizens of Kirksville, Mr. Rieger had an exciting experience in the Kirksville cyclone of that date. While over two blocks from his home he saw and heard the coming storm, and rushing home found his family on the front porch in an excited condition, watching the fury of the storm some half mile away. He ordered all to the cellar and was following somewhat rapidly himself, and while descending the cellar stairway the storm struck with all its fury, blowing away and completely demolishing the building. His family, including himself, were saved, being protected by the cellar walls. So close was his escape, however, that when the cyclone struck his home, Mr. Rieger had hardly reached safety when his hat was carried away by the tornado and he felt the breath of the storm. Even now he is unable to state whether he fell or jumped the remaining distance to the floor of the cellar, but he knows he made a rapid descent.

He belongs to the Masonic, M. W. A., Yeoman and Court of Honor lodges. He and his family are devoted members of the Presbyterian church. He is serving as trustee and deacon in the church.

DR. WILLIAM E. MUNN is a native of this county, born near Sloan's Point, October 27, 1867, a son of Allen and Rosa A. (Tefft) Munn. He lived at Sloan's Point until twenty-four years old, attending the public school and farming for a few years, then took a course at the Kirksville Business College. He read medicine for a time, then attended the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of Drake University, graduating in 1905. He practiced under a preceptor several years before graduation. After graduating he located at Peoria, Air, where he has since lived and practiced his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the State Association.

Allen Munn, the father of Dr. Munn, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, December 24, 1837. He came to this county in 1864, and lived here till his death, October 10, 1905. His mother is still living. Mrs. Munn's father came here in 1867.

Dr. Munn was married April 4, 1894, to Amy Hulse, daughter of John and Dr. A. Hulse. They have one child--Hazel Alma, born May 8, 1896. Dr. Munn owns ten acres of land, and has a beautiful home. He is Republican in politics.

PEYTON F. GREENWOOD came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1852, with his father's family, settling in East Salt River township, on the farm on which his father died. From that time up to the present he has been a citizen of this county. He lived at home till grown, attending the common schools. In the fall of 1856 he went to Wyaconda Seminary at La Grange, Missouri, then came home and attended school in Kirksville under Robert Milligan and his wife, then under W. F. Nason. In 1857 he began teaching school in the winter and working on the farm with his father in the summer. In 1860 he made up his mind to become a lawyer but never read law in an office until he had an office of his own. Admitted to the bar in 1866 at Kirksville, he entered the practice of his profession, remaining on the farm till June, 1872. He then moved to Kirksville and formed a partnership in the practice of law with John A. Pickler, who was that fall elected prosecuting attorney of Adair County. Just before his two years expired, Pickler moved to Muscatine, Iowa, from that time on practicing alone for several years. Mr. Greenwood then formed a partnership with F. M. Harrington for the purpose of practicing law, which partnership continued till January 1, 1877. Continuing the practice, in 1884 he formed a partnership with W. D. Oldham, which continued four years. When Oldham removed to Nebraska, he then practiced law alone till he formed a partnership with Henry F. Millan which continued till 1905, when by reason of his health the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Greenwood has lived on his little place one mile north of Kirksville since 1901, and enjoys the cool air much better than that of a stuffy office, and advises young men to take up farming instead of the practice of law. "Occasionally some of my old clients come to me, and in my feeble way I assist them in their legal matters," said Mr. Greenwood, "but I am practically out of the practice of law."

Mr. Greenwood was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, February 12, 1849, being a son of Edmond and Jenettee (Foster) Greenwood. He was married March 3, 1864, to Julia A. Bryan, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Phemister) Bryan. She was born in Marion County, Indiana, September 24, 1845. They had eight children, five of whom are living: Eva, born March 28, 1865; Samuel E., March 7, 1867, died September 28, 1877; Grace M., October 10, 1874, died December 21, 1892; Nettie B., September 28, 1876, now Mrs. John C. Casebolt; Helen R., July 17, 1878, now Mrs. Morris Tayman; James M., January 4, 1881, died November 14, 1904; Mary C., September 15, 1882, now the wife of S. J. Miller; Carl P., September 20, 1884, lives at home.

REESE S. STEWART was born on a farm adjoining where he now lives, November 4, 1868. He is a son of William S. and Margaret (Collop) Stewart. He was married August 21, 1889, to Ora I. Chaney, daughter of Alphas P. and Harriet (McClain) Chaney. Mrs. Stewart was born April 26, 1864, in Adair County, Missouri. They have two children: Wesley E., born February 8, 1891; William A., January 8, 1893.

Mr. Stewart owns 525 acres of land adjoining his old home place, two miles north of Sperry. He lived with his parents till his marriage, then bought 120 acres of his present farm. He has since added the other land. He is a breeder of Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle, fine horses, etc. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges. Mrs. Stewart belongs to the Royal Neighbors and Rebekahs.





CHESTER WOODS was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1857, being a son of Cyrus and Amanda Woods. He was married November 22, 1882, to Maggie Sleeth, daughter of Thomas and Uretta Sleeth. They have four children: Edna, born October 26, 1883; Wylie, September 2, 1885; May, September 7, 1887; Etta, June 5, 1893.

Mr. Woods came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1868, and has lived here continuously since, and engaged in the occupation of farming. He owns a farm of 320 acres near Gibbs. He is a very progressive farmer, takes a deep interest in educational matters, giving all his children a thorough schooling. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, the M. W. A. fraternity, and is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM H. MOTTER, son of Noah and Susan (Dupenderf) Motter, was born near Nineveh, Adair County, Missouri, on the farm he now owns, December 22, 1859. He was married January 1, 1890, to Rebecca Shott, daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Swigert) Shott. Mrs. Motter was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1865, and came to Adair County in 1880. They have nine children living, one dead: Mabel, born October 7, 1890, died January 30, 1897; Eva L., May 29, 1892; Paul W., May 1, 1894; Alva F., February 19, 1896; Jacob D., February 8, 1898; Marion, May 30, 1900; Gladys, July 25, 1892; Noah, November 24, 1904; Mary, September 10, 1908; Carrie, January 12, 1911.

Mr. Motter lived at home till grown, attending the public school and taking a course at the State Normal School. He then went to Montana for two years. On his return he went into partnership with his father on the farm. When his parents died he bought part of the old place from the other heirs, and has lived there and farmed since. The place was originally part of the old Motter homestead, the land being entered by his father. There are 350 acres. He is a breeder of Poland-China hogs, Short-Horn cattle. He is a Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the M. W. A. lodge.

JASPER N. SIBOLE, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Speelman) Sibole, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 22, 1844. He was married December 24, 1867, to Phoebe M. Cook, daughter of Thomas B. and Leah (Johnson) Cook. Mrs. Sibole was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, coming to Adair County in 1856. They had eight children: Jasper L., born October 28, 1868; Lovena W., October 21, 1870, now the wife of W. L. Bybee; Phoebe E., July 11, 1872, died March 29, 1894; William C., May 24, 1876, died March 20, 1877; Mary E., May 31, 1878, died October 29, 1880; Lillie E., September 13, 1880; John C., April 24, 1883; Joseph B., April 9, 1886. All the children living are married except Lillie E. Clarence was married December 21, 1904, to Florence M. Still.

Mr. Sibole moved to Indiana with his parents in 1846, lived there till 1856, then moved to Iowa. The next year he went to Sullivan County, lived there till his father's death in 1858, then moved to Jackson County with his mother, remaining there till 1863. He then came to Adair County where he has since lived continuously and conducted a farm near Novinger. The farm is three miles northwest of Novinger, and consists of 125 acres. He handles Short Horn cattle. For the last few years Mr. Sibole has been unable to do much active farming on account of poor health, and his son, Clarence, is assisting in conducting the farm.

J. N. Sibole is a Republican and a member of the Church of God (Acts 20:28). His wife is a member of the Methodist church.



COL. JOHN W. SNYDER, a native of Adair County, was born August 15, 1856, being a son of Hiram and Minerva (Shaw) Snyder. He was married August 16, 1876, to Drusilla Owings, daughter of William and Mary (Gray) Owings. Mrs. Snyder was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, September 8, 1856, coming to Sullivan County, Missouri, with her parents the following year. They had eight children: William T., born May 16, 1878; Lillie M., January 18, 1880, died January 3, 1905, was the wife of James W. Sizemore; Hiram, January 3, 1883; Charles N., December 15, 1885; Leonard, January 9, 1888; Ella R., October 16, 1889, now wife of Edgar E. Bales; Bessie B., July 17, 1892, now the wife of Eugene George; Katie O., October 29, 1895.

Hiram Snyder, father of John W. Snyder, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, coming to Adair County in 1851. He was the father of eighteen children, seven by his first wife and eleven by the second. He also raised four step-children. Fourteen of the children are still living.

John W. Snyder was born on a farm near Kirksville, lived in various parts of the county and spent one year in Putnam County. In 1862 his folk settled on a farm in Adair County, just south and east of where he now lives. Here he lived with his parents till grown, then married and began work for himself. He has been engaged in farming all his life. He is also an auctioneer and has followed that work, in addition to farming, for the past twenty-eight years, being in that respect like his father, who was both auctioneer and farmer. In his time he has sold millions of dollars worth of property, most of his work being in Sullivan, Putnam, Linn, Macon and Adair counties. At present he owns a farm of 356 acres, four and one-half miles southeast of Greencastle, most of it being in Sullivan County.

THOMAS J. SANDERS was born in Wapello County, Iowa, March 13, 1845, being a son of Richard and Eliza Sanders. He was married January 30, 1873, to Sarah E. Atkinson, daughter of Phelix and Ercelia Atkinson. They had eight children: Henry A., born August 5, 1874, now dead; William A., December 29, 1875, also dead; Ercelia E., July 21, 1877; Joseph J., June 25, 1879; Myrtle F., September 24, 1882; Hugh R., April 3, 1886, now dead; Lemiel T., October 13, 1891; Irvin E., August 28, 1893.

Mr. Sanders came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1857. He has a farm of 180 acres, situated in the northwest part of Nineveh township. He does general farming and stock raising. He is Republican in politics.

ANDREW J. BOZARTH, son of Thaddeus W. and Elizabeth (Spivey) Bozarth, was born in Adair County, December 17, 1870. He was married November, 1894 to Emma Shafer, daughter of Jacob and Josephine Shafer. Mrs. Bozarth was born in Adair County May 22, 1870. They had three children: Phena May, born June 3, 1897; Mary Essie, July 22, 1901; Hazel Oletha, September 24, 1906.

Mr. Bozarth was born and reared on the old Bozarth homestead, two miles east of where he now lives. He belongs to one of the oldest families in the county, some of them settling here in 1830. He lived at home till grown, but after his marriage began farming for himself, and has followed that occupation all his life. At present he owns a farm of 120 acres, six miles south of Stahl. He is a breeder of Short Horn cattle, Poland China hogs and Percheron horses. In politics he is a Democrat.





GEORGE W. WILLIAMS was born in Holmes County, Ohio, January 3, 1847, being a son of John M. and Lydia Williams. He was married August 31, 1871, to Mahalia Johnson, daughter of James R. and Mary A. Johnson. Mrs. Williams was born in Ripley County, Indiana, July 5, 1851, coming to Adair County, Missouri in 1859. They had seven children: Charles A., born September 17, 1877, died September 9, 1878; John H., October 1, 1883, died June 30, 1909; Joseph W., July 10, 1872; Ross L., December 20, 1874; Cora E., July 1, 1879, now Mrs. William Capps; Eskie C., October 13, 1888; Maude K., April 16, 1891, now Mrs. Cyrus Wallace.

Mr. Williams lived on the farm in Ohio till a young man, then in 1869 came to Adair County, Missouri, settling where he now lives near Stahl. He has lived here and farmed continuously since coming to this county. His farm is three miles south of Stahl and contains 44 acres. He formerly owned 164 acres, but recently sold a part of it to his son. He is a Democrat in politics, and believes in the Holiness church.

PHILIP WEBER was born in Ashland County, Ohio, September 28, 1852, a son of Michael and Magdalene Weber. He came to Adair County in 1858, and was reared sixteen miles southwest of Kirksville. He has lived in this county continuously since coming here, and has always followed the occupation of farming. At present he owns a farm of 520 acres, three miles south of Pure Air. He is a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs, and buys, grows and sells Percheron horses. He also has about one hundred stands of bees.

Mr. Weber was married May 28, 1876, to Julia C. Eitel. She was born in Adair County, April 30, 1858, a daughter of Christopher and Catherine Eitel. They had eight children: William, born March 9, 1879; Henry, February 19, 1881, died November 9, 1886; John T., August 1, 1884; James, September 25, 1886, died September 26, 1896; Kate, February 16, 1889, now wife of Frank Darr; Isaac, July 15, 1891, died October 22, 1896; Fannie, November 14, 1893, died January 20, 1894; Rosa B., August 14, 1896. Mr. Weber is a Republican.

ADAM HERMAN, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born November 13, 1859, being a son of Stephen and Teresa (Michaels) Herman. He was married August 2, 1880, to Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Weaver) Jones. Mrs. Herman was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, March 2, 1864. They had nine children, eight of whom are living: Emma A., born June 21, 1881, now the wife of William Ray; Rosa C., August 3, 1883, now Mrs. Lawrence Williams; Roena B., September 18, 1885, now Mrs. Cleve Ray; Eliza C., October 13, 1887, now Mrs. John Collins; Addie J., December 13, 1890, now Mrs. Leonard Snyder; Bertha E., May 11, 1892, now Mrs. Elmer Snyder; Jerusha E., October 18, 1895; Elizabeth N., September 15, 1900, died March 7, 1901; Artie L., January 29, 1902.

Moving to Adair County with his parents when but seven years old, Mr. Herman has since made this county his home. They settled near where the present city of Novinger now stands, and here he lived with his parents until his marriage. All his life he has followed the occupation of farming. For the past twelve years he has owned and run a threshing machine during the threshing season. At present he owns a farm of 160 acres, four miles south of Stahl, and raises Short Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. His farm is well improved. In politics he is a Democrat.







ADAM HOERRMANN was born in Adair County, Missouri, near Kirksville, August 28, 1871, being a son of John M. and Christina R. (Hetzel) Hoerrmann. He was married September 10, 1905, to Mabel G. Williams, daughter of William M. and Caroline (Rappby) Williams. She was born in Adair County, May 29, 1884. They have two children: Richard M., born May 11, 1907; Rosa M., August 2, 1909.

Mr. Hoerrmann moved with his parents to a farm near Novinger when but a few months old, to the farm on which he now lives. Here he grew to manhood and completed the public school course. He won first prize at spelling contest of representatives of rural schools of Adair County, March 29, 1890, at Kirksville, given by Wm. Hartford, School Commissioner. He took a course in the Normal School at Kirksville, after which he taught school three years, twice at West Center and one term at Novinger. He then began farming, and has since followed that occupation. After his father's death, November 18, 1878, he lived at the old home place and helped care for his mother till her death, August 20, 1910.

He now owns a farm of 730 acres, three and one-half miles southwest of Novinger. He is a breeder of Short Horn cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Percheron horses. Coal underlies all of his land and has worked extensively Mine 21, Great Northern Fuel Company being on a part of his farm. He is also interested in several farms in Adair and Sullivan counties.

In 1896 he was a candidate for assessor on the Popocratic ticket. He is a Democrat and a member of the K. of P. fraternity.

JACOB HOERRMANN was born and reared on a farm near Kirksville. When six years old his parents moved near Novinger, where his father died seven years later. He lived at home with his mother till grown. At present he owns a farm of 407 acres, known as the Knight farm, situated four miles northwest of Pure Air. He handles fine cattle, Shropshire sheep and Percheron horses.

Mr. Hoerrmann was born November 28, 1865, being a son of John and Christina (Hetzel) Hoerrmann. He was married March 18, 1896, to Margaret Ellen Cain, daughter of George W. and Christina (Novinger) Cain. They have three children: George Bryan, born March 8, 1897; Mabel Leona, July 27, 1899; Cora Opal, May 27, 1904. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE A. CAPPS, a native of Adair County, was born November 20, 1865, being a son of Andrew and Lucretia (Allen) Capps. He was married January 2, 1884, to Ellen Stanley, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Young) Stanley. Mr. Capps was born in Adair County June 26, 1863. They had five children, four of whom are living: Arlie, born March 2, 1887; Ora, February 18, 1889; Hallie, June 30, 1897; Reta, May 13, 1903. The oldest child, a girl, died in infancy.

Mr. Capps was reared on a farm in this county, near Stahl, where he lived till grown. After his marriage he began working for himself, and has always followed the occupation of farming. At present he owns a farm of 180 acres just west of Stahl, a part of it being the old home place on which he was reared. The farm is well improved. He is a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Percheron horses. His son, Arlie Capps, is a graduate of the Normal School at Kirksville, and is teaching at New London, Missouri. Ora Capps is now a student at the same institution, and is also a teacher.

Andrew Capps, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Tennessee coming to Adair County in 1845. He was killed at Centralia, during the massacre there at the time of the Civil War.

CHARLES C. HOWARD, son of Charles C. and Mary J. (Carney) Howard, was born February 3, 1879, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was married May 23, 1894, to Miss Dora M. Thrasher, daughter of John W. and Jane (Conkle) Thrasher. They have one child—Grace Ellen, born March 29, 1908. Mr. Howard was born on a farm. His mother died when he was about four years old, and he then made his home with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parcel, at Rutledge, Missouri. Here he lived till about grown, attending the high school of that city. He started in to learn the printer's trade in 1895, and in 1897 bought the *Brashear News*, which he conducted till 1906, when he bought the *Kirksville Daily Express*. He conducted that paper until November 1, 1909, when he sold it to W. H. Ridgway and E. E. Swain. On April 15, 1910, he bought the *Daily Missourian*, at Columbia, which he conducted until July 1, 1911, when he started a new paper at that place called the *Daily Times*. He has added new machinery, and now has what is considered as one of the best, if not the best equipped daily newspaper office in a town of its size in the West.

He belongs to the Odd Fellows, M. W. A. and Yocman lodges, and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church, South. He is a Republican.

JOSEPH J. SANDERS is a son of Thomas J. and Sarah E. Sanders. He was born near Shibley's Point, June 25, 1879. He lived with his parents until grown. On August 12, 1900, he was married to Lulu Maud Hickman. She is a daughter of Joseph S. and Nancy E. Hickman. To this union two sons were born, Guy and Vernon Sanders. In 1901 he moved three miles northwest of Stahl on a farm of 100 acres. He is a breeder of pure bred and registered Short Horn cattle and Dutch Jersey swine. He has some as fine individuals as are to be found in the county.

He is a member of M. W. A. and I. O. O. F. lodges. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

DR. R. EMMET HAMILTON, son of Henry S. and Margaret (Wiseman) Hamilton, was born March 16, 1878, at Edina, Missouri. He was married December 2, 1903, to Katherine McMurry. They have two children: Virginia, born November 27, 1906; Eugene, November 23, 1909.

Mr. Hamilton came to Adair County with his parents in 1884, and has since made his home here. He attended the public schools; graduated from the Kirkville High School in 1894; graduated from the Missouri State Normal School at Kirkville in 1900; took a post-graduate course at the same institution; attended the Missouri State University; then the Chicago University, attending the medical department; graduated at the American School of Osteopathy in 1904; then was employed at the A. S. O. as laboratory assistant. He served as instructor till 1907, when he was promoted to Registrar, and in 1908 was made Dean of the Faculty, which position he held until Aug. 1911, when he removed to St. Joseph, Mo. to practice Osteopathy.

FERNANDO W. CAIN was born on the old Cain homestead, May 15, 1874. He is a son of George W. and Christina (Novinger) Cain. He married Miss Geneva M. Jones December 27, 1889. She is a daughter of James W. and Melissa Jones. They have two children: Hazel H., born October 2, 1890, and Marian B., born March 25, 1900.

When married, Mr. Cain left the old homestead to farm for himself. He bought his present farm in 1896, where he has since lived. The farm consists of 550 acres, one and one-half miles southeast of Novinger. It extends almost to the city limits. He is a breeder of Percheron and Morgan horses. Mr. Cain is a Democrat.





HENRY P. SHOUSE was born in Kentucky, December 5, 1850, being a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Rice) Shouse. He moved with his parents to Knox County in 1852, where he grew to manhood. He was married to Miss Millie McCoy, daughter of G. W. McCoy, in the year 1871. To their union were born six children, only one living: Cora died January 20, 1879; Frank died August 12, 1883; Pearl died June 6, 1884; Birdie died October 21, 1895; Tallie died November 11, 1901; George W. was born August 10, 1875.

He moved with his family to Colorado in 1879, where he remained four years. His wife died in 1883 in Greely, Colorado, after which he returned to Adair County, Missouri, and was married to Martha Wilson, daughter of Joel and Angie (Davidson) Wilson. Mrs. Shouse is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born June 2, 1859. They had seven children born, only five of whom are living: Zack, born September 21, 1885; Glenn, February 8, 1889; Odean, October 5, 1891, died January 25, 1892; Bertha, February 25, 1893, died March 17, 1894; Ruby, January 22, 1895; Burtel, November 21, 1897; Blanche, August 21, 1900.

At present Mr. Shouse owns a farm on which he lives, consisting of seventy acres, five miles southeast of Gibbs, well improved. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian church.

SAMUEL WALLACE (deceased) was born near Youngstown, Adair County, Missouri, August 28, 1875. He was a son of Robert and Jane Wallace. He was married January 20, 1900, to Julia Dunham, daughter of George H. and Sarah J. (Tracy) Dunham. Mrs. Wallace was born in Holt County, Nebraska, May 6, 1880. They had four children: Ruth, born January 20, 1901; Robert, December 9, 1902; Vera, November 26, 1904; George, August 9, 1907.

He was reared on the old Wallace homestead, living at home till his marriage. He owned a farm of twenty acres, adjoining the old home place. He lived there from the time of his marriage till his death, August 28, 1907. Since his death his widow and her brother, Henry Dunham, have been running the farm.

He was a member of the M. W. A. lodge.

M. W. PLATZ was born in LaGrange County, Indiana, January 25, 1866, being a son of Isaac and Hannah Platz. He was married August 11, 1889, to Lucy Power, daughter of Benjamin and Annie Power. They have three children: Myron Bennie, born March 10, 1890; Cordie May, May 5, 1893; Elva Dee, August 31, 1898.

Mr. Platz moved with his parents to Adair County, Missouri, in the fall of 1880. He has since lived and farmed in this county. He now owns a farm of eighty acres, situated in Wilson township, north half of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 61, range 13. He does general farming and stock raising. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the M. W. A. fraternity.

WILLIAM D. JONES came to Adair County with his parents, James M. and Mary Jones, when seven years old, settling about two and one-half miles northwest of where he now lives. He lived at home till his marriage, then began farming for himself. This occupation he has followed all his life, and now owns a farm of 409 acres, one mile northwest of Pure Air. He is a breeder of Hereford cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses.

Mr. Jones was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, October 14, 1866. He was married December 25, 1889, to Maggie Snyder, daughter of Samuel and Hester A. Snyder. They have four children: Clyde; Lura; Ross; John. Mr. Jones is a member of the Pure Air Draft Horse Company. In politics he is a Democrat.



CALVIN C. JAMES, son of Isaac and Nancy (Dean) James, was born at Madison, Iowa, October 21, 1861. He was married December 13, 1880, to Mary L. Dunham, daughter of Armstead and Ellen (Dye) Dunham. They have four children: Lena E., born March 25, 1882; Harry C., January 13, 1885; Myra, March 4, 1887, now Mrs. Calvin L. Chandler, of Louisiana, Missouri; Harry, married and lives in Louisiana; Archie B., December 16, 1889, lives at Kirksville, Missouri; Isaac C., November 26, 1891, lives at Kirksville, Missouri.

Mr. James was born on a farm. When nine years old he came to Adair County with his parents. He lived with them till fifteen years old, attending the school, then started out for himself. He went to Iowa, working at various occupations, till 1889, then started on the road as traveling salesman, and continued that business till the spring of 1910. He returned to Adair County and resumed his occupation of farming, leasing the Dockery and Mills place, consisting of 140 acres, five and one-half miles northeast of Kirksville. He still lives on this place.

Mr. James is a member of the M. W. A. lodge.

LEMUEL JOHNSON was born in Indiana May 20, 1842, being a son of Mr. and Phoebe Johnson. He was married May 8, 1878, to Nora J. Wandell, daughter of Lyman and Rebecca Wandell. They have two children: Jesse J., born February 10, 1882; Josephine, May 26, 1892.

During the war Mr. Johnson enlisted in Company A, 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being honorably discharged at the close of the war. He has lived in this county most of his life, coming here with his parents in 1857. He now owns a tract of 340 acres, situated—110 acres in section 6, 260 in section 8, and 70 in section 10, in Wilson township, and does general farming and stock raising. He is a Republican.

JOHN J. MORGAN is a native of Illinois and was born in Pike County, that state August 17, 1852, being a son of James R. and Maria A. (Bowman) Morgan. He was married February 11, 1877, to Nancy A. Morgan, a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Lucy A. (Hargis) Morgan. Mrs. Morgan was born May 12, 1851, in Sullivan County and resided there until her marriage and came to Adair County in 1877. Although Mrs. Morgan's maiden name was the same as that of her husband, she was in no way related to him. They have two children: Susan J., born November 6, 1877, now the wife of Sam G. Wood, of Kirksville; Clara O. A., born February 16, 1895.

Mr. Morgan moved with his parents to this county in 1856, driving overland from Illinois with an ox team. They settled in Liberty township, where his father bought a farm. Later his father sold out here and returned to Illinois, then to Iowa, Tennessee and other places, finally returning to Adair County in 1871, where he lived till his death, August 12, 1889. The elder Morgan was a native of Tennessee and was born October 9, 1823. Mr. Morgan did not return to Illinois with his father but remained here, making his home with his grandmother, Mrs. Lynch, and he made his home here continuously since 1856. He lived on the farm till 1873, when he came to Kirksville, learning the brick and stone mason trade, and has been engaged in this business continuously since that time. For a number of years he and his son-in-law, S. G. Wood, have also been engaged in the house raising and moving business. Then in 1907 they added the manufacture of cement blocks to their other business. Mr. Morgan owns a very pretty home on West Harrison Street, where they have lived for the past thirty years.

DEWITT C. GIBBS, son of A. L. and Mary A. (Garrabrant) Gibbs, is a native of Adair County. His wife was formerly Etta Boone. They were married January 1, 1890. Her parents were George H. and Mary (Smallwood) Boone. They have no children.

Born and reared on the old Gibbs homestead, he lived on the farm till grown, attending the public school. The city of Gibbs was built on a part of the old farm. Gibbs was started by him and his brother, F. W. Gibbs, and named in the honor of their father.

Mr. Gibbs also took a course at the Smith Business College at Kirksville. After quitting school he conducted a store for James Whittacre at Gibbs for a short time, then went into the mercantile business at that place for himself. He conducts a store called the "Square Deal" at that place. He is a Republican in politics and has always taken a keen interest in public affairs. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. While not a member of any church organization, he is a strong believer in the teachings of the Universalist church, being taught in early boyhood to believe in an all-wise God and victorious Savior, time and study has only the more convinced him that God is Father of all, Christ the Savior of all, Heaven the home of all.

VALANTINE A. JUDD was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 15, 1835. His parents, Valantine W. and Rachel (Crannells) Judd, brought him to Adair County, Missouri, in 1850, settling near the present town of Youngstown, where they entered land. When grown, Mr. Judd began farming for himself. He has always been a farmer, and has lived in this county continuously since 1850. The farm he now owns is near Youngstown, just south of where he was reared. He has 128 acres. Near his home was built the first grist mill in the county by Col. Jones.

Mr. Judd was married to Delia Beeman April 6, 1867. She was a daughter of Martin and Mary A. Beeman, and was born in Ohio, August 13, 1825, coming to Adair County, Missouri, in 1845. Mrs. Judd died April 12, 1910. They had no children. Mrs. Judd was formerly the wife of Jeff Allen. They were married December 16, 1844. They had five children: Louisa, now Mrs. James Kiems; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Robert Gray; Maggie, now Mrs. Lower Kibler; Jacob; Josephine, now Mrs. I. C. Simler. Mrs. Kiems and Mrs. Simler are both residents of this county.

Mr. Valantine Judd is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R. In 1864 he joined Company A, 39th Missouri Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

JASPER L. SIBOLE, a farmer and coal dealer living near Novinger, Missouri, was born in Adair County, Missouri, Oct. 28, 1868, being a son of Jasper N. and Phoebe (Cook) Sibole. He was married Nov. 15, 1896, to Retta Long, daughter of William G. and Sarah A. (Dunham) Long. They had two children; Clifford L., born March 13, 1899, Sadie L., July 3, 1901. One child, a boy, died in infancy. Mrs. Sibole is also a native of Adair County, born May 4, 1875, and comes from one of the oldest families in the county, both on her father's and mother's side.

Born on a farm in North Nineveh township, 1 mile east of Shibley's Point, Mr. Sibole lived with his parents till grown, then married and began farming for himself. He has been engaged in that occupation all his life. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, three miles northwest of Novinger. The land is underlaid with coal, much of it having been worked, Rombauer mine No. 3 being on his land. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Sibole is a Republican. For six years he served as constable of Nineveh township and was also road overseer of his district for some years. His wife is a member of the Church of God.

WILLIAM F. NIECE, son of George and Barbara Niece, is a native of Adair County. He was born October 20, 1859, near Pure Air. He has been engaged in farming all his life. The home of W. F. Niece is one of the prettiest in the county. He has 500 acres of land, two miles southwest of Pure Air. The farm is well improved, and the house is equipped with modern conveniences. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses.

Mr. Niece was married December 21, 1884, to Mattie L. Taylor. She was born March 26, 1865, in Sullivan County, being a daughter of David I. and Nancy J. (Hannah) Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Niece have no children, but reared a nephew, Albert Eschmann, son of Mr. Niece's sister. He was born December 26, 1889. Mr. Niece belongs to the Republican party.

JOHN W. KIMBERLY came with his parents in a wagon, from Defiance County, Ohio, and settled in the western part of Adair County, Missouri, where his father lived and farmed till his death June 1, 1910. His mother is still living. Mr. Kimberly lived at home till grown, then went to the Pacific Coast, engaging in the logging business for a time. He was also in the abstract business at Mount Vernon, Washington. In 1887 he returned to Adair County, Missouri, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising here since that time. He owns a farm of 240 acres, five and one-half miles southwest of Stahl. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs.

John Kimberly was born in Defiance County, Ohio, February 14, 1861, being a son of Ira and Margaret (Wilson) Kimberly. He was married October 14, 1888, to Maggie Anderson, daughter of Bryant and Martha (Dupree) Anderson. Mrs. Kimberly was born in Marion County, Indiana, September 11, 1865, coming to this county the same year. They had four children: Roscoe D., born October 29, 1889; S. Bland, May 15, 1894; Randall J., November 9, 1901; Raymond M., June 8, 1905.

Mr. Kimberly is interested in other business enterprises besides his farm, being a stockholder and director in the Novinger Bank. He served eight years as Justice of the Peace of Morrow township, and director for Morrow township for the Adair County Mutual Insurance Company. He was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in 1902, and was beaten by only a few votes. In 1898 he was also his party's nominee for Probate Judge and was defeated by a very small margin.

FRANCIS M. GILLILAND is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born November 8, 1855. He is a son of Jesse M. and Elizabeth Gilliland. He was married January 6, 1881, to Eva M. Phipps, daughter of Samuel H. and Mary Phipps. Mrs. Gilliland was born in Noble County, Ohio, May 16, 1855. They have three children: Nora P., born February 10, 1894; Alta M., born February 22, 1896; Shirley M., born August 11, 1899.

Reared on a farm in Ohio, Mr. Gilliland lived at home till twenty-five years old. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that business in Ohio till a few months after his marriage. He then came to this county, where he has since lived, following carpentering and contracting several years. He then went to farming, in which occupation he is still engaged. At present he owns a farm of 232 acres, one and one-half miles south of Pure Air. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Percheron horses.

Mr. Gilliland is a Democrat in politics. He has served as assessor of Adair County for two terms, from 1890 to 1894. He is a large stockholder and director of the Novinger Bank, and helped organize that institution.



JUDGE U. S. G. KELLER, known as Grant Keller, was born in Adair County, Missouri, March 15, 1864, being a son of Samuel M. and Nancy (Crabtree) Keller. He was married Sept. 24, 1896, to Miss Effie J. Burns, daughter of A. H. and Martha J. Burns. They have six children: Sam B., aged thirteen; Homer, L., eleven; Carl Grant, nine; Thomas Earl, seven; Frederick, five; Clinton Hadley, two.

Judge Keller was born and reared on a farm seven miles east of Kirksville. His father died when Mr. Keller was five years old and he continued to live with his mother till his marriage, helping to run the old home farm. He then bought a part of the old home place, and continued the occupation of farming till 1902, when he was elected Probate Judge. At this time he moved to Kirksville to take charge of his office. In 1906 he was re-elected and again in 1910, the term being four years. He still owns his farm of 108 acres, eight miles east of Kirksville. He also owns six acres and a residence property in Kirksville.

Judge Keller is an ardent Republican in politics and belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F., K. of P., Elks, Yoemen, M. W. A., Redmen, A. T. A., Homesteaders and Sons of Veteran Fraternities. He is a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM McPHETRIDGE is a native of Adair County, born near Novinger March 30, 1849. His parents were William and Minerva McPhetridge. He was married November 21, 1869, to Lizzie Bozarth, daughter of Milton J. and Julia Bozarth. Mrs. McPhetridge was also born in this county, October 27, 1848. They had six children, four of whom are living: Clarence M., born August 29, 1870, died September 2, 1872; Eva S., born June 15, 1872, now Mrs. Jacob Shafer; Celia R., October 31, 1874, now Mrs. Ira Wimber; Sarah J., March 21, 1878, now Mrs. O. A. Bliven; one child died in infancy, Gracie F. McPhetridge, born August, 1886.

Mr. McPhetridge lived at home till grown and married. He now owns a farm adjoining his home place, consisting of 240 acres, one mile west of Novinger. The land is part of the old McPhetridge homestead, land entered by his father. His father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1813. He came to this county in 1841, living here till his death in 1878. Mrs. McPhetridge also belongs to an old family, some of her people coming here in 1833. Her cousin, J. M. Bozarth, claimed to be the first white child born in the county.

William McPhetridge is a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church. On August 8, 1862, soon after the battle of Kirksville, he joined Capt. Arnold's Company and Col. Franklin's regiment, but saw only a little service.

JUDGE SEYMOR J. REED was born in Will County, Illinois, July 24, 1854, being a son of Waterman and Ruth (Ingraham) Reed. He was married November 3, 1878, to Minnie C. Elmore, daughter of William and Eliza Elmore. They had seven children, only four of whom are living: Olive, born February 22, 1880, now the wife of J. A. Bundy; Waterman W., July 8, 1881; Eliza, March 17, 1883, now Mrs. J. C. Hynds; Jessie, June 17, 1892, now the wife of Jesse Patton.

Mr. Reed moved to Adair County with his parents in 1869, settling near Old Wilson town. He was reared there on a farm, attending the public school. He afterward took a course at the State Normal School at Kirksville. He taught school for a short time, also engaged in railroad business one year, then took up the occupation of farming and has followed it continuously since. He owns a farm of 245 acres, two miles west of Gibbs, Missouri. Mrs. Reed was born in Adair County, being a member of one of the oldest families in the county.

S. J. Reed is a Republican and was elected Judge of the County Court, second district, serving for a period of two years.





A. R. ZENTZ was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 11, 1845. His parents were George and Susan (Reed) Zentz. He was married May 2, 1872, to Barbara E. Wares of Macon County. Mrs. Zentz is a daughter of William and Polly Wares. They had eight children, six of whom are living: Richard, born February 4, 1873, died May 6, 1888; J. F., November 26, 1875, died June 5, 1909; Sylvester, January 18, 1881; Lyla E., June 27, 1883; George E., December 12, 1885; Aubrey L., September 6, 1887; Irvin, November 17, 1891; Ray, March 17, 1893.

Mr. Zentz lived on the farm in Ohio till August 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B., 104 Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till June 28, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. For the last eighteen months of his service he served as special messenger for headquarters of the Army of Ohio, at Cincinnati, being stationed at Camp Dennison. In the early part of the war he saw much active service. At the close of the war he returned home and worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, then went to Pennsylvania for a few months. In June 1868, he came to Missouri and settled in Macon County, working at the carpenter's trade and farming. In 1891 he moved to Brashear and later bought a farm four miles southeast of that place, where he lived till the spring of 1910, when he moved back to Brashear. He turned the farm over to his sons, George and Aubrey. It is known as Fairview farm, and consists of 160 acres, eighty acres being in Knox County.

Mr. Zentz and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. He belongs to the G. A. R. lodge.

JUDGE JACOB H. SHOOP was born and reared on the old Shoop farm, one and one-fourth miles northeast of Novinger. He lived at home with his parents till grown, then formed a partnership with his father, married and continued to live at the old home place. After the death of his parents he bought the other heirs out of their portion of the property, and continued to live on the home farm. He still lives there and also owns a fruit farm in South Missouri. He has an interest in the Novinger Bank and is interested in various other business enterprises. He is a stockholder and director in the Burk Bros. Packing Company.

Mr. Shoop was born December 13, 1865, a son of Philip D. and Frances Shoop. He was married March 22, 1896, to Julia Fox, daughter of Martin and Johanna (Smith) Fox. Mrs. Shoop was born in St. Louis, November 14, 1875, coming to Adair County in 1878. They have three children: Sadie J., born February 24, 1897; Flora C., December 4, 1900; Frances S., December 7, 1907.

Philip D. Shoop, his father, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1834, and came to Adair County in 1842. He lived here till his death in 1902. He was also a member of the County Court from the same district in which his son is now serving. This district has also been served in that capacity by four of his relatives: James H. Novinger, S. F. Stahl, Adam Shoop, and G. W. Novinger.

Jacob H. Shoop is a Democrat in politics. He was defeated in 1904 for Representative in the State Legislature in the Republican landslide of that year, but ran 500 votes ahead of the national Democratic ticket. In 1910 he was elected County Judge of the first district on the Democratic ticket. The district is normally 300 Republican majority. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge. Besides his other interests he owns one-half interest in 480 acres in Canada.

JAMES H. KINNEAR was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, August 20, 1841, and is a son of William D. and Barbara Kinnear. He was married March 22, 1872, to Millie A. Grisham. They have no children.

Mr. Kinnear was born and reared on a farm in Indiana, and lived there with his parents till the beginning of the Civil War. He then enlisted in Company D, 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, this being the first regiment in Indiana enlisting for three years' service. It has the record of making the first charge and capturing artillery and flag of any three year regiment in the service. This capture was made July 11, 1861, at Rich Mountain, West Virginia. He served in Virginia till 1862 and was then sent to Charleston, South Carolina. He was engaged in the siege of Charleston and assisted in constructing the celebrated "Swamp Angel" used in the engagement. He re-enlisted at Jacksonville, Florida, December 8, 1864. In April, 1865, he returned to Virginia as a member of the second division of the Army of the James, and took part in all the battles in which that division was engaged. He was sent to re-enforce Grant at Cool Harbor in June, 1864; then to Petersburg, and took part in all the battles along the Potomac up to December, 1864. He was then sent to Fort Fisher and assisted in its capture January 15, 1865. The army was then sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, and Mr. Kinnear remained there with his detachment till mustered out of service, September 23, 1865, as First Lieutenant, Company B, 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

At the close of the war Mr. Kinnear returned home and remained there till 1867 then went to Minnesota, remaining till 1870. He then came to Kirksville, where he has since lived. Immediately after coming here he went into the saddle and harness business, continuing that business till 1909. At that time he sold out and retired from business.

Mr. Kinnear is an ardent Republican and has been much honored by his party. He has been a delegate to almost every convention in the district, county and state for many years, and was also a delegate to the National Convention, at Minneapolis, in 1892. He was a member of the City Council for a number of terms and served as Sheriff of Adair County from 1885 to 1889, two terms. Mr. Kinnear is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order and has held all the highest offices in the grade of that fraternity.

RALPH R. CAMPBELL was born in McDonough County, Illinois, January 5, 1887, a son of E. B. and Matilda A. Campbell. He was married December 16, 1908, to Grace Dickson. They have no children.

Mr. Campbell was born on a farm in Illinois, but when he was four years old his parents moved to Stronghurst, Illinois, where his father went into business. He graduated from the high school at Stronghurst and also the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri.

Mr. Campbell moved to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1902 and has lived here continuously since. After completing his course at the Normal School he taught school two years at Milan, Missouri. In the meantime his father had gone into the banking business at Gibbs, and he quit teaching and entered the bank as assistant cashier and was later promoted to cashier, which position he now holds.

He is Republican in politics, and he and his wife are both members of the Christian church. He is a member of the official board of the church at Gibbs.

FRANK M. BUCKINGHAM was born in Birmingham, Iowa, December 2, 1865, being a son of Edward Dorsey and Susan Buckingham. He was married August 24, 1893, to Hettie Florence Power, of Memphis, Missouri, daughter of James Power. Two children have been born to them: Mildred, October 7, 1896; James Dorsey, October 30, 1901.

Mr. Buckingham's mother died when he was small and he moved with his father to Knox County, Missouri, when about ten years old. They lived there on a farm till 1873, when they moved to Adair County, settling near Brashear. He lived there on a farm and assisted in running it till 1884, when his father died. He came to Kirksville in the fall of 1887 and went to work in the Journal office, learning the printer's trade. He remained with that paper till 1903, when he gave up his position and moved to Green City. He lived there till the spring of 1911 and was engaged in the wholesale produce business. At that time he sold his interest there and returned to Kirksville, accepting the position of bookkeeper and general solicitor for the Kirksville Journal, which place he still holds. Mr. Buckingham is interested in other business enterprises, is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Green City, and owns stock in the Journal Printing Company and Kirksville Trust Company.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 105, Kirksville. He is a Republican in politics. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

AUGUSTUS M. ELLIS, son of Daniel R. and Elanor (Thompson) Ellis, was born January 26, 1852, in Brown County, Ohio. He moved to Iowa with his parents when eight years old, and lived there with them till twenty years of age, then they came to Adair County. His father died in 1876, and Mrs. Ellis makes her home with her son Augustus M. Mr. Ellis has been engaged in farming all his life. He owns 142 acres of well improved land, three miles southwest of Kirksville, also 8 acres one and one-half miles south of his home place, and handles Polled-Angus, Short-Horn and Jersey cattle, doing a dairy business. He also raises Poland-China and Duroc Jersey hogs.

Mr. Ellis and his mother are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LEWIS CLEVINGER was born April 29, 1885, at Indianola, Iowa. He is a son of Jasper N. and Mary Clevenger. He lived at home till grown, then went into mining business. In 1903 he moved to Connelsville. Here he followed the mining business till 1910, when he began teaching school, an occupation in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Clevenger took a course in instrumental music at Des Moines Musical College, and is a very accomplished pianist. He is a very active worker in the Odd Fellows lodge, and is now grand representative of District twenty-one.

WILLIAM EVANS is a native of Wales, born January 29, 1854. His parents were John and Elizabeth Evans. He was married December 20, 1893, to Nannie Brackney, daughter of George Washington and Martha Brackney. They have six children: George W., born December 16, 1894; Elizabeth, August 8, 1896; Frank David, January 22, 1899; Joseph E., November 5, 1900; John, September 25, 1902; Daniel, March 25, 1906.

Mr. Evans came to Adair County, Missouri, in November, 1890, and has since lived here and farmed. He emigrated from Wales when a young man. He now owns a farm of 240 acres, 4 miles south of Gibbs. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. He is interested in the civil and educational developments of the county, and is a loyal citizen.



ALBERT SMITH, son of Jefferson and Margaret (Chandler) Smith, was born in Adair County, one mile west of Kirksville, Missouri, September 20, 1874. He was married December 24, 1896 to Alice E. Ellis. Mrs. Smith was born in Adair County, September 1, 1875, a daughter of Daniel R. and Elanor (Thompson) Ellis. They have one child: Clarence A., born October 3, 1897.

Mr. Smith was reared on a farm near Kirksville. He lived at home with his parents until sixteen years old, then made his home with A. W. Cunningham in this county till twenty-two years of age. He then began farming for himself, continuing in that occupation since that time. When married he went into business with his brother-in-law, A. M. Ellis. They live together on a farm three miles southwest of Kirksville. The farm consists of 142 acres of well improved land and a pretty home. Mr. Smith is a member of the M. W. A. lodge, and belongs to the Methodist church.

GEORGE W. EITEL, son of Christopher and Catherine (Etzel) Eitel, was born December 25, 1864. He is a native of this county, born twelve miles south of Kirksville. He was united in marriage February 14, 1906, to Cora B. Sutton. Mr. Eitel was born in Sullivan County, August 18, 1878, a daughter of Thomas and Polly Sutton. They have no children. Mr. Eitel lived in the Illinois Bend neighborhood till 1872, then moved to the Pure Air neighborhood, where he has since lived. He owns a farm of 120 acres, two miles south of Pure Air. He is a breeder of Percheron horses, and a member of the Pure Air Horse Breeders' Association.

Christopher Eitel, father of George Eitel, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 27, 1836. He came to this county in 1855, and died May 19, 1908. His wife is still living, and makes her home with her daughters, Mrs. Philip Carnagey and Mrs. Lewis Schillie.

Mr. Eitel is Republican in politics. Mrs. Eitel is a member of the Methodist Church, South.

ROBERT DOLAN, a farmer and stock raiser living near Novinger, was born in Cass County, Illinois, August 16, 1868, and moved to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents, Patrick and Malinda (Wurtman) Dolan, when about a year old, settling near Novinger. Living at home till grown, he attended the public school and took a course at the Normal School at Kirksville, also attended the private normal school at Chillicothe. After teaching school ten years, principally in Adair County, he began farming, and has followed that occupation since, always making his home in Adair County since coming here. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs, Percheron horses, etc.

Mr. Dolan was married December 13, 1892, to Cora Lake, daughter of Leonidas and Nancy (Cory) Lake. She was born in Clark County February 18, 1870. They had eight children: Olney B., born September 30, 1893; David L., December 14, 1895; Stella L., February 28, 1898; Claude L., July 9, 1900; Keturah Pauline, March 21, 1903; Gladys A., July 22, 1905, died December 3, 1906; Lola F., September 27, 1907; Toley Nelson, December 20, 1910. Mr. Dolan is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge.



CALVIN J. BARGER, born in Adams County, Illinois, July 27, 1862, is a son of Daniel and Martha (Willard) Barger. He lived on the farm in Adams County until grown, then married and farmed for himself. In 1892 he came to Adair County, Missouri, and bought a farm of 107 acres, four and one-half miles northeast of Kirksville, where he still resides. The farm is a splendid one, with modern improvements and a pretty home. He does general farming, has Jersey cattle, Chester White hogs, and fine horses.

Mr. Barger was married November 25, 1886, to Miss Mary Clark, daughter of David and Cornelia Clark, who were old settlers of Adair County. They have four children: Iva Eunice, born October 10, 1893; Orpha Ellen, November 11, 1895; Choe M. D., March 23, 1898; Carlin David, Feb. 12, 1900.

C. J. Barger is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are affiliated with the United Brethren church.

D. P. OTTO, a native of Boone County, Missouri, was born September 15, 1881, being a son of Michael Otto. In 1884 his parents brought him to Adair County, where he has since lived. At present he owns a good farm of 297 1-2 acres of land in Adair County, in connection with his brother, W. H. Otto, and engages in stock raising, making a speciality of raising fine jacks. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 553, at Sperry.

W. H. OTTO, a native of Boone County, Missouri, was born November 25, 1874, being a son of Michael and P. S. Otto. He was married October 19, 1910, to Leona Voss, daughter of George and Mary Voss. He came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1884, making this his home since that time. In connection with his brother, D. P. Otto, he owns 297 acres of land situated near Sperry. They make a speciality of raising fine jacks. Near here was foaled and raised Missouri Queen, the famous mule which took the premiums at the State Fair.

Mr. Otto is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 553, at Sperry.

GEORGE A. DAVIS, son of John A. and Martha J. (Gatlen) Davis, was born in Schuyler County, January 26, 1869. He married Miss Mary C. Baker, November 24, 1894. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of John and Caroline (Swagert) Baker. They have three children living and two dead: Caroline, born February 27, 1897, died in infancy; Cleola, April 13, 1898, died August 13, 1900; Forest, April 29, 1901; Aubrey, April 23, 1903; and George O., born October 10, 1907.

Mr. Davis was reared on a farm just across the line in Schuyler County, living there with his parents till grown and married. He then started farming for himself. He was in the bridge building business in Schuyler County for twelve years; doing much of that work in this county. In 1906 he bought his present farm, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 280 acres one mile east of Yarrow. He raises Black Pole cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Davis is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., and Royal Neighbor (Masonic) lodges.

T. O. PEMBERTON is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born in Wilson township January 3, 1886. He is a son of Hayden and Sophia Pemberton. He was married September 3, 1905, to Ethel C. Boon, daughter of George and Ida Boon. They have one child—Thomas Boon, born June 10, 1908.

Mr. Pemberton owns 120 acres of land situated one mile northeast of Gibbs. He engages in general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian church.





On top of the building the statue of gold
 Reminds one of marble crown'd Athens of old.
 Her cool shady avenues are bordered with trees,
 The sweet songs of birds softly rise on the breeze.
 Her fame has spread, and her railways run
 To every land 'neath the shining sun.
 The Kirksville State Normal is one of the best
 Of the schools that stand in the East or West.
 The Osteopath College with students fill,
 The science, discovered by Doctor Still,
 Is growing and spreading year by year;
 The school is known everywhere.
 Few such cities as Kirksville stand,
 Whether here or a foreign land;
 With churches and factories and foundries and homes,
 Public schools, steeples and spires and domes;
 With a people courteous, gentle and bright,
 Who always stand on the side of right.
 In such a city so proudly grand,
 With the glory of Nature on every hand,
 With the star-spangled banner unfurled on high,
 'Neath the cloudless dome of the deep blue sky,
 Kirksville could not be other than great,
 The prettiest town in the entire State.
 Of Missouri, whose star shall ever be
 A jewel on the banner of Liberty.

GEORGE LORTON was born in Kirksville, December 28, 1886, a son of Lafayette and Anna Lorton. He was married February 22, 1911, to Ada Millay, daughter of Robert T. and Laura Millay.

Mr. Lorton is a staunch Republican. He served as deputy county clerk from 1907 to 1909, under J. T. Waddill. He entered the grocery and meat business December 1, 1909, the firm being known as Kerns & Lorton. Mr. Lorton is a partner of Mr. Kerns. They occupy a building in Miller Block, Kirksville. Mr. Lorton was reared on a farm, north of Kirksville. He attended the State Normal School from 1903 to 1904. He belongs to the Elks, Masons, K. of P., and M. W. A. lodges.

OBEDIAH LOWE was born in Adair County, Missouri, December 31, 1865, being son of Andrew and Effie (Allbright) Lowe. He was married August 6, 1893, to Lula M. Ginnings, born November 3, 1875. She is a daughter of James H. and Sarah Ginnings. They have two children: Virgil, born November 24, 1894; Glenn, December 30, 1896.

Mr. Lowe was born and reared on a farm, living on the old home place, about six miles northeast of Kirksville, till about eighteen years old. He attended the public schools. When grown he leased a portion of his father's farm. After his marriage he moved to the farm on which he now lives, which Mrs. Lowe inherited from her father, Harvey Ginnings. It consists of eighty-five acres and has since been thoroughly improved, some splendid buildings having been erected. He handles thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey hogs, fine mules, horses and cattle, a picture of a portion of one of his herds being given herewith. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.



H. B. ROSS was born in Illinois, May 9, 1861, being a son of Erastus M. and Julia R. Ross. He was married January 8, 1896, to Addie Mills, daughter of Charles R. and Lucy A. Mills. They have one child—Leslie Mills Ross, born January 14, 1905.

Mr. Ross was reared on a farm in Illinois, and attended the public school. He brought his family to Adair County, Missouri, December 24, 1908, and has since made his home here. His farm consists of eighty acres, situated four miles southeast of Gibbs. He does general farming and stock raising.

H. B. Ross is a Democrat, a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS J. SPENCER is a native of Ripley County, Indiana, born March 30, 1844. His parents were James M. and Ruth Spencer. He was married August 23, 1873, to Martha E. Howerton, daughter of Robert and Harriet Howerton. They have four children: Walter E., born May 31, 1874; James Robert, July 29, 1877; Lillie Mabel, January 2, 1880; Frank Earl, July 7, 1883.

Mr. Spencer is one of the influential men of this territory and belongs to one of the historical families of the county. He has played a very prominent part in the development of the county. He came to Adair County in 1856 and has seen the constant growth from a wild country to a flourishing community.

He is Republican in politics, a member of Sergeant Ryon Post, No. 214, G. A. R., at Brashear, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., No. 522, at Brashear. He served during the war in Company A, 39th Missouri Infantry for one year.

DR. WALTER S. HALL, a native of Pendleton County, Kentucky, was born August 24, 1846, a son of Jefferson Y. and Cynthia Hall. He was united in marriage to Emily F. Heryford, who died October 15, 1890. They had six children: Walter; Irene (now dead; she was Mrs. George Richardson); Edell (now dead; she was Mrs. Robert Burris); Maude, now Mrs. Pearl Catherton; Minnie, now Mrs. Olin MacGuire; Frank, single. He was again married June 9, 1909, to Mary E. Rodeay, who was accidentally burned to death March, 1910. They had no children.

Dr. Hall was born in Kentucky, but moved to Knox County with his parents in 1856. He was reared in that county, attending the public schools, and then studied medicine. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1877, then entered the practice in this county at Sublette. He remained there eight years, then went to Burlington Junction, remaining two years, then to Hugoton, Kansas for two years, back to Burlington Junction for about one and one-half years. He next went to Hurdland, then to Kirksville, remaining six years. In the meantime he studied Osteopathy. He practiced in various places, and finally went to Novinger in 1901, where he now resides and is engaged in practice.

CHARLES HARMON was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1869, being a son of Stephen and Thursday E. Harmon. He was married June 6, 1897, to May Williams, daughter of William and Caroline Williams. They had six children: Leo, born April 29, 1898; Emma, March 15, 1900; Albert, March 22, 1902; Gail, January 29, 1904; Otis, October 30, 1905; Earl, March 28, 1909.

Mr. Harmon came to Adair County in 1869, when only two months old. His parents settled near Novinger, lived there a few years, then lived near Stahl. When eighteen years old Mr. Harmon began farming for himself and has always been engaged in that occupation. He owns a farm of 240 acres, five miles southwest of Stahl. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and fine horses. He is a Republican in politics.



ROBERT LOCKLIN was born in Knox County, Illinois, February 24, 1861. His parents were Henry and Bridget (Welch) Locklin. He was married November 15, 1888, to Mary B. Kiernan, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (McGrath) Kiernan. They have four children: George R., born November 9, 1889; Mary, December 23, 1894; Agnes, December 12, 1896; William H., January 28, 1903.

Mr. Locklin remained in Illinois till grown, then married and farmed for himself in Illinois till 1907. In March of that year he bought his present farm and moved to this county, where he has since lived. The farm consists of 300 acres on the northwest limits of Kirksville. He is a breeder of pure bred Percheron horses, Poland-China hogs, and Short-Horn cattle. When in Illinois he attended the public school and took a course at the Galesburg Business College. He was a member of the County Commission of Knox County, Illinois, for two terms; assessor of the township two terms; collector two terms, and served his county in other minor capacities. He is a Democrat, and takes great interest in politics. He is a member of the Catholic church.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS was born in Putnam County, Indiana, April 7, 1856, being a son of Pressley and Ann (Cope) Williams. He was married in July, 1880, to Miss Harriet Miles, while at home on a furlough from the war. She died in 1887. They had six children, four of whom are living: Delbert W.; Lizzie F., who died in 1892, and was then the wife of Frank Price; Harley N.; Callie A., now the wife of John R. Bullard; Cope, now the wife of H. A. Thornburg; Myrtle, died in 1887. Mr. Williams was again married in 1891 to Emma Leech, a widow, and daughter of David Burt. They have no children.

Mr. Williams was born and reared on a farm in Indiana, living there with his parents till 1856, when he came to Adair County, where he has since resided.

After coming here he was engaged in farming for a short time and then worked for Simeon Elliott in a grist and saw mill. Soon afterward the mill was sold to Walker Paul and moved to Paul Town. He then worked for Paul till 1859, and then went to Texas, where he remained about six months, then returned to Adair County.

Soon after the war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Berge's Western Sharpshooters, under command of Col. Berge of St. Louis. Later this regiment was called the 14th Missouri Sharpshooters. Then in the fall of 1862 a number of recruits were added from Illinois, and the name was changed to 66th Illinois Sharpshooters. The regiment was a famous one and did valiant service in many hard fought battles. The soldiers were equipped with the then latest pattern of rifles and each molded his own bullets. Mr. Williams took part in the engagements at Fort Donaldson, both fights at Corinth, and the siege at Atlanta. He was discharged in 1864, his term of service having expired.

At the close of the war Mr. Williams returned to this county, and was engaged in farming for a time and was also in the milling business here for a number of years.

He served as Sheriff of Adair County from 1889 to 1891, and was again elected in 1908, for a term of four years. He has been connected with the office either as Deputy or Sheriff almost continuously since 1867, with the exception of the incumbency of J. H. Kinnear. He also served as deputy U. S. Marshal for twelve years, serving under Leffingwell, Coste, Couzins, and the latter's daughter, Phoebe Couzins.

Mr. Williams is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R.



JAMES A. COOLEY was born in Madison County, Iowa, January 26, 1872, a son of F. J. and Rosa Cooley. He married Miss Ruby Bowen, daughter of A. and Ella C. Bowen, April 13, 1901. They have one child, Barbara, born April 7, 1909.

Born and reared on a farm in Iowa, he remained there till about twenty years old, attending the public schools. He came to Kirksville and entered the State Normal School, taking a course of two and one-half years; graduating in the elementary course in 1894, having the honor of leading his class. He taught in Clay County during that summer and the next winter, and attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia the next year, graduating in June, 1896, in the classical course, also winning first honors in debate in that institution. After his graduation there, he returned to Kirksville and read law, being admitted to the bar in March, 1897. He has been practicing law continuously since that time.

Mr. Cooley was city attorney for one term, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1902, re-elected in 1904, and declined a third nomination. He was the Republican nominee for Circuit Judge against Judge Shelton, having no opposition in the primary. He belongs to the Elks and K. of P. lodges.

ROBERT PROPST was born in Adair County, Missouri, July 5, 1855, being a son of Robert and Malinda Propst. He was married March 24, 1878, to Mary Miller, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Miller. They have seven children: Malinda E., born March 12, 1879; Joseph, January 23, 1881; Viola Gennethi, January 27, 1883; Sarah M., February 17, 1885; Lula May, August 28, 1887; Robert P., December 6, 1890; Cecil McKinley, June 16, 1896.

Mr. Propst lived on a farm in Adair County until 1899, then moved to Brashear, retiring from the active life of farming. He rents his land. He is Republican in politics and a member of the United Brethren church.

SANFORD J. MILLER, born at Pleasant Mount, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1854, is a son of Jonathan B. and Polly A. Miller. He was married November 12, 1903, to Mary C. Greenwood, daughter of Payton F. and Julia A. Greenwood. Mr. Miller lived at home and learned the blacksmith trade, until he was twenty-three years old; he then clerked in a store for W. H. and I. N. Foster, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, for nearly four years. He was also Chief of the Fire Department at Honesdale for three years, after which he went into the mercantile business at Pleasant Mount. In 1883 he sold out and came to Kirksville, Missouri. On coming here he went into the livery business which he conducted for several years, also handling fine horses. In 1900 he sold out his livery business, and a year later furnished and opened up the Dockery Hotel, which was soon regarded as one of the best hotels in the state. After conducting the hotel for about one year, he sold out and built a large barn and began importing Percheron and French Coach horses from France. Mr. Miller makes from one to three trips a year to France, buys the best the market affords, and ships them to Kirksville, Missouri. He gives one public sale every year and disposes of many privately. Much of his time he devotes to the breeding of Percheron and French Coach horses, Standard Bred Trotters and Mammoth Black Jacks. Mr. Miller put the first registered Percheron horse into the county, also the first imported horse ever brought into the county, and was the first man in the state to make an importation direct from Europe to the State of Missouri.



JAMES WELLMAN was reared on a farm near Queen City, Missouri. He was born in Schuyler County, August 13, 1858, being a son of John and Eliza (Tarr) Wellman. He was married August 31, 1884, to Mary E. Bass, daughter of Wright and Elizabeth (Hughes) Bass. She was born January 1, 1863, and died February 14, 1904. They had nine children, eight of whom are living: Clarence, Ethel, Minnie M., Elsa L., Harley G., Homer, Vernon, John.

Mr. Wellman remained at home with his parents till his marriage, then began farming for himself. He moved to Adair County shortly before his marriage, where he continued farming till 1903. He then moved to Connelssville, and went into the livery business in which he is still engaged, being in partnership with his brother, N. B. Wellman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Yoeman lodges.

BENJAMIN R. WATKINS was born in Ford County, Illinois, August 29, 1871, a son of Isaiah and Mary E. (Layton) Watkins. He was united in marriage February 15, 1894, to Anna Johnson, daughter of Charles O. and Esther (Peterson) Johnson. They have two children: Lula M., born September 22, 1896; Benjamin Eldon, May 27, 1899.

Mr. Watkins was born and reared on a farm in Illinois. He started out for himself when only twelve years old, working at various occupations. When grown he married and farmed and ran a thresher in Illinois. He continued that work till 1909, when he bought his present farm and moved to this county. The farm consists of eighty acres, four miles southeast of Kirksville. He does general farming and stock raising.

He is a member of the Christian church. When in Illinois he served as assessor of his home township.

WILLIAM C. R. WINSLOW was born in Hancock County, Illinois, September 1, 1861, being a son of William Henry and Sarah Ann Winslow. He was married December 24, 1884, to Ida E. Musson, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Musson. They had five children: Iva E., born September 15, 1888; Joseph A., February 17, 1892; Rachel Helen, March 23, 1894; Mary Eva, March 12, 1898; William Maurice, September 18, 1902. All the children are single and living at home except the oldest son.

Mr. Winslow was born on a farm in Illinois. His father died at Nashville in the hospital during the war. His mother then married Abel Gordon, and in 1867 he came to Adair County with his mother and step-father, and was reared on a farm in this county. When grown he married and began farming for himself, and has followed that occupation all his life. In 1909 he moved his family to Kirksville to send his children to school, but he still spends most of his time on the farm, making a speciality of breeding Short-Horn cattle and doing general farming and stock raising. Mr. Winslow is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. W. WILSON, a native of Wilson township, Adair County, Missouri, was born January 26, 1848, a son of J. C. and Angemira Wilson. He was married January 26, 1869, to Harriett E. Tipton, daughter of William W. and Harriett Tipton. They have four children living: Viola, born December 8, 1869; Herbert J., September 11, 1871; Edith J., August 25, 1875; Virginia L., October 22, 1889.

Mr. Wilson has a farm of eighty acres, situated three and one-half miles southeast of Gibbs, where he engages in general farming and stock raising. He is a member of the Baptist Missionary church, and a Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

C. T. WOODS was born March 16, 1874, in Adair County, Missouri. He is a son of Asa and Leah J. Woods. He was married September 23, 1896, to Edith Wilson, daughter of J. W. and Harriett Wilson. They have one child—Rachel, born August 9, 1899.

Mr. Woods owns 180 acres of land, three and one-half miles south of Gibbs. He does general farming and stock raising. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the M. W. A. fraternity.

WILLIAM SHERMAN REYNOLDS was born in Adair County, Missouri, September 20, 1865, being a son of W. B. and Ruth Reynolds. He was married December 15, 1888, to Lillie Buckmaster. They have three children: Madge A., born August 2, 1889; Ruth D., April 27, 1893; Robert W., May 11, 1901.

Mr. Reynolds was engaged in the general merchandise business at Greentop, Missouri, for several years, but for the past twenty years has been farming. He deals in Short-Horn cattle, fine horses, Berkshire hogs and Shropshire sheep. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY FRANKFORD is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born November 3, 1857. He is a son of James and Amanda Frankford. He was married February 4, 1877, to Liddie A. Pifer, daughter of Peter and Liddie Pifer. They have two children: Maud V., born May 27, 1879; Grace, September 4, 1881.

Mr. Frankford was born and reared in this county and has lived here all his life, spending most of his time at Novinger. He lived with his parents till grown and was for many years engaged in the saw-mill business. He served as deputy sheriff under G. W. Rupe from 1893 to 1897, making his home in Kirksville during that time. He then returned to Novinger, where he now lives. In the spring of 1910 he was appointed postmaster at that place, which position he now holds.

Mr. Frankford is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities.

Mrs. Frankford is also a native of Adair County, and was born February 27, 1858. Her mother, Mrs. Liddie Pifer, is still living and makes her home with her daughter. She is ninety-three years old, said to be the oldest person living in the county.

GEORGE H. SOHN, a native of Jefferson City, Missouri, was born December 18, 1849, being a son of George and Mary (Share) Sohn. He was married October 2, 1870, to Elizabeth A. Christian, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Christian. They have five children: Sarah L., born February 20, 1872, now the wife of Charles Marquess; George, April 29, 1873; Share J., December 10, 1874; Lara E., February 24, 1877, wife of Silas Horton; Mary K., December 6, 1879.

Mr. Sohn moved to Adair County with his parents in 1856, settling on the farm which he now owns. Here he was reared and lived till his marriage. He then farmed on a part of the old home place till his father's death, and then bought out the other heirs and took charge of the old home place. Mr. Sohn has lived and farmed in this county continuously since a small boy. The first store and postoffice in Adair Co. was on their farm a few feet from Mr. Sohn's house. It was conducted by Samuel Withrow. The farm consists of 179 acres, five miles northwest of Kirksville.

Mr. Sohn is a general farmer and stock raiser. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church.



WILLIAM H. STEELE is a native of Washington County, Maryland, born December 14, 1836. His parents were William and Mary Steele. He was married September 14, 1865, to Mary E. Spencer, daughter of James M. and Ruth Spencer. They have two children: Ida B., born October 14, 1866, now Mrs. David W. Hancock; Mary E., December 22, 1875, now Mrs. Jerry Platz.

Mr. Steele moved to Adair County, Missouri, in 1858. He owns 120 acres situated one mile north of Brashear, and does general farming. During the war he served three years and almost six months in Company D, 21st Missouri Volunteer Infantry. In that time he had over thirty engagements. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth which followed. He was in the second battle at Corinth, the battle of Iuka, Champion Hills, sometimes known as the battle of Baker's Creek, and the battle of Pleasant Hill. He was in the 16th Army Corps and was made corporal of the company to which he belonged. He served under Generals Grant, Sherman, and Rosecranz.

William Steele is a great lover of literature. He has a fine library, especially on the history of the Civil War, on which subject he is thoroughly informed. He is Republican in politics. His wife belongs to the United Brethren church.

GEORGE HUSTON is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in that state November 22, 1859. He is a son of John and Sophia Huston. He was never married.

He came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1866. They settled near Gibbs, Mr. Huston living there with his parents till grown. After their death he took charge of the old home place and later purchased the interests of the other heirs. The farm is a splendid one and consists of 170 acres, two miles south of Gibbs, on the Santa Fe Railway.

GEORGE W. BERRY was born in Novinger, Adair County, Missouri, September 15, 1863, and is a son of Henry and Susan Berry. His mother died February 14, 1877, and his father in March, 1888. After their death he worked on the farm by the month until he was twenty-four years of age, then learned the carpenter trade, in which he engaged until about 1890. For four years he managed the lumber yard of J. C. Waddill, at Novinger. When he sold out, Mr. Berry worked in the lumber yard of Miller & Company for three years, then purchased an interest in the Novinger Mercantile Company, where he assisted in building up a large and lucrative business. He is still a member of that firm, and has always lived in Adair County.

George Berry was married to Lyda Shoop, daughter of Thomas and Henrietta Vanlaningham. They have no children. Mrs. Berry has two children by a former marriage—Cornie and Fannie Shoop.

JOHN S. BILLINGTON, a farmer and stock raiser living four miles northwest of Stahl, Missouri, was born January 29, 1859, being a native of Adair County. He was married August 1, 1880, to Mary A. Adkins, daughter of Stephen and Nancy Adkins. They have four children: Daisy, born October 6, 1881, now Mrs. Frank Roe; George, October 4, 1887; Guy and Gail, twins, June 25, 1897.

Mr. Billington was reared near where he now lives. When he was only six years old his mother died. He then made his home with his grandfather, E. B. Ledford, till grown. Since that time he has been farming, following that occupation all his life, and living in Adair County. He is a breeder of Polled-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. At present he owns a farm of 120 acres, four miles northwest of Stahl. In politics he is a Democrat.



GEORGE L. RAINIER was born and reared on a farm in Adair County, Missouri, being a son of Jobe and Bettie (Moore) Rainier. He lived with his parents till grown, then married and farmed for himself for four years. He then went to Brashear, going into the butcher and grocery business, in which he is still engaged. He was educated in the public school.

Mr. Ranier was born November 10, 1872, near Adair, Missouri. He was married November 6, 1904, to Lena Alexander, daughter of Sam and Susan (Boran) Alexander. They have three children: Lucile, born August 2, 1906; George L., Jr., September 4, 1907; Leo, December 22, 1909.

He is a devoted member of the Christian church and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

DANIEL SMITH was born on a farm near Hannibal, Missouri, September 13, 1865, being a son of George and Louise Smith. He was married September 29, 1898, to Della Danielson. They have two children: Leota, born August 1, 1899; Clifford, August 13, 1903.

Mr. Smith was reared on a farm near Hannibal, remaining there with his parents till grown. When a young man he came to Adair County, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. He owns a well improved farm of 160 acres, near Brashear. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and takes a deep interest in political affairs.

SAM DAVIDSON is a native of this county, born near Gibbs, Missouri, December 28, 1873. He is a son of S. C. and Mary L. (Davis) Davidson. He was married February 26, 1902, to Mary E. Young, daughter of Ben W. and Emily (Elmore) Young. They have no children.

Mr. Davidson was reared on the farm entered by his father upon coming to this county. He lived and worked on the farm with his parents till grown. He attended the public school and took a course at the Chillicothe Normal School. In 1899 he went into the mercantile business at Gibbs, and has been there continuously since. He now conducts a clothing and gents' furnishing store at that place.

Sam Davidson belongs to one of the oldest families in the county. He is a Democrat, and has always taken much interest in political affairs.

ALBERT DYER, born March 22, 1854, is a native of Illinois and a son of James and Margaret Dyer. He was married January 24, 1882, to Sarah E. Lowe, daughter of John and Amanda Lowe. Mrs. Dyer was born Aug. 8, 1863, in Davis Co., Iowa. They had eleven children: Clara, twenty-six years of age; Walter A., twenty-five; Mary, twenty-three; Charley, twenty; Ida, eighteen; Frankie, sixteen; Alice, fourteen; James, eleven; Willie, six; Clarence, four; Esther, three. Mary is now the wife of J. W. Bailey.

Mr. Dyer came to Schuyler County, Missouri, with his parents when a small boy. Here he lived till grown, then married and began farming for himself. About two years after his marriage he moved to Adair County, Missouri, where he lived and farmed till his death, August 20, 1910. He owned a farm of 240 acres, one and one-half miles north of Sublette, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising. Since his death his widow and her sons have been running the farm. The oldest boy, Walter, also owns eighty acres adjoining the home place.

Mr. Dyer was a Republican and a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Dyer belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.



BRET HARTE STEPHENSON was born in Browning, Missouri, July 31, 1872, being a son of Dr. W. T. and Anna H. (Clark) Stephenson. He was married December 14, 1902, to Mabel Keith, daughter of Edward B. and Susan (Peas) Keith. They have two children: William K., born July 26, 1904; Bret Harte, Jr., born May 13, 1910.

Mr. Stephenson moved to Milan with his parents when thirteen years old, and worked in his father's drug store three years. In 1895 he came to Kirksville, worked in the drug store here three years for his father, then started out in business for himself. He traveled for the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company four years, then went into the hotel business at Brookfield, where he remained one year. He then went to Macon, and worked at the same business till June, 1908, when he came to Kirksville. He has since been conducting both the Pool and Dockery hotels, both first-class houses. He is a Democrat, and belongs to the B. P. O. E. lodge.

CHARLES FROBES is a native of Fountain Greene, Illinois. He is a son of Charles and Amelia Frobess, and was born September 17, 1858. He was married December 17, 1884, to Maggie B. Stephens, daughter of George and Barbara Stephens. They had three children: Flossie, born September 20, 1890, died in infancy; Clara, March 15, 1892; Erma, February 25, 1897.

Mr. Frobess came to Knox County, Missouri, in 1868, then to Adair County in 1894. He bought the place where he now lives. He has 160 acres, well improved. He has served as school director, and was road overseer for two years. He owns a Cadillac automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Frobess and daughter Clara are Presbyterians. Mr. Frobess is a Democrat.

HUGH ABERNATHY came to Adair County with his parents, George and Dorcas Abernathy, in 1861, and has since made Adair County his home. He has been a farmer all his life, and at present owns a farm of 180 acres, five miles south of Stahl, Missouri. He is a breeder of Red Polled cattle, Essex hogs, fine mules and horses.

Mr. Abernathy was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, April 27, 1840. He was married June 12, 1873, to Celina Powell, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Powell. Mrs. Abernathy was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, November 18, 1852, coming to Adair County with her parents when but a baby. They had seven children, four of whom are dead: Charles, born June 6, 1875; Hattie E., August 16, 1877, now the wife of D. E. Danielson; Jesse, January 16, 1880, died June 4, 1882; John S., November 9, 1882; Anna L., October 6, 1887, now wife of H. A. Guy; Harry, May 8, 1894, died September 5, 1895.

During the war Mr. Abernathy was a member of the State Militia, Company A under Capt. Gordon, serving three years. He is a Republican and a member of the Baptist church.

W. W. REED was born in Knox County, Missouri, July 8, 1881, being a son of S. J. and Caroline Reed. He was married July 16, 1905, to Grace Eversull, daughter of Ezekiel and Anna Eversull. They have two children: Pearl S., born February 10, 1907; Ralph E., December 18, 1908.

Mr. Reed was born and reared on a farm and has always followed that occupation. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, situated one and one-half miles south of Gibbs. He has owned this farm three years and does general farming.

He is Republican in politics and a son of the present County Judge of the Second District.







A. W. ROUNER was born and reared on a farm in Knox County, Missouri, living there till grown. He attended the public schools and took a course in the Missouri State University, also attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, one year. Upon leaving home he taught school seven years in Knox and Lewis Counties, marrying during that period. In 1899 he went into the mercantile business at Newark, Missouri. In 1907 he sold his business interests there, going to Brashear one year later, where he entered the hardware and implement business, which he is still engaged.

Mr. Rouner was born September 14, 1871, being a son of James G. and Catherine Rouner. He was married March 4, 1896, to Frances L. Smith, daughter of James L. and Susan (Snap) Smith. They have two children: George S., born November 7, 1899; James L., November 1, 1909.

He is a member of the Masonic and M. W. A. lodges. He and his wife belong to the Baptist church.

J. H. DAVIS was born in Macon County, Missouri, June 14, 1869, being a son of James and Susan Davis. He was married December 25, 1902, to Minnie Buckley, daughter of J. R. Buckley. They have one child—James Randolph, born March 19, 1906.

Mr. Davis came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1908. He now conducts a live stock business at the city of Kirksville. He is a Democrat in politics, and for several years served as constable in Macon County. He is a member of the K. of P. and E. S. lodges.

WILLIAM J. SANDRY, son of William J. and Caltha Sandry, was born in Adair County, Missouri, March 14, 1881. He was reared on the farm on which he now lives. He attended the public school, took a course at the State Normal School, and also a course in agriculture at the Missouri State University. His father died in 1906, and since that time he has had the management of the home place. The farm consists of 227 acres, three and one-half miles west of Novinger. This farm belongs to his mother and the children, he being one of the heirs. Besides his interest in the home place, Mr. Sandry owns a farm of 137 acres, just southeast of the farm on which he lives.

He is a thoroughly scientific farmer, and besides his farming conducts a creamery, one of the largest in this section. He buys cream, manufacturing it into butter, and shipping the butter products. He also has a herd of thoroughbred Jerseys, consisting of some of the best in the State. He is a breeder of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs, White Leghorn chickens, and Pekin ducks.

WILLIAM J. SANDRY (deceased) was born at Shullsburgh, Wisconsin, September 11, 1846. He was married November 1, 1868, to Caltha Capps, daughter of Henry and Charlotte Capps. She was born in Adair County, Missouri, August 10, 1846. They had seven children: Honor H., born August 10, 1869, now Mrs. Abner Hamilton; Mattie C., April 11, 1872, now Mrs. George W. Leisz; Sarah Etta, September 6, 1874; Eva M., February 10, 1879, now Mrs. E. H. Scofield; William J., March 14, 1881; Bertha E., August 24, 1884; Alta M., September 19, 1891.

Mr. Sandry came to Adair County in 1866, attended the State Normal School, and taught for a time. Soon after his marriage he began farming and continued that occupation until his death, March 6, 1906. He owned the place where his widow and son now live, three and one-half miles west of Novinger. He was accidentally killed by an O. K. coal train at Novinger. At the time of his death he was a candidate for County Judge.





JEFFERSON SMITH is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, born December 2, 1846. His parents were George W. and Hannah (Culp) Smith. He was married December 5, 1900, to Nancy Daniel, daughter of Merrit and Priallia (Head Trav-bridge). Mrs. Smith is a native of Indiana, born September 28, 1853. She came to this county in 1855.

Mr. Smith left the farm in Ohio in 1865, coming to this county. He worked at various occupations. At present he owns a small place, two miles southwest of Kirksville, and drives a rural mail route. He is one of the best known men in the county and has a wide acquaintance. In an early day he drove a star mail route from Kirksville to Edina. He and the late Judge Ellison were great friends, and it was he who brought that great lawyer to this county, when both were young men. He has made his home in this county since coming here, with the exception of ten years spent in the West. During the war he was a member of Company H, 10th Ohio Infantry.

Jefferson Smith has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Chandler, by whom he had four children, all living and all married: William A.; Hannah, wife of J. J. Allen; Albert; Thomas W. Mrs. Smith has also been twice married, her first husband being George L. Daniel. They had seven children, five of them living: Elmira, died when six years old; Mary J., now the wife of John Lutz; William H.; Edward M.; Laura, now the wife of James Keller; Francis, died when ten years old; Bessie A., now the wife of C. C. Ownbey.

Mr. Smith is a Prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

ALFRED ELSEA, a son of Jackson and Louise (Rose) Elsea, was born in Henry County, Ohio, June 29, 1855, and came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1866. They settled in Nineveh township, where the father lived till his death in 1898. Mr. Elsea lived at home till grown, then married and began farming for himself. He has been a farmer all his life. At present he lives on Mulder farm, just north of Connelsville. The farm consists of 244 acres. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and good horses. Mr. Elsea is road overseer of District five, and is considered one of the best in the county, being an enthusiastic good roads man.

Mr. Elsea was married July 27, 1880, to Minerva Sanders, daughter of Richard and Eliza (May) Sanders. They have five children: Lemuel Ernest, born March 20, 1881; Harvey, February 5, 1883; Alta, September 20, 1884, now the wife of W. O. Summers; Perry W., May 14, 1889; Rosie M., May 20, 1891, now the wife of Barnard Murphy.

He is a Republican and a member of the K. of P. Fraternity.

GEORGE W. CODY was born in Adair County, June 4, 1862. He lived at home with his parents, John and Sarah Cody, till grown. May 28, 1892, Mr. Cody married Miss Bridget Ludden, a daughter of Bernard and Anna Ludden. After his marriage he began farming for himself on the old home place. In 1907, he rented Mr. Ludden's farm, managing it for his father-in-law, Bernard Ludden, near Adair.

The father of Mr. Cody was one of the early settlers of this county. Born in Ireland in 1818, he came to Adair County in 1841, and lived here till his death in 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Cody had seven children, only four of whom are living. Those living are Sarah E., now Mrs. James H. Bell; W. H. Cody; George W.; and Mary E.

GEORGE C. REEDAL was born at Lodi, Wisconsin, where he lived with his parents till eight years old, when they moved to Blue Earth City. Here he remained till sixteen years old, attending the public schools of that city. In 1898 he came to Adair County, Missouri, buying his present farm about a year later. He has since lived on the same farm. It consists of 120 acres, three miles southeast of Kirksville. Mr. Reedal was born July 21, 1882, a son of Gabriel and Ellen (Marsh) Reedal. He was married February 6, 1909, to Beulah Dean, daughter of Jesse and Charlotte Coffin; Dean. Mrs. Reedal was born February 6, 1888, being a native of Adair County, Missouri. They have one child—Harold Dean, born January 26, 1910.

HARRY S. LINDSEY came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1865, and was reared on a farm southeast of Kirksville, attending the public schools of that neighborhood. After farming until 1883 he moved to Kirksville, where he has since lived. After coming here he attended the Kirksville Business College, graduating in 1889, and same year engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1890 he was elected city collector, serving two terms. He also served as constable of Benton township for six years, being deputy sheriff for that period. For the past eight years he has been Justice of the Peace of Benton township, and was re-elected in the fall of 1910 for a term of four years. At the spring election of 1911 he was elected Police Judge of the city of Kirksville for two years.

H. S. Lindsey was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 4, 1859, being a son of Abram and Mary A. Lindsey. He was married October 14, 1890, to Mollie M. Wilkes, daughter of Madison Y. and Jemima O. Wilkes. They had five children: Carmen Agnes, born July 29, 1891; Pansy Lenore, January 16, 1893; Guy S., July 17, 1895, died November 10, 1901; Madison W., November 4, 1900; Harry F., March 15, 1910.

Mr. Lindsey is a Republican in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Masonic lodges. His daughter, Miss Agnes, is a teacher in the Kirksville Public Schools.

EDWARD J. LININGER, son of John and Rebecca Lininger, was born near Pure Air, Adair County, Missouri, October 17, 1863. He was married February 2, 1885, to Katie M. Vanlaningham, daughter of George W. and Sarah Vanlaningham. They had four children, two of whom are dead: Frank D., born May 19, 1886, died March 12, 1887; Charles E., February 2, 1888, died September 13, 1888; Earl B., February 22, 1890; Alva R., May 1, 1892.

Mr. Lininger went to live with John C. Novinger, when but a small baby, his mother having died when he was six weeks old. Mr. Novinger owned the land and lived where the city of Novinger is now located. He lived with Mr. Novinger till seventeen years old, then started out for himself. He has since that time been engaged in farming near Novinger. Later he bought a part of the present farm, which is part of the old Vanlaningham place, belonging to Mrs. Lininger. Here they have since lived. The farm consists of seventy-seven acres, four and one-half miles south of Novinger. He handles fine stock, and does general farming.



RICHARD M. BRASHEAR was born and reared on a farm near the present town of Brashear, on land entered by his father, who died in 1862 at the beginning of the war. Conditions at that time had broken up the father, leaving his family destitute. Mr. Brashear was the oldest boy at home, and the care of the family naturally devolved upon him. He met that care with heroic fortitude and courage, and succeeded, not only in caring for them, but also educated himself. He attended the public schools and was for a time a pupil of Prof. J. M. Greenwood, who was then a country school teacher. He next went to college at Monroe City with the intention of getting a thorough academic training preparatory to the study of law. After attending a short time his mother requested that he give up his legal ambition and return home to care for her and the children. This he did. He went on the farm with his mother, soon after started in the live stock business, buying and selling as well as raising cattle. In this he was a great success, and continued in the occupation of farming twenty-five years, accumulating some splendid properties. When he gave up that business he was the owner of 360 acres of good land.

In 1871-2 the road now known as the O. K. was built through this county, just north of Brashear, which was then a small place known as Paul Town. However, there was no town or depot at Brashear until 1873. The people of that section, including Mr. Brashear, made desperate efforts to have the road come through that town, but were unsuccessful. They finally succeeded, however, in getting a depot located where the Brashear depot now stands. Mr. Brashear devoted a year's time and invested all he owned in getting the depot located. When it was finally accomplished, the people, in recognition of his service, named the place Brashear. Paul Town soon moved to the new location and ceased to exist.

In 1882 Mr. Brashear sold his farm near Brashear and bought a farm of 200 acres adjoining Kirksville on the east, later adding 280 acres adjoining this tract on the east, making 480 acres. Later he laid out two additions to the city of Kirksville, known as the Brashear first and second additions. Most of these lots he sold, but still owns a splendid home in that part of the city, and has also sold much of the other land, but retained forty-five acres. This will later be laid out as a third addition.

After coming to Kirksville Mr. Brashear continued the live stock business for about ten years, but was finally forced to give it up on account of ill health. He then bought and sold real estate, mainly here in Kirksville, building a large number of houses. During this period he built what is known as the Ward Infirmary, one of the most handsome buildings of the kind in the country. The institution was for a time a great success, especially while under the management of Mr. Brashear.

In June, 1908, he bought a farm of 1400 acres in Pike County, Missouri, for which he paid \$100,000.00, trading in the infirmary building and some other properties here. Since its purchase he has been devoting his time to his big farm. He handles all kinds of live stock and keeps about 2,000 head in all.

Richard M. Brashear was born January 13, 1846, being a son of William G. and Rosa (Wood) Brashear. He was married October 23, 1873, to Miss Margaret Montgomery, daughter of John and Susan (Turner) Montgomery. They had seven children: Minnie M., born August 25, 1874; Ida B., January 24, 1877; Wm. Montgomery (died in infancy), August 23, 1878; W. Pearl, July 11, 1880; Everett E., November 2, 1882; Roma, November 18, 1885; C. Eugene, April 14, 1888; Richard Matson, September 29, 1895. His daughter, Minnie Brashear, is now an assistant teacher in the English Department at the Normal School at Kirksville.

Mr. Brashear is a Democrat in politics and has always taken an active part in



politics, but has never asked nor desired political preferment. Mr. Brashear is not a member of any church, but has an unfeigned confidence in a supreme God. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks lodge.

JOHN NICK SPARLING, President and General Manager of the Sparling Aeroplane Company, was born at Kirksville, Missouri, August 27, 1883, being a son of Dr. Gerald Alfred Sparling. He was educated in the public schools of Kirksville and is a graduate of the State Normal School. After his graduation in 1904 he went to work for the International Correspondence Schools, as their representative at Kirksville. In 1909 he was promoted to Division Superintendent of the same organization, in East St. Louis, Illinois, where he won the world's record medal for gaining new students for the schools. In September, 1909, he resigned from that position, and in connection with Audrey Risdon organized the Sparling-McClure Company at Grafton, Illinois, a \$25,000.00 corporation, organized for the purpose of building and exploiting aeroplanes of the design invented by J. N. Sparling. He is president and manager of the Company. He now has three patents, pertaining to aeroplanes, pending at Washington. In June, 1910, he sold his stock in that company and organized the Sparling Aeroplane Company, at East St. Louis, Illinois. They own their own sheds, shop, ground, and have a lease on 120 acres of flat ground for practice flying. The company had a paid capital of \$20,000.00, having a factory at Washington Park, Illinois, and offices at 210 Avenue Building, East St. Louis. They manufacture propellers, and parts for dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, which they ship to all parts of the United States. They have orders from the Aero Club of Illinois, at Chicago, for propellers, which are Mr. Sparling's own design. Ten propellers were shipped to the Philip Rahm Construction Company, of New Orleans, Louisiana. They are also St. Louis agents for the Elbridge, Kirkham, Detroit, Armstrong and Curtiss Aeronautic engines, and are putting the Sparling Biplane on the market.

They have established a school at Washington Park for teaching the art of flying, and at this writing have four pupils—one from Portland, Oregon, one from Denver, and two from St. Louis. On Saturday, May 5, Mr. Park, the first pupil, flew the Sparling Biplane eighteen miles cross country without a stop, which demonstrates that the Sparling Biplane is a real flyer.

JOHN BRASSFIELD was born and reared on a farm, living at home with his parents till grown. He then went to farming for himself, continuing that occupation till the war. He then joined Company B, 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. At the close of the war he returned to his old vocation. He has lived on his present farm ten years. The land on which he was born was entered by his father. He has seen the county develop almost from a wilderness. His earliest recollection of Kirksville goes back to when the town was exceedingly small. There was one store and one saloon and a few scattering dwellings. At the time of the battle of Kirksville he was present, but took no part in the battle.

Mr. Brassfield was born six miles northeast of Kirksville, July 3, 1840, being a son of William T. and Nancy (Lay) Brassfield. He was married December 9, 1875, to Surilda Smith, daughter of John H. and Sarah E. (Duncan) Smith. Mrs. Brassfield is also a native of Adair County, born May 4, 1858. They have three children: John W., born December 25, 1876; Alva, September 18, 1880; Jessie L., August 31, 1894. All but Jessie are married. Mr. Brassfield owns eighty-three acres of land, one mile north of Sperry. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church.



John Nick Sparling in his airship at Poplar Bluff





JOHN T. CURRY, a native of Adams County, Illinois, was born November 11, 1853, being a son of William M. and Elizabeth (Curl) Curry. He was married February 21, 1877, to Emma Hopper, daughter of J. L. and Nancy J. (Anderson) Hopper. They have six children: Harvey T., born December 25, 1877; William M., July 13, 1880; Pearl E., February 4, 1884, now Mrs. L. P. Fickel; John H., October 18, 1886; Samuel O., December 22, 1890; Leslie K., May 2, 1899.

Mr. Curry was born and reared on a farm in Adams County, Illinois, living there with his parents till grown. He then married and the following year moved to Linn County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming until 1882. At that time he returned to Adams County, Illinois, remained there till 1886, then moved with his family to Adair County, Missouri. Since that time he has made his residence in this county and engaged in farming. He lives on what is known as the "Woods Dairy Farm, J. T. Curry, Proprietor." It is situated two miles south of Kirksville and consists of 311 acres.

Mr. Curry is a breeder of pure-bred Chester White hogs and Jersey cattle. He started his dairy in 1909 and has now a herd of 51 head, one of the best in the county. He recently built a handsome new dairy barn. It is one of the best in North Missouri, and is equipped with the Newton cow tie, said to be the most humane tie ever invented; also with the latest improved Lowden machinery, having stalls for thirty-eight cows. In addition to this he has a very large and convenient silo.

In 1904 Mr. Curry was elected Sheriff of Adair County and re-elected in 1906, serving two terms.

The farm on which he lives is considered one of the best in the county, all of it under cultivation except forty acres which is in timber. Mr. Curry has had charge of the farm for the past fifteen years and recently leased it for ten years longer. All the stock and equipment on the farm belong to him.

Mr. Curry is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian church. He belongs to the Masonic order, No. 105; I. O. O. F., No. 96; Rebekahs, No. 44; M. W. A., No. 2333, all of Kirksville.

GEORGE WALL SMITH was born at Sloan's Point, Adair County, Missouri, October 6, 1846, a son of John B. and Anna (Burgundy) Smith. He was married July 3, 1872, to Mollie Dodson, daughter of Isom B. and Nancy Dodson. She died January 6, 1895. They had six children, four of whom are living.

Mr. Smith moved to Kirksville with his parents when two years old. At the breaking out of the war he joined Company I, 18th Missouri Infantry, serving till 1864. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea and was severely wounded on the return march. He was wounded at Shiloh and at Iuka, Mississippi. After the war he went to Pennsylvania, remaining two years, then to Chicago for five years. He next came to Kirksville, where he has since resided. He is a carpenter, working in that capacity at the State Normal School two years.

He is a Republican, and a member of the Corporal Dix Post G. A. R.

GEORGE L. HOLMES, son of George W. and Agnes Holmes, was born at Plymouth, Illinois. He was married April 10, 1887, to Mary E. Wheatercraft, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Wheatercraft. They have one child—Ruby C., born July 19, 1888. Mr. Holmes owns an eighty acre farm situated near Willmathville, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has lived in Adair County for many years. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Methodist church. He also is carrier for one of the rural mail routes out of Willmathville.





HEZEKIAH GRISHAM came to Missouri with his parents, Joseph B. and Johana (Gooding) Grisham, in 1851. They settled in Putnam County and lived there two years, coming to Adair County at that time. After living here a few years, they moved to Saline County, then back to Adair County. When grown Mr. Grisham went to Scotland County, engaged in farming, and was married there. In 1883 he returned to Adair County, where he has since lived and engaged in farming, except four years in which he served as County Clerk of this county, being elected in 1894. At present he owns a farm of 100 acres, one and one-half miles north of Shibley's Point. He is a breeder of fine horses, cattle, etc. During the war he served with Company H, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was twice wounded, being at the battle of Vicksburg and other big fights.

Mr. Grisham was born in Knox County, Kentucky, August 7, 1846. He was married July 1, 1870, to Mary A. Barker, daughter of Lewis B. and Hulda (Bates) Barker. Mrs. Grisham was born in Lewis County, Missouri, March 3, 1854. They had three children: Perninia, born May 20, 1876, died March 23, 1910, was the wife of Ora J. Beeman; Alice, February 27, 1873, now the wife of B. A. Lintner; Lucretia, May 3, 1877, now the wife of Charles W. Lintner. Mr. Grisham is a Socialist in politics.

FRANK W. RUSSELL was born in Green County, Illinois, November 25, 1868, being a son of James M. and Lucy H. (Hardeastle) Russell. He was married April 20, 1896, to Vida V. Thomas, daughter of David N. and Elizabeth (Gardner) Thomas. They have four children: Francis Paul, born May 30, 1898; Margaret E., November 14, 1903; James Milton, January 2, 1907; Mary Lucy, November 7, 1909.

Mr. Russell was reared on a farm near Carrollton, Illinois, except six years which he spent at Topeka, Kansas, when a small boy. He attended the public school and lived on the farm till twenty-one years old, then left home and went to Texas. He remained there two years, then went back to Illinois for two years, then came to Kirksville, Missouri, landing here in January, 1895. He was in the butcher business till early in 1910, when he went into the contracting and paving business with S. L. Eggert. He is affiliated with the K. of P., Redmen, Yoemen and Elks lodges.

DAVID J. WHARTON was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania. He was born in Mercer County of that state, February 10, 1847, being a son of Jacob and Dorah Wharton. He was married August 22, 1870, to Josephine Uber, daughter of John and Chloea Uber. They have two children: Edwin C., born September 11, 1875; Bertram A. L., November 2, 1878.

Mr. Wharton remained on the farm in Pennsylvania till twenty-one, then came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1869, remaining here till 1873. At that time he went to Illinois for one year, then to Indianapolis for one year, then to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he lived till 1879. He then returned to Adair County, Missouri, and has since lived here. He is engaged in farming and owns 160 acres of land, one mile west of Novinger. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Percheron horses, etc. Coal underlies practically all his farm, except seventy acres which has been mined. About 750 tons a day were mined for a long time by the Sheridan Coal Company.

Mr. Wharton comes from an old Pennsylvania family. His grandfather entered the land where Philadelphia now stands. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church.



Frank Russell, City Assessor, Kirksville

JOHN W. ANDREWS, son of Isaac B. and Elizabeth (Walker) Andrews, was born in Macon County, Missouri, February 15, 1847. He was married September 15, 1878, to Sue Brawner, twin sister of C. M. Brawner. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, January 28, 1853, being a daughter of John S. and Nancy (McGrady) Brawner. She came to Adair County with her parents in 1855. They have three children: Bessie, born June 10, 1880, now Mrs. George Derfler, of Kirksville, Missouri; Alta B., September 5, 1884, now the wife of Arthur C. Ward, of Novinger; Lula E., July 26, 1890.

Mr. Andrews moved to Adair County, Missouri, in 1856, and was reared on a farm near Kirksville. He lived at home till grown, then married and continued the occupation of farming. He owns a farm of 152 acres, one mile east of Novinger. Mr. Andrews is a Democrat.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS was born in Holmes County, Ohio, December 17, 1843, being a son of John M. and Lyda Williams. He was married June 2, 1862, to Harriett Close, daughter of Jessie and Lidia Close. They had twelve children.

Mr. Williams was born and reared on a farm in Ohio, where he lived until his early manhood. In 1866 he came to Adair County, Missouri, settling in Morrow township, south of Stahl, on land he now owns. A few years later he bought land adjoining, on the south, built a home there and has lived there continuously since. He owns a farm of 152 acres, four miles southwest of Stahl. He is a breeder of Short-Horn and Hereford cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Percheron horses.

James Williams is a Democrat in politics. He served as Justice of the Peace of Morrow township twenty-two years, and was also township treasurer when the county was under township organization. He is an active church worker.

MRS. R. A. MYERS, daughter of Martin and Delilah ———, was born in Muscatine, Iowa. She was married January 14, 1875, to L. J. Myers. They had seven children: Nellie, wife of S. O. Husted, of Kirksville; Gertrude, wife of F. C. Wright, of Connelsville; Winfield, of Denver, Colorado; Clyde and Glenn, twins; Floyd; and Blanche.

Mrs. Myers was born and reared in Iowa, but moved to Kansas in 1879, remaining there eleven years. She then came to Missouri, settling in Putnam County. Later she went to Sullivan County. In 1903 she came to Adair County, going into the hotel business at Connelsville. Mrs. Myers conducts the only hotel at that place.

WILLIAM WALLACE, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, was born September 15, 1848. His parents were Robert and Rachel Wallace. He was married to Caroline Eitel, February 16, 1873. Mrs. Wallace was born in Adair County, February, 1856, a daughter of John and Magdalinia Eitel. They have four children living, and one dead: Lillie, born December 23, 1873, died June 10, 1896. She was the wife of P. C. Brammer; Della, September 4, 1875, now Mrs. Daniel L. Niece; Stella, January 10, 1880, now Mrs. M. Z. Vice; William R., January 8, 1883; Mary B., June 23, 1888, now Mrs. Lewis E. Burchett.

Mr. Wallace moved to Adair County with his parents in 1852. He was reared on a farm in this county, and has followed the occupation of farming all his life. He owns a farm of 160 acres, three miles southwest of Pure Air. Mr. Wallace is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.



The Myers Hotel at Connelsville, Mrs. R. A. Myers, Proprietor



Residence of Wm. Wallace, 3 miles southwest of Pure Air; Mr. and Mr. Wallace in foreground

WILLIAM O. BOZARTH, a native of Adair County, was born on a farm near Baden and reared on the old Bozarth place, where J. A. Burchett now lives. After living with his parents till grown, he then married and bought his present farm, where he has since lived. He and his wife own 210 acres four miles north of Loeffler, on the Sullivan County line, forty acres being in that county. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Percheron horses and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Bozarth was born September 11, 1855, being a son of James Madison and Rachel (McPhetridge) Bozarth. Mrs. Bozarth was born in Sullivan County, March 11, 1872. They have no children. Mr. Bozarth is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EMERY D. WADDILL, a native of Adair County, Missouri, was born February 2, 1872, being a son of George M. and Martha (Sparker) Waddill. He was married February 6, 1900, to Minnie Hulse, daughter of Thomas A. and Carrie Hulse. They have three children: Robert G., born May 20, 1901; Irene E., April 15, 1905; Eula F., September 9, 1907.

Mr. Waddill was born and reared on a farm in the west part of Adair County, where he lived with his parents till grown. After his marriage he began farming for himself and continued that occupation until 1905. Since that time he has lived in Kirksville. After serving as deputy County Clerk for one year he went into the pool and billiard business which he continued six years. In the spring of 1911 he sold that business and was elected City Marshall at the April election. Mr. Waddill owns a farm of fifty-three acres, near Sperry, also two residence properties in Kirksville. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Yeomen, K. of P. and Elks fraternities.

HENRY WALLACE is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born November 18, 1851. He is a son of Robert and Rachel (Brown) Wallace. He was married December 2, 1877, to Barbara A. Niece, daughter of George and Barbara Niece. They had four children: William, born January 4, 1879, died August 22, 1895; Rosa, April 25, 1880, now Mrs. Ed. Hoffman; Charles F., July 26, 1883; Cyrus D., June 28, 1888.

Mr. Wallace came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1851. His parents settled on a farm six miles west of Kirksville. Henry Wallace was only a small baby at that time. The father died there July 4, 1854; the mother died in March of the same year. Mr. Wallace has lived in this county and farmed all his life, except five years spent in Sullivan County. He owns 228 acres, two miles southwest of Novinger. He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the K. of P. lodge.

ROBERT McCLANAHAN was born in Clay township, Adair County, October 29, 1872. He is a son of Charles and Mary E. McClanahan. He was united in marriage September 17, 1892, to Effie Gleason, daughter of Lloyd W. and Emma Gleason. They have six children: Essie, born March 17, 1894; Noble, August 29, 1896; Anna, November 6, 1898; Charles, March 20, 1901; Lawrence, October 22, 1904; Oral, June 12, 1908.

Mr. McClanahan was reared on a farm not far from where he now lives. He lived at home till twenty years old, then married and began farming for himself. At present he owns a farm of 118 1-2 acres, eight miles east of Kirksville. He belongs to the M. W. A. lodge.



Residence, Threshing Machine and Barn of Robert McClanahan, 8 miles east of Kirksville.

WILLIAM LUDDEN is a native of Adair County, Missouri, born January 18, 1871. He is a son of Bernard and Anna Ludden. Mr. Ludden was married February 22, 1898, to Anna Nooning, daughter of William and Rose Nooning. They have seven children: Francis Dale, born March 9, 1899; William Leo, April 25, 1900; Catherine, January 23, 1902; Charles Robert, July 5, 1903; James Ernest, October 24, 1904; Margaret, March 21, 1906; John Florian, October 21, 1907.

Mr. Ludden owns a farm of forty acres, situated seven miles north of Brashear. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the M. W. A. fraternity and the Catholic church.

JOSEPH M. LUDDEN, son of Bernard and Anna Ludden, was born near Adair, Missouri, April 26, 1869. He was married November 15, 1904, to Katie T. Clark, a native of Knox County, Missouri, born March 5, 1880. Mrs. Ludden is a daughter of John L. and Marie Clark. They have three children: Gonzaga, born August 25, 1905; Vincent, February 8, 1907; Blanch G., April 5, 1909.

Mr. Ludden lived on the farm with his parents till grown. He farmed till 1896, then quit farming, and went into the drug business, at Adair. In 1906 he added a line of general merchandise to his drug store. At present he has one of the largest general stores of the kind in a town of that size in North Missouri. He has added a line of farm implements and machinery to his stock. Besides the store at Adair the company owns and conducts one at Brashear, J. B. Ludden being the manager.

Mr. Ludden is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church.

C. H. SHIVELY was born in Dallas County, Iowa, August 14, 1870, being a son of John H. and Elizabeth Shively. He was married July 11, 1894, to Jennie B. Thayer, daughter of Roland and Maggie (Durfee) Thayer. They have three children: Clara R., born April 12, 1895; Margarite E., May 11, 1898; Harold E., July 10, 1899.

Mr. Shively was reared on a farm near Perry, Iowa, remaining there with his parents till twenty years old. He then left the farm and embarked in the livery business at Perry, continuing eighteen months. He next handled butter and eggs a few years, also acting as agent for the Standard Oil Company for seven years. In 1903 he came to Kirksville, taking charge of the management of the Missouri Heat & Power Company. He is still in the same position. He is also owner and manager of the Kirksville Bottling Works.

He is Republican in politics, and a member of the K. of P., M. W. A. and Elks lodges.

EDWIN J. BETTS is a native of Marshall County, Illinois, born November 21, 1866, a son of George W. and Barbara Betts. He was married to Amanda Cooper July 18, 1905. Mrs. Cooper is a daughter of C. D. and Sarah J. Cooper. To this union was born one child—Vinnie, born May 13, 1906. Mrs. Betts was formerly the wife of LeGrande Daman, by whom she had one child—Newell, born April 26, 1901.

Mr. Betts was reared on a farm in Illinois where he lived most of his life. He came to Adair County, Missouri, in the year 1898, and remained two years. He returned in 1904, and has lived here continuously since. At present he owns a farm of 320 acres, three miles northeast of Adair, only 120 acres being in this county, the other in Knox County just across the line. Mr. Betts is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Masons and the I. O. O. F.



THE JOHNSON FAMILY. In center of group, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ludden. Standing, left to right, C. C. J. B., T. M., J. M., W. M., T. F. Seiring, Mrs. Hannah Eagen, Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell, Mrs. C. Gast, Mrs. G. G. Goly.

CHARLES STUART ORCUTT was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1855, and died at his home in Kirksville, Missouri, May 18, 1910. He came with his parents to Shelby County, Missouri, in 1865, and in March of that year moved to Monticello, where his father died four years later. For several years he worked on a farm. Sometime in the early seventies he learned the trade of a tinner. In 1879 he entered the newspaper field, and became editor and publisher of the *Lewis County Journal*. In 1891 he sold that paper, moved to Kirksville, and assumed control of the *Democrat*, which he edited for many years. Prior to coming to Kirksville he served two terms as county treasurer of Lewis County. He was prominent in politics and a well-known newspaper man. He was a member of the Christian church and the I. O. O. F. lodge.

Mrs. Orcutt was formerly Miss Mamie Allen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson G. Allen, of Kentucky. She was united in marriage to C. S. Orcutt, December 23, 1889. Mrs. Orcutt is a native of Lewis County, Missouri. Since the death of her husband she continues to make her home at Kirksville.

JOHN H. JOHNSTON, a native of Carroll County, Missouri, was born December 14, 1871, a son of J. P. and Clara (Eller) Johnston. He was married June 2, 1893, to Miss Ada L. Morrow. Her parents are B. F. and Lucy (Propst) Morrow. They had two children: Neva J., born October 12, 1895; Glenn, born November 3, 1897, died November 28, 1900.

Mr. Johnston left Carroll County in September, 1893, soon after his marriage. He went to Mendon, Missouri, where he engaged in the restaurant and confectionery business for about sixteen months. He then moved to Brashear, and later went into the butcher and restaurant business at that place, continuing two years. He then took up fruit growing and gardening for a few years. In 1903 he went into the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he is still engaged, being in partnership with his brother, James A. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston and his family are members of the United Brethren church. He is also President of the Missouri Conference branch of Christian Endeavor. He belongs to the M. W. A. and is clerk of the local camp.

JOHN D. BELL was born March 28, 1823, near Louisville, Kentucky, and died in 1902. He came to Illinois in 1849, spending seven years, thence to Missouri in 1857. He entered forty acres of land four miles south of Kirksville, and eighty acres east of Millard. He was a perfect farmer in his day, pulling weeds when too wet to hoe and hoeing when too wet to plough. He knew well how to use the ax, and through his industry laid by a sum which today a man would think could only be earned with the brain. He would make rails by moonlight, and ten o'clock in the evening and three in the morning often found him at his work.

WALTER L. BROWN was born October 12, 1882, in Adair County, Missouri. His parents, Richard A. and Susan (Shoop) Brown, were old pioneers of the county. He was married March 14, 1904, to Millie Stetter. They have one child—Lloyd, born October 9, 1907.

Mr. Brown lived at home with his parents until his marriage, then went to farming for himself and for five years rented a farm near the home place. He quit farming and formed a partnership with S. F. Shumate, a merchant, in 1909. In the spring of 1911 he sold his interest in the store at Connelsville, and bought a farm 2 miles north of that place, where he now lives.

EDWARD HIGBEE was born in Ashland County, Ohio, January 1, 1847, being a son of Jesse and Susan (Newmyer) Higbee. He was married to Mary I. Birney, December 29, 1867, a daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Lakin) Birney, in Schuyler County. They had eight children, seven of whom are living: George B., born November 12, 1868, died in early infancy; Helen B., December 19, 1869, now wife of W. A. Leyhe of Dallas, Texas; Edna B., January 4, 1873, now wife of J. E. Markey, of Glenwood, Missouri; Florence D., September 4, 1875, now wife of Morgan G. Heap, of Twin Falls, Idaho; Frances E., August 29, 1877, now wife of Raymond Burkland, of Lancaster, Missouri; Walter Higbee, September 4, 1881; Daniel D. Higbee, May 4, 1888; and Zella Louise, November 21, 1890.

Judge Higbee, as he is familiarly called, moved with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1849, and was reared on a farm in that state. He attended the public schools of his community and then took a course at the Iowa State University. He read law at Iowa City and Bloomfield, and was admitted to the bar at the latter place in 1867. Immediately after this admission he moved to Schuyler County, Missouri, opening up an office at Lancaster for the practice of his profession. He tried his first case in the circuit court at Kirksville in November, 1867. In 1868 he formed a law partnership with John C. Mills, at Lancaster, the firm being known as Higbee & Mills. In 1905 they opened an office at Kirksville and the following year Judge Higbee moved with his family to that city, and has lived here and practiced since that time. Also in 1905 his son, Walter Higbee, who is a graduate of the law department of the Washington University, at St. Louis, became a member of the firm, and was put in charge of the Lancaster office. In 1911 Paul D. Higbee, his son, having graduated from both the academic and law departments of the Missouri State University, also became a member of the firm.

In 1898 and again in 1902, Judge Higbee was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, and has also twice received the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge, but in these cases he was defeated by the Democratic opponents. While residing in Schuyler County, in 1894, Judge Higbee was elected Representative of that county, in spite of the fact that the county at that time had a normal Democratic majority of about three hundred. He served one term.

Judge Higbee is a member of Adair Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., and of Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. and A. M., of Caldwell Chapter, No. 53, is Eminent Commander of Ely Commandery, No. 22, Kirksville, and a member of Moila Temple, St. Joseph. He is an ardent Republican and a devoted member of the Christian church, having been a member of the official board for several years.

Although Judge Higbee gives his entire time to his law practice, he is interested in farming. He owns a farm of 330 acres one mile east of Lancaster, while he and his law partner own some choice farms in Adair County.

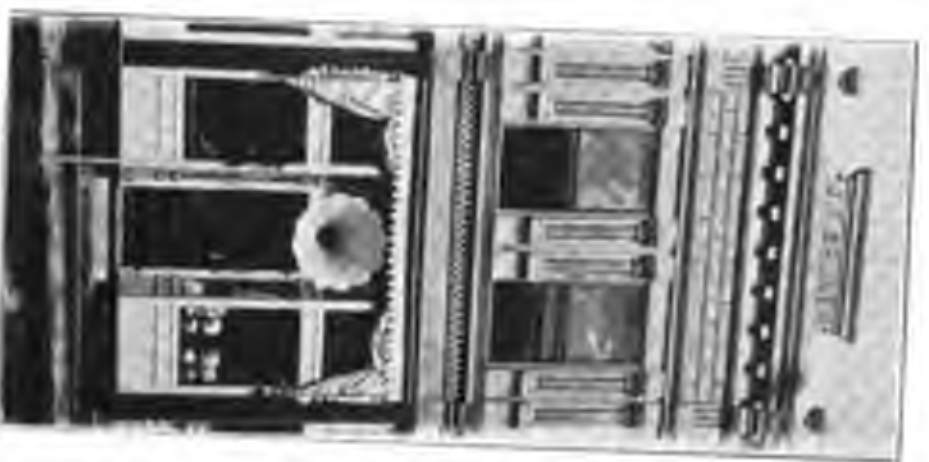
JOHN T. BRUNER, born seven miles southeast of Kirksville, November 6, 1872, is a son of David and Miranda Bruner. On August 30, 1894, he married Minnie Coleman, daughter of Judge Clarkson C. and Cornelia Coleman, of Colony, Missouri. They had two children: Donald Herbert, born January 26, 1896; David Clarkson, born January 16, 1903, died June 16, age five months.

Mr. Bruner was born and reared on a farm near Kirksville. After his marriage he farmed for one year, then moved to Kirksville, engaged in the implement business for a time, later working at the milling business. In 1896 he went into the jewelry business in Kirksville, stayed there two years, then in 1898 engaged in the same work

BIOGRAPHICAL.



B. R. Vinton, Stahle



J. T. Bruner's Jewelry Store, Brashear



Judge Edward Higbee, Kirksville

at Brashear. He now has a fine jewelry store at that place. He is considered an expert. At one time he and W. S. Vawter were partners in that work at Brashear.

He is a member of the Masonic, Royal Arch and Knights Templar bodies. His degree of Masonry, is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges. He, wife and son Donald are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

B. R. VIRDEN was born on a farm near Shibley's Point, Adair County, Missouri, September 20, 1859, a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Wilson) Virden. When quite young his father moved to Nineveh township, and there B. R. Virden grew to manhood on a farm. He attended the public school and took a course in the Kirksville Business College. After teaching for some time he was employed in 1887 by Mc Bros., general merchants at Stahl, as salesman and bookkeeper, in which capacity he worked for several years. Later he was employed by the Pennsylvania C. Company, as store manager and bookkeeper. At present he is engaged in the railroad tie and wood business, at Stahl. He is also interested in some coal and farm land near Stahl, and business property at that place. Mr. Virden is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

ALVA M. CROW was born and reared on a farm near Trinity, Missouri. He is a son of R. T. and Sarah (Stewart) Crow. The date of his birth is September 11, 1876. On January 1, 1899, he married Maude Lewis, a daughter of George Washington and Sarah C. (Griggs) Lewis. Mrs. Crow came to Adair County April 1, 1880. They have three children living, and one dead: Morris E., born January 1, 1900; Cecil S., September 5, 1901; Byrdie D., February 28, 1903, died when five weeks old; Boyd L., April 10, 1906.

Mrs. Maude Crow's father was George Washington Lewis. He was born November 6, 1843, in Madison County, Ohio. In 1880 he came to Missouri, married Sarah C. Griggs, near Downing, Missouri. He bought a farm called the Hop N. farm, four miles east of Greentop, Missouri. He lived there till his death, May 1908, aged 64 years, 6 months, 3 days. He left a wife and five children: Sarah Lewis, Ernest B. Lewis, Maude J. Crow, Loney L. Myers, Emma Grace Lewis. Reuben A. Pierce.

Mr. Crow lived on the farm near Trinity, where he was born, till grown. He bought eighty acres of his present farm, married and went to farming for himself. He has lived on the same farm continuously since that time, buying other land until he now has 600 acres. It is one of the best improved farms in the county. He is a breeder of Hereford cattle and fine hogs and horses.

He is a Republican in politics, and Mrs. Crow is a member of the Methodist church.

JAMES I. YOWELL, son of Henry L. and Elizabeth Yowell, was born in Scottler County, March 3, 1881. He was united in marriage January 1, 1905, to Nellie McMaster, daughter of Robert and Mary McMaster. Mrs. Yowell was born in Kansas, December 2, 1882. They have no children.

Mr. Yowell came to Adair County when about one year old, and lived in the county till 1908. He was engaged in farming most of that time, but was in the mercantile business at Pure Air during 1907, with his brother J. O. Yowell. In 1908 he went to the state of Washington, and remained two years. On his return he farmed one year, and then went into the mercantile business again with his brother at Pure Air. He also owns about twenty acres of land at Pure Air, and handles thoroughbred Percheron horses. Mr. Yowell belongs to the Democratic party.

JAMES A. WELLBORN was reared on a farm near Sperry. He is a native of Adair County, born March 21, 1865, a son of Orlando and Mary (Stewart) Wellborn. He lived on the farm near Sperry till twenty-two, attending the public school. He also took a course in the State Normal School at Kirksville. He taught school and farmed for six years, then in 1886 he bought his present farm where he has since lived. In 1898 he put a store building on his farm, and started a general store, near the place known as Trinity. He still owns the store and farm. He has a farm of eighty acres, five miles southeast of Greentop.

Mr. Wellborn was married March 20, 1887, to Emma C. Hart, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cragg) Hart. She was born in Adair County May 22, 1867. They have five children: Maude M., born May 8, 1888; Mary E., June 30, 1891, now Mrs. Rolla S. Griggs; Frances K., November 3, 1892; Grace E., May 21, 1900; James A., Jr., July 15, 1902.

Mr. Wellborn is a Democrat and a member of the M. W. A. lodge.

JOHN W. CORNELL, a son of Sebastian and Margaret (Pring) Cornell, was born on the old home place northwest of Brashear, September 13, 1873. He was married August 12, 1896, to Gertrude Cooper, daughter of Albert and Mary (Doss) Cooper. She was born in Hancock County February 17, 1873. They have no children.

Mr. Cornell lived at home till grown, then married and began farming for himself. He now owns a farm of forty acres near the old home place, making a specialty of handling Short-Horns, Polled-Angus and other fine cattle, and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a member of the Church of God.

SEBASTIAN H. CORNELL was born in Carroll County, Maryland, September 18, 1846. He is a son of William and Mary M. Cornell. Mr. Cornell was married to Margaret E. Pring, December 25, 1867, at Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. She was born in Allen County, Indiana April 15, 1846. Mr. Cornell came with his parents to DeKalb County, Indiana in 1851. They have five children: Emilia A., now Mrs. John W. Waddill; John L. W.; Mary A., now Mrs. L. M. Waddill; Martha E., now Mrs. Isaac Powell; Ella M., now Mrs. C. D. Ferguson.

Mr. Cornell moved to Adair County, Missouri, in the fall of 1867, where he has since lived. He is a farmer. His farm consists of 190 acres, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville, Missouri.

ELMER E. HUSTON, a hotel keeper at Brashear, was born in Carter County, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1861, being a son of George R. and Abigail (McEwen) Huston. He was married November 10, 1887, to Duffie S. Deaton, daughter of Merideth G. and Laura (Zimmerman) Deaton. She was born near La Plata, August 9, 1867. They have no children, but one adopted daughter -- Nellie B. Huston, born June 15, 1897.

Mr. Huston came to Adair County with his parents when seven years old, and was reared on a farm near Gibbs. After grown he followed the occupation of farming till 1901, then went to Idaho and remained one year. Returning to Adair County, he went into the hotel business at Brashear, in which he is still engaged, being very popular among traveling men. He also owns a farm of 100 acres near Edina. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges, and his wife belongs to the Christian church. His father, George R. Huston, was at one time Judge of the County Court.



Residence and Barn of Sebastian H. Cornell, 12 miles northeast of Kirksville; Mr. and Mrs. Cornell in front of residence



Store and Residence of James Wellborn, Trinity

REV. WILLIAM DAVID ENDRES was born in McDonough County, Ill., near Bushnell, October 13, 1876. He attended the High School at Blandinsville, Illinois. At the age of nineteen he entered Christian University at Canton, Missouri, and received his A. B. degree in June, 1901. After his graduation he became the pastor of the Christian Church at Montgomery City, Missouri, where he ministered for three years. During his pastorate there he was married to Miss Lora M. Mudd, daughter of L. D. Mudd, also of Montgomery City. He later entered Drake University to do post-graduate work, and took the B. D. degree in June, 1906. From there he went to Chicago, where he served the churches of his denomination as pastor and studied Sociology in the University of Chicago, from which institution he was granted the degree of Master of Arts. July 1, 1911, he was called to the pastorate of the First Christian Church of Kirksville, Missouri, where he now resides with his wife and two children, Cynthia Elizabeth, and W. D., Jr.

RALPH E. LEE, a native of Iroquois, Illinois, was born June 8, 1872, being a son of E. W. and Persis Lee. He was born and reared on a farm in Illinois, remaining there till twenty-three years old, then went to Schuyler County, Missouri, where he lived and farmed. In 1887 he came to Adair County, where he has since lived and farmed. At present he owns a good farm of eighty acres, one and one-fourth miles northwest of Adair. He engages in general farming and stock raising. He is a socialist in politics.

Mr. Lee was married January 21, 1894, to Maggie Jones, daughter of B. F. and Caroline Jones. They have eight children: Floretta M., born November 3, 1894; Frank H., September 16, 1897; Erma C., March 16, 1899; Ernest F., February 17, 1901; Henry J., July 26, 1903; Robert E., September 18, 1905; Dwight E., July 13, 1907; Frederick W., September 3, 1909.

JOHN T. NORFOLK was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 23, 1840, being a son of Thomas H. and Mary Norfolk. He was married in 1866 to Eliza Hodgson, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Boring) Hodgson. They have seven children: F. M., born in 1867; George T., 1869; William H., 1871; Alice, 1873; Lafayette, 1875; J. P., 1879; C. C., 1884.

Mr. Norfolk moved to Pennsylvania with his parents when only about nine years old and was reared there on a farm. He lived at home till the breaking out of the Civil War, and then in 1863 enlisted in 2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry for a period of three years. He served until August 23, 1865, when he was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, Ohio. He then returned to Pennsylvania and remained there till 1871. At that time he came to Adair County, Missouri, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. At present he owns a farm of 245 acres about four miles northwest of Gibbs. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Norfolk is a Republican in politics, a member of the Christian church and belongs to the G. A. R.

C. I. SPENCER was born in Adair County, Missouri, near Gibbs, August 16, 1888, being a son of W. Scott and Addie Spencer. He was married July 20, 1911, to Virgie Davidson, daughter of J. W. and Callie Davidson.

Mr. Spencer was born and reared on a farm where he lived with his parents till February, 1910. He was at that time appointed carrier on R. F. D., No. 1, Gibbs, Missouri, which position he now holds.

In politics Mr. Spencer is a Populist, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. fraternities.



Residence and Family of Ralph Lee, 1 1-4 miles northwest of Adair



Wilbontown Baptist Church

JUDGE R. W. HART, son of William and Elizabeth (Cragg) Hart, was born in Adair County, fourteen miles northeast of Kirksville, August 29, 1859. He was married September 22, 1880, to Maria Mackoy, a native of Illinois. Mrs. Hart is a daughter of James and Sarah Mackoy. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have three children: James W., born October 14, 1882; Lawrence M., July 6, 1887; R. Waring, February 25, 1890. Both James and Lawrence are married, and live near their father.

Mr. Hart was born and reared on a farm near where he now lives. His father was one of the early settlers of this county, coming here and entering land in the early days. Mr. Hart lived at home till married, then his father gave him part of the farm on which he now lives. Later he purchased land adjoining and now has 500 acres, one of the best farms in the county, with a beautiful home and splendidly improved.

He is a stockholder and president of the Farmers State Bank at Greentop, and is also interested in other business enterprises. In 1906 Mr. Hart was elected Judge of the Second District, and re-elected in 1908. In 1910 he was not a candidate. He is Republican and takes a deep interest in politics. He and his family belong to the Methodist Church, South.

THOMAS J. HICKMAN is a native of Ohio, and was born in Belmont County of that state April 16, 1865, being a son of Isaac and Mary Ann Hickman. Mr. Hickman has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Seabee, to whom he was married November 2, 1854. They had two children: Sarah, born April 27, 1857; James L., March 29, 1864. After the death of his first wife he married Lucinda Hughes, a daughter of Lewis Hughes. They were married July 3, 1873, and they have three children: Charles L., born July 10, 1874; Amy E., August 27, 1879; Maude, March 19, 1884.

Mr. Hickman moved with his parents to Adair County, Missouri, in 1852, settling near Old Nineveh. He lived there on a farm till grown, then took up the vocation of farming, in which he has been engaged all his life. In 1907 he retired and moved to Connelsville and was appointed postmaster at that place in 1910, his daughter, Maude, serving as his assistant. In January, 1911, he resigned as postmaster and moved with his family to Walla Walla, Washington, where he now lives.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Hickman enlisted in the 11th Missouri Cavalry, which was later consolidated with the 2d Missouri Cavalry. He saw much active service, taking part in the battle at Cape Girardeau, as well as many skirmishes with bushwhackers. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church.

HENRY G. GARLOCK, born in Adair County, Missouri, near Brashear in 1872, is a son of Jacob and Martha Garlock. He was married April 15, 1903, to Jane Long, daughter of George B. and Mary Long.

Mr. Garlock was born and reared on a farm. He lived at home till grown, then married and began farming for himself. All his life he has been a farmer, and at present owns a farm of 120 acres, three miles northeast of Gibbs. He engages in general farming and stock raising.

He is a Republican in politics and a member of the United Brethren church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. and Mrs. Garlock have three children: Walter, born December 23, 1905; Esther, July 5, 1907; Olin, December 28, 1908.



4, Generations—T. J. Hickman and daughter, Sarah Hughes, and daughter, Lya Davis and her son



James Madison Bozarth and Wife. Mr. Bozarth is said to be the first white child born in

G. A. PROSSER was born in Knox County, Missouri, January 6, 1884, and is a son of Allen and Alice Prosser. He was married August 16, 1908, to Mary I. Buck, a daughter of E. W. and Eliza Buck. They have one child—Pauline Oda, born November 17, 1909.

Mr. Prosser is a teacher. He was fitted for this work by attending the rural schools of Knox County. After finishing the course as prescribed in the country schools he attended Centenary Academy, Palmyra, Missouri. He then finished a business course at Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. He has attended the Kirksville State Normal School two or more years.

As a teacher Mr. Prosser has been eminently successful. After teaching several years in the rural schools of Adair County, where he won the reputation of being one of the best rural teachers, he was, in 1910, elected to the principalship of the Willard School of Kirksville. He was re-elected in 1911, and still holds that position.

JAMES W. FARMER was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, February 2, 1877, being a son of William Q. and Naomi Farmer. He was married April 12, 1911, to Nettie Gleason, daughter of Mark and Nancy Gleason.

Mr. Farmer moved to Adair County with his parents when two years old. He lived till grown, then began farming for himself. He has followed that occupation since that time and at present owns a farm of 200 acres, three and one-half miles northeast of Sperry. He handles Shropshire sheep, Poland-China hogs, Short Horn cattle and English Shire and Coach horses.

Mr. Farmer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife belongs to the Baptist church.

JAMES I. BURRIS was born in Boone County, Indiana, in 1854, and is a son of Robert and Palma Burris. He was married in 1881, to Ida Burch, a daughter of Moses and Eufona Burch. They have one child—Ora F., born March 22, 1889.

Mr. Burris was born in Indiana, but came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents when only three years old and has lived here continuously since. He lived with his parents on the farm till grown, then continued farming for himself. He has followed that occupation all his life. At present he owns a farm of forty acres, two miles northeast of Kirksville. It is well improved and he has a very pretty home.

Mr. Burris is a Democrat in politics and takes a deep interest in political affairs. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and he and his family belong to the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES J. CUNNINGHAM, a native of Adair County, Missouri, was born May 31, 1884, being a son of Green B. and Ann (Eitel) Cunningham. He was married December 16, 1903, to Lillie Yowell, daughter of Henry L. and Elizabeth Yowell. Mrs. Cunningham was born August 4, 1883, being also a native of this county. They have three children: Vernon, born July 9, 1905; Delmas, June 27, 1907; Lola, January 27, 1910.

Mr. Cunningham was born and reared on a farm in the western part of Adair County, where he lived at home with his parents till his marriage. He then began farming for himself and has followed that occupation all his life. At present he owns a farm of 330 acres, two miles east of Loeffler, his land being well improved. This farm is the original home place. Mr. Cunningham is caring for his parents. He engages in general farming, stock feeding, etc. In politics he is a Republican.



G. A. Prosser and family, Kirksville



Calvin J. Barger and Family, 5 miles northeast of Kirksville



Judge R. W. Hart, near Trinity

JUDGE SOLOMON F. STAHL was born at Bethel, Shelby County, Missouri, February 8, 1851. His parents were Frederick and Margaret Link Stahl. His father and grandfather were among the original colonists of the German communist colony founded at Bethel by Dr. William Keil in 1844, some account of which has been given in a section in this book on Nineveh. Judge Stahl was educated in the school maintained by the colony at Bethel. At the age of thirteen years he was assigned the work of a clerk in the colony store and served in that position from 1864 to 1866.

In 1866 he came to Nineveh, Adair County, at which place a branch of the Bethel Colony had been established in 1849. He and J. G. Bauer were made the colony's mercantile agents at Nineveh, and acted as such until 1870. In that year he withdrew from the colony and began business for himself in Nineveh in partnership with J. D. Miller. The firm was burned out in November, 1873, everything having been lost. Judge Stahl then moved to Shibley's Point, a few miles to the north of Nineveh, and was engaged in business there from 1874 to 1880. He then moved to what is now Stahl in this county and developed the coal industry there in a commendable way. He remained there until about 1882, when he moved to Kirksville, and in connection with D. C. Pierce engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. He was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank, commonly known as the Baird Bank, and continued in that business until 1885. He then moved to Bentonville, Arkansas, and was engaged in the banking business there until 1897. In that year he was appointed U. S. Marshall for the Western District of Arkansas for four years by President McKinley, and was afterwards reappointed for another four years by President Roosevelt. In May, 1906, he again returned to Kirksville, and was elected President of the Kirksville Savings Bank. In 1907 he severed his connection with that institution and was elected cashier of the National Bank of Kirksville, which position he still holds.

Judge Stahl is a Republican in politics. He was elected County Judge for District Number One in Adair County in 1880, and served for two years. He was U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas from 1897 to 1905, as has already been said. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Prior to the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Northern Presbyterian churches, he was a member of the former. He has been an elder for thirty years. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Commandery.

He was married to Miss Sarah Shoop January 9, 1874. To them six children have been born: Mrs. Lillie A. Hennon, Kirksville; Claude C., deceased; Ray L., deceased; Dr. C. S. Stahl, Kirksville; Richard F., Kirksville; Mrs. Nellie A. Black, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES BENNETT was born February 25, 1872, in Vinton County, Ohio. He was married to Grace Miller, a daughter of Otis and Nancy E. Miller, March 29, 1900. They have three children: Ruth M., born March 2, 1903; Clifford C., March 2, 1906; Clinton L., September 19, 1907.

Mr. Bennett came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1890, moving from Illinois, where he had lived with his parents since quite young. He purchased his present farm in 1902, and has always been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian church.

Mrs. Bennett is a member of one of the pioneer families of the county, her mother being the first white girl born in Adair County, Missouri.

CHARLES L. FISHER was born in Saxony, Germany, October 22, 1823, and came to America in 1848 by way of New York. He went to Chicago and lived one year, then settled in Iowa. Here he married Caroline Aener, July 4, 1852. She was also a native of Germany, being born in Berlin September 20, 1825. In the fall of 1847 she came with her parents to America by way of New Orleans where they remained one year, then moved to Muscatine, Iowa.

Charles L. and Caroline Fisher moved to Adair County, Missouri, in the fall of 1856, where they lived till the death of Mr. Fisher, October 5, 1886. His widow moved to Kirksville a few months after his death and made this her residence till her death, October 16, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher had three children, two daughters and one son: Otto E. who died November 15, 1908, lived at Willmathville, Missouri; Amelia (Fisher) Gardener and Emma (Fisher) Koelh, who live in Los Angeles, California.

O. E. FISHER, deceased, was a native of Adair County, Missouri, and was born near Willmathville, February 14, 1858. His parents, Charles L. and Caroline Fisher, were among the earliest settlers of this county, coming here in 1856. They lived on a farm in that section till their death in the early eighties. Charles L. Fisher died October 5, 1886; Caroline Fisher died October 16, 1891.

Mr. Fisher was reared on a farm at the old home place, living there with his parents till grown. He then married and continued the occupation of farming till his death, November 15, 1908. He owned a farm of 120 acres, one mile west of Willmathville, which is now the property of his widow; and one farm of 160 acres, two miles west of Willmathville. Since his death Mrs. Fisher and her children have remained at the place and conducted the farm.

Mr. Fisher was one of the prominent men of this section and was regarded as an excellent citizen.

He was united in marriage September 20, 1885, to Anna Clouse. They had three children, all of whom are living: Verna D., Leonard F., and Orville M.

JUDGE WILLIAM C. DITMARS, born in Clark County, Missouri, April 17, 1859, is a son of Henry S. and Sarah (Anderson) Ditmars. He was married September 23, 1879, to Narcissus Byrd, daughter of John S. Byrd. They had eleven children, three of whom died in infancy: Ida L., born September 3, 1879, now the wife of James Ewing; Nellie M., November 28, 1881, wife of C. O. Bledsoe; Ella M., December 6, 1883, wife of W. A. Shelton; Charles W., August 1, 1885; William M., March 10, 1887; Eva F., April 30, 1888, wife of Ed. Palmer; Warner S., September 15, 1889; Opal P., August 18, 1894, wife of Frank Hays. Mrs. Ditmars died November 30, 1903. Mr. Ditmars was again married April 21, 1907, to Margaret V. Eason, daughter of John G. Eason.

Judge Ditmars moved to Illinois with his parents when five months old, living there two years, then went to Iowa. Here his parents remained till 1868, then came to Adair County where the Judge has since lived. He has always been engaged in farming and owns a farm of 240 acres, three miles northeast of Sublette. He also has 160 acres in Colorado. He is a general farmer and stock raiser, and a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, fine horses, mules, etc.

In 1903 he helped to organize the Farmers' State Bank at Greentop and is a director and stockholder. From 1901 to 1905 he served as Judge of the First District, and from 1907 to 1911 he was Presiding Judge. He is a Republican and a member of the M. W. A. fraternity.



Residence of Mrs. Annie Fisher, near Willmathville; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fisher her husband's parents, both deceased



The Old Fisher Homestead, near Willmathville

SAMUEL W. WEAVER was born in Noble County, Indiana, August 23, 1861, being a son of John and Nancy (Fretz) Weaver.

Mr. Weaver moved to Cooper County, Missouri, with his parents when only five years old, remaining there three years. They then moved to this county, settling on a farm near Kirksville. They remained on the farm nine years and then moved to Kirksville where Mr. Weaver has since lived. On coming here he learned the plasterer and bricklaying trade and worked at that business continuously until 1900. At that time he and his brother, J. C. Weaver, started a cement plant which is known as Weaver Bros. Granitoid Works, and they manufacture cement blocks, put down sidewalks and do all kinds of ornamental work.

The cement plant is one of the most extensive in North Missouri, and they have done a vast amount of business. Their work has been confined largely to Kirksville and the evidences of their labor and skill can be found in all parts of the city. These two brothers have been partners in business since they were boys, and they have never had a misunderstanding nor even a settlement. It has been share and share alike with perfect harmony, working for each other's interests. Although one of them is married and the other single, the home belongs to both and they live in perfect amity. As an example of brothers and partners in business, this is exceedingly remarkable.

Mr. Weaver was never married and makes his home with his brother at 302 North Baltimore Street. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JOSEPH C. WEAVER, a son of John C. and Nancy (Fretz) Weaver, was born in Noble County, Indiana, April 16, 1865. He was married October 11, 1893, to Stella Cheney, a daughter of Marion and Nettie (Cowell) Cheney. They had five children, four of whom are living: Nellie, born December 1, 1894, died December 28, 1894; Benjamin F., February 17, 1896; John B., May 15, 1900; Alma G., June 10, 1905; Anna B., October 31, 1910.

Mr. Weaver moved to Cooper County, Missouri, with his parents when only three years old. After remaining there about three years they moved to this county and settled on a farm near Kirksville. About nine years later they moved to Kirksville where Mr. Weaver has since resided. Soon after moving to Kirksville he learned the trade of bricklayer and plasterer, working at that business continuously till 1900. Then, in connection with his brother, S. W. Weaver, he started a cement plant, known as Weaver Bros. Granitoid Works. It is situated near his home at 302 North Baltimore Street. They do all kinds of granitoid work, as well as manufacturing cement blocks, and have a most excellent business. Mr. Weaver and his brother have been partners in business since early manhood. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the M. W. A. lodge.

Mrs. Weaver was born in Macon County, Missouri, March 3, 1872. She came to Adair County with her parents when but a child and has lived here since.

At the time of the cyclone at Kirksville, Mr. Weaver and his brother were living where they do now, and their parents were making their home with them. All the members of the family were at home, which was directly in the path of the cyclone. The younger members of the family could have found safety in flight after they saw the storm coming, but refused to leave their parents, both of whom were too feeble to get away. The house, which was a large nine-room building, was completely demolished, broken up into the smallest fragments and split into kindling wood. All the furniture was destroyed, except a piano stool which stood on the

floor in the parlor and was not even turned over. This was the only thing left of the house and all its furnishings. Their father, who was sitting in a rocking chair, was carried about twenty feet north of the building, the chair broken into the smallest bits, and he was so severely injured that he died in a few minutes. Joseph C., a married brother, was very badly crushed, and it was thought for some weeks that he could not recover. His wife was also so badly hurt that her life was despaired of. Ben F., then their only child, was also very badly hurt. Miss Ella, a sister, who is now Mrs. Frank Davis, but who was then single and at home, had both legs broken, the kitchen range being literally picked up and thrown on her. The only members of the family who were able to walk after the storm were Samuel W. and his mother, both of whom were badly bruised.

Joseph C. Weaver and his wife have four very talented children. Ben F., the oldest child, is almost a musical prodigy. He is an accomplished pianist and plays all sorts of instruments. He has taken but few lessons, and at the age of four years he played the piano in public concert.

EDWIN REED is a native of Kirksville, Missouri, born November 14, 1871, a son of Samuel and Georgiana Reed. He was married June 14, 1894, to Emma Ross, daughter of Marcus J. and Mary Ross. They have one child—Ruth R., born November 28, 1903.

Mr. Reed was reared in Kirksville and belongs to one of the oldest families in the county. He attended the public school and the St. Louis School of Pharmacy, graduating in 1892. He worked for Mr. Fout in the drug business till 1894, when he formed a partnership with S. R. McKeehan, the firm being known as McKeehan & Reed. He owns stock in the Electric Light Company, Ivie Coal Company, Star Coal Company, Trust Company, Citizens National Bank, and the Union State Bank, of St. Louis. He belongs to the Elks, K. of P. and Masonic lodges.

SAMUEL RUSSELL McKEEHAN was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, June 15, 1860, being a son of James and Jane McKeehan. He was married June 20, 1880, to Laura B. Pickler, daughter of George and Emily Pickler. They had four children, two of whom are living: Ethel, born August 24, 1881, now wife of Eldie Wood; James S., January 30, 1883, died October 10, 1891; Mettie, born October 15, 1886, died November 26, 1889; Edwin Carl, July 3, 1890.

Mr. McKeehan was born and reared on a farm in Iowa, remaining there till 1876, when he moved with his parents to Adair County, Missouri, where he has since lived. They settled on a farm near Kirksville, and he remained at home with them till 1879, when he married and followed the vocation of farming till 1884. He then moved to Sublette where he remained five years and was engaged in the mercantile business. At the end of that time he came to Kirksville and went into the drug business with his brother. In 1894 the latter sold his interest to Ed. Reed. The firm is known as McKeehan & Reed, and they have been in the drug business in Kirksville continuously since that time. They are now located on the west side of the square and have what is conceded to be one of the handsomest stores in North Missouri. Besides his drug business, Mr. McKeehan is interested in many other business enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank, owns a large amount of stock in the Kirksville electric light and ice plants, also in the Star and Ivie coal companies.

Mr. McKeehan is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Elks and I. O. O. F. lodges.

REUBEN A. SLAUSON was born in the town of Marion, Perry County, Alabama, November 26, 1870, being a son of Daniel H. and Julia A. Slauson. He was married September 27, 1891, to Mollie S. Jameson, daughter of William B. and Eliza Jameson. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Stanley H., born July 16, 1892, died August 13, 1893; James R., September 6, 1893, died September 9, 1893; Elith G., August 25, 1894; Leo G., September 13, 1899; Harry E., November 25, 1902; Hershal A., June 10, 1906; George M., June 27, 1910.

Mr. Slauson moved to Schuyler County, Missouri, with his parents when about a year old. Here he was reared on a farm, living there till grown. He then learned the carpenter's trade and has followed that occupation and farming since, except two and one-half years he was weighmaster for the Manufacturers Coal and Coke Company mines.

He moved to Adair County soon after his marriage and has lived here since that time. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, one and one-half miles east of Trinity Store. Mr. Slauson is a Republican in politics, and served as constable of Clay township two years.

JANE E. PATTERSON, a native of Ohio, was born April 18, 1850, being a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Keller. She was married December 5, 1869, to Sylvester Hill, son of Isaac and Mary Ann Hill. They had five children: Martha Etta, born January 30, 1871, died when two years old; Flora Alice, June 16, 1874; Rosa Lee, January 5, 1876; Eva M., July 19, 1878; Gordon, November 24, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill lived in Kirksville for about twelve years, where Mr. Hill died in February, 1883. He taught singing schools all over the county, and was highly respected wherever known. Mrs. Hill and family still resided in Kirksville until the fall of 1884. Mrs. Hill was again married and became the wife of John Patterson, who died February 25, 1909. They had no children. Mrs. Patterson now lives seven miles east of Kirksville, on land adjoining the old Patterson homestead.

JACOB W. SCOTT was born in Adair County, Polk Township, October 18, 1860. He is a son of Andrew and Mary Scott. He was united in marriage September 3, 1882, to Ellen Bond, daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Hardin) Bond. They had seven children: Martin W., born August 4, 1883; Jessie, August 12, 1885, now Mrs. Frank Gillispie; Harry J., July 25, 1888; Nina E., December 13, 1892; Edna L., December 9, 1894; Jasper, December 23, 1896; Lula E., July 4, 1899.

Mr. Scott was reared on a farm in this county, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville. He now owns a farm, three miles southwest of Greentop, in this county. It consists of eighty acres. He also owns forty acres in Nineveh Township. He has farmed all his life, except sixteen months which he spent in serving as janitor at the court house, being appointed in October, 1909.

He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief and M. W. A. lodges.

DAVID SEES, a native of Ohio, was born May 18, 1865, being a son of Thomas and Margaret Sees. He was married December 17, 1885, to Estella Parsons, daughter of Ephraim and Marietta Parsons. They have one child Harry, born June 21, 1888. Mrs. Sees was born in Illinois, February 10, 1866.

Mr. Sees came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1868. He owns a farm of 114 acres, four miles west of Brashear, but devotes his time to carpentering and contracting, making his home at Brashear. He has built the greater part of the best buildings at Brashear. He also takes large contracts in other towns, being considered an expert in his line.



Residence of Reuben A. Slauson, 1 1-2 miles east of Trinity



Residence of Mrs. Jane Patterson, 7 miles east of Kirksville

DR. A. W. PARRISH was born in Scotland County, Missouri, March 2, 1851, being a son of Dr. A. and M. A. Parrish. He was married March 7, 1877, to Emma L. Bartlett. They had three children, two of whom are living. Those living are E. C. Parrish, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Dr. Bert B. Parrish, of Kirksville.

Dr. Parrish was born and reared on a farm in Scotland County, remaining there with his parents till grown. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and took a course at the Memphis High School. He then entered the Keokuk Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating from that institution in 1875. He entered the practice of his profession at Queen City, remaining there till 1895. He then came to Kirksville, where he has since lived and been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Parrish is a Democrat in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, also belongs to No. 366, A. F. and A. M., and to the Chapter, all of Kirksville.

SEVRENIUS R. BURCHETT, deceased, was born in Adair County, Missouri, October 21, 1858. He was married October 25, 1885, to Mary E. Kimberly, daughter of Ira and Margaret (Wilson) Kimberly. Mrs. Burchett was born in De-fiance County, Ohio, August 10, 1864, coming to Adair County, Missouri, in 1868. They had six children: Emmett, born August 27, 1886; Otto, August 2, 1888; Nettie, November 23, 1889, now the wife of Gail Custer; Lena, October 11, 1891, now the wife of Clarence Darr; Warner, May 28, 1897; Ruby, September 10, 1900.

Mr. Burchett was born and reared on the farm on which his widow now resides. He lived with his parents, George and Elizabeth Burchett, till grown, then married, and for four years farmed for himself. He then moved to the old home and helped to care for his parents till their death, purchasing the old home place. Here he lived and farmed till his death, September 4, 1907. The farm consists of 160 acres, five miles northwest of Pure Air. Mrs. Burchett has conducted the farm since his death. His father was a native of Ohio, and came to Adair County, Missouri, in the late forties, living there till his death in 1898. Mr. Burchett was a Democrat.

LEONARD NEWCOMB was born in Lee County, Iowa, April 19, 1848, being a son of David and Anna B. Newcomb. He was married January 19, 1871, to Jane Heryford, daughter of James and Eliza Heryford. Mrs. Newcomb was born in Scotland County, Missouri, September 4, 1848. They had four children, three of whom are living: Fannie, born July 4, 1872, now the wife of O. M. Sparks; Harry W., April 11, 1880; Maude, March 31, 1884, now wife of Harry A. Kunz; Nellie, June 20, 1889, died January 4, 1903.

Mr. Newcomb came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1856, settling on a farm which Mr. Newcomb now owns. His father lived there till his death in 1892, his mother dying in 1889.

After his marriage Mr. Newcomb began farming for himself on a part of the old home place, and after the death of his parents came into possession of a part of the home farm. It consists of 320 acres, two miles north of Sperry. He also owns twenty acres just across the line in Schuyler County. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Newcomb is a Democrat in politics and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.



A. W. Parrish, M. D., Kirksville



Leonard Newcomb and Family, 2 miles north of Sperry

GREEN B. CUNNINGHAM, a native of Adair County, was born January 9, 1847, being a son of James and Sarah Cunningham. He was married January 5, 1868, to Julia A. Eitel, a daughter of Gottlieb and Magdalena Eitel. They had four children: Claudy B., born October 16, 1870, died September 16, 1879; John, January 7, 1876; Magdalena, September 11, 1880, now the wife of John Farr; Charles J., May 31, 1884.

Mr. Cunningham was born near Millard, where he lived till 1850. His father then went to California and died there. He went with his mother to Randolph County, Missouri, remaining about a year, during which time his mother died. Mr. Cunningham then returned to Adair County and made his home with Abal Stukey until grown. After his marriage he began farming for himself and has followed that occupation all his life. He had no school advantages. His wife taught him to read and write. Mr. Cunningham had a farm of 800 acres which he turned over to his children, retaining a life right in it. He now lives at the old home place, near Loeffler, where he has a very pretty home.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Cunningham joined Company M, 2nd Missouri Cavalry, serving until 1864, then re-enlisted in Company H, 42nd Missouri Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He saw much hard service. Mr. Cunningham is the third oldest man born in Adair County. James Kennedy is the second oldest. There are said to be only two native soldiers of this county living. Mr. Cunningham is one and Mr. Kennedy the other.

JUDGE JACOB SANDS was born at Darlington, Montgomery County, Indiana, February 20, 1838, being a son of Benjamin W. and Margery (Barker) Sands.

Judge Sands was born and reared on a farm in Indiana, remaining at home there with his parents till the breaking out of the war. At the beginning of that conflict he assisted in organizing Company C, 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made First Sergeant. Later he was promoted to Lieutenant for meritorious conduct at the battle of Pea Ridge. After serving almost four years he re-enlisted in the same company. He took part in many important engagements, including the battle of Pea Ridge already mentioned, and the siege of Corinth. In the fall of 1862 he was sent to Cincinnati and from there to Louisville, being put in Sheridan's division. While with this army he fought in the battle of Perrysville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Stone River, in the latter battle 230 soldiers of his regiment were killed, wounded or captured. Judge Sands was in Illinois at the time of the Lincoln-Douglas campaign and heard several of the famous debates between these two men.

At the close of the war Judge Sands came to Adair County, Missouri, and bought a farm in what is known as the Illinois Bend neighborhood. He lived there and farmed till 1868, when he was elected County Judge. He then sold his farm and moved to Kirksville where he has since resided. He served four years on the bench and then for six years acted as railway mail clerk on the Wabash. He was then elected Probate Judge of this county, serving for six years. Later he also filled the office of County Collector for two years. Since then he has retired from active business. He is an ardent Republican and has been honored in many ways by his party. He is a member of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R., Kirksville, being Past Commander of this organization. He is also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. order. Judge Sands is a Republican in politics and a devoted member of the Methodist church.



Stahl School Building

E. B. CAMPBELL was born in McDonough County, Illinois, December 21, 1860, and is a son of John S. and Nancy V. (Bridges) Campbell. He was married March 14, 1883, to Tilla Reed, daughter of John T. and Sarah (Jones) Reed. Mrs. Campbell was born in Warren County, Illinois, January 17, 1863, and died November 26, 1910. They had five children, three of whom are living: Ralph R., born January 5, 1887; Ward C., August 4, 1890; Arthur D., March 30, 1892, died June 12, 1892; Claude R., October 2, 1895; Erman B., March 30, 1897, died July 13, 1899.

Mr. Campbell was born and reared on a farm in Illinois, remaining at home with his parents till grown. He attended the public schools and took a course at Elliot Business College, at Burlington, Iowa. Soon after quitting school he married and moved to Stronghurst, Illinois, where he went into the mercantile business, and was also engaged in banking. He helped to organize the First National Bank at that place, was the principal stockholder, and chairman of the finance committee. In 1902 he sold out his interests at Stronghurst and moved with his family to Adair County, Missouri, where he has since lived. Since coming here he has given his entire attention to banking. At present he and his sons, Ralph R. and Ward C., own and conduct a bank at Gibbs, Missouri, and one at Bucklin, Missouri. Mr. Campbell is president of both banks; Ralph R. is cashier of the institution at Gibbs, and Ward C. the one at Bucklin. Both institutions are in splendid condition and ably and carefully managed. Mr. Campbell is also interested in other business enterprises, owns a large tract of land near Stronghurst, Illinois, and also a large body of land in Arkansas.

Mr. Campbell is a Republican in politics and a devoted member of the Christian church. He has been a member of the official board of the church at Kirksville for a number of years.

WARD C. CAMPBELL was born at Stronghurst, Illinois, August 4, 1890, being a son of E. B. and Tilla Campbell. He was married August 16, 1911, to Edna Millay, daughter of Robert and Laura Millay.

Mr. Campbell moved with his parents to Adair County, Missouri, in 1902. He attended the public schools, took a two years' course at the State Normal and a business course at the Kirksville Business College. After his completion of that course he entered his father's bank at Gibbs, Missouri, as bookkeeper. In the spring of 1911 he and his father bought a bank at Bucklin, Missouri, he being made cashier of that institution. Since then he has married and makes his home at that place.

Mr. Campbell is a Republican in politics and he and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church.

THE ELKS LODGE building was erected in 1910, the corner-stone being laid June 29, 1910, with elaborate ceremonies, with visitors from all parts of the state. It was completed the latter part of the year and formally opened January 3, 1911. The building is conceded to be one of the handsomest of the kind in the state, and is splendidly furnished, the building and furnishing costing about \$32,000. It is located on the corner of Jefferson and Elson Streets.

The local lodge now has a membership of 400, the largest in the state outside of the big cities. The following are the officers for 1911: B. L. Bonfoey, E. R.; S. S. Cavett, E. L. K.; B. E. Sees, E. Ly. K.; E. Conner, E. Lect. K.; Audrey D. Risdon, Secretary; F. O. Kloos, Treasurer; L. M. Ewing, Tyler; Frank Miller, I. G.; Harry S. Jonas, Esquire. Trustees: H. M. Still, W. B. Hamilton, Chas. R. Milbank.



Bank of Gibbs, E. B. Campbell, President; Ralph R. Campbell, Cashier



Interior Elks' Club, Kirksville, and Delegation that Attended the State Meeting, B. P. O. E. at Macon, June, 1911

DR. E. S. QUINN was born in New York November 17, 1859. His parents were Matthew and Mary Quinn. He came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents when a small boy and has lived here since. He was married June 9, 1891, to Mary Hayes, daughter of Michael and Anna Hayes. They have three children: Carmelita, born January 2, 1893; Hayes, January 11, 1897; Marian, March 14, 1908.

Dr. Quinn was educated in the public schools of Adair County and took a course in the State Normal School. He also attended the Oakland College, at Novelty, Missouri. He took a course in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky; graduating from the medical department of the Marion Sims Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896. Soon after graduating he entered the practice at Kirksville, and has been here continuously since. At present he is president of the Adair County Medical Association, and belongs to both State and National Associations.

He taught in the public schools six years; served as deputy clerk and recorder four years, from 1890 to 1894. He is a Democrat and a member of the Elk and Woodman lodges. He is a member of the Catholic church.

JUDGE GEORGE W. NEWTON was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, August 6, 1862, being a son of William and Ann Newton. He was married August 1, 1885, to Lela Ives, a daughter of David R. and Mary Ives. They have twelve children: Ada, born September 8, 1886; Lola, November 17, 1887; Ray L., January 5, 1889; Mabel, March 24, 1890; Orville W., September 15, 1891; Hazel, August 22, 1894; Kenneth E., July 16, 1896; Mary, January 26, 1901; Harold R., July 20, 1903; Lucille, May 25, 1905; Edna, March 30, 1909; George W., Jr., February 18, 1911.

Judge Newton moved with his parents to Macon County, Missouri, February 22, 1870, and was reared on a farm in that county. After he was grown and married he continued the occupation of farming and resided in that county till 1894. He then moved with his family to this county, where he has since lived and farmed. He owns a splendid farm of 387 acres near Gibbs, and does general farming and stock raising.

He was elected County Judge of the Second District in 1898, serving four years. In 1902 he was elected Presiding Judge of the County Court and served for a like period. Judge Newton is a Republican in politics and a member of the Universalist church, but does not affiliate with any lodges.

CHARLES L. HALL was born in Macon County, Missouri, February 25, 1877, being a son of Henry H. and Augusta (Hastings) Hall. He was married March 2, 1896, to Cora M. Sinclair, daughter of George E. and Dora Sinclair. They have six children: Ernest, born October 10, 1896; Mary, March 22, 1898; Marie, September 21, 1899; Charles W., March 6, 1901; Sidney, January 5, 1903; Mamie, March 17, 1905; Bernice, February 14, 1907.

Mr. Hall was born and reared on a farm in Macon County, attending the public schools of his neighborhood. When about grown he moved with his parents to Milan, Missouri, completing his education at the Milan High School. He lived and farmed in Sullivan County till 1896, when he moved to Adair County, where he has since lived. At present he owns a farm of 320 acres, twelve miles southeast of Kirksville, which is regarded as one of the fine farms of the county and is well improved. He is a breeder of fine horses and cattle and does general farming.

Mr. Hall is a Republican in politics, a member of La Plata lodge, No. 237, A. F. and A. M., and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



Judge G. W. Newton, Family, Barn and Home, near Gibbs.

HENRY SHERMAN was born and reared on a farm in Illinois, living there with his parents till twenty-one years old. He then went to Nebraska, taking a homestead in Seward County. He remained there three years, then moved to Sumner County, Kansas, buying a farm which he conducted eight years. He then came to Scotland County, Missouri, bought a farm, and lived there till 1905. At that time he came to Adair County, bought his present farm of 115 acres, situated four and three-fourths miles northeast of Kirksville, where he has since lived.

Mr. Sherman was born April 14, 1854, in La Salle County, Illinois, being a son of Henry and Susan (Sweet) Sherman. He was married December 4, 1877, to Ellen Spiece, born December 14, 1857, in New York City. They have three children living, two dead: Ada, born October 5, 1879, now the wife of John Clayton; William T., December 22, 1886; Mabel, June 9, 1889; Henry died in infancy; Gertrude, died when about three years old.

He is a member of the M. W. A. and I. O. O. F. lodges. Mrs. Sherman is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Sherman is a Democrat in politics.

T. D. BELL was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 2, 1836, being a son of William B. and Rebecca Bell. He was married December 8, 1858, to Martha Curtis. They had three children: Anna Laura, deceased wife of Hon. J. W. Johnson; Clyde C.; Elizabeth Jane. His second wife was Miss N. M. Reynolds, whom he married November 20, 1891. They had two children: Fannie, born February 8, 1897; Rebecca, September 1, 1902.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E., 98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, entered the army of the southwest department of the Cumberland, operating in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. He was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Look-out Mountain, Dalton, Rome, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro, and many minor engagements. He served two years as sergeant. After the downfall of the Confederacy, he was mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865, and came to Adair County, Missouri, the following year, locating in Clay township, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville. He owns a nice farm there and raises fine stock. He is also a mechanic.

Mr. Bell was a Democrat until recently, but is now an uncompromising Republican, belonging to the Insurgents. He is an active worker in the Missionary Baptist church, of which he has been a member since 1859. He belongs to the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. lodge.

LEMUEL C. BOZARTH, son of Beverley A. and Francis (Jackson) Bozarth, was born in Adair County, on the farm he now owns, February 7, 1857. He was united in marriage April 25, 1880, to Mary E. Shott, daughter of Jonas and Ollie (McPhetridge) Shott. Mrs. Bozarth was born in Adair County, April 23, 1862. They had twelve children: Pearl M., born February 17, 1881, now Mrs. Joseph Page; Ira P., July 11, 1882, died August 12, 1883; Minnie A., May 30, 1884; Ollie F., May 17, 1887, now Mrs. Albert Thomas; Ida E., October 18, 1889, now Mrs. G. L. Miller; Edna O., October 13, 1891; Arthur J., June 13, 1894; Mary Adaline, August 20, 1896; Lemuel A., January 8, 1901; one child, a twin of Lemuel, died in infancy; Leonard C., September 17, 1902; Jesse P., August 14, 1904.

Mr. Bozarth was reared on the farm he now owns, which is six miles south of Novinger. He lived at home with his parents until grown and married. He has



Residence and Barn of Henry Sherman, 5 miles northeast of Kirksville;
Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and granddaughter in foreground

spent all his life in this county, and on the same farm. It consists of 160 acres.

Beverley A. Bozarth, father of Lemuel, was born in Howard County, Missouri, January 15, 1822. He came to this county in 1829, being among the first white settlers to come to this region. He lived here till his death, November 25, 1903. His wife was Francis Jackson, and they had eleven children, nine of whom are living. Five are now residing in this county: Alexander; L. C.; Aminda, now Mrs. Bion Ziegler; Ida, now Mrs. Charles Monarch; Julia, now Mrs. James Pinkerton.

Mr. Bozarth belongs to the Universalist church, his wife to the United Brethren.

JAMES H. NOVINGER came to Adair County with his parents in 1851, settling where the town of Novinger now stands. He lived at home till grown, then at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company A., R. C., serving only a few months, then joined the State Militia, serving till August, 1862. He then joined Company D, 27th Missouri Infantry, remaining in its service till the close of the war. He was first sergeant of his company. At the close of the war he returned home, married, and began farming. This occupation he followed till 1893, when he moved to Green City, where he now lives. He was also interested in the mercantile business at Novinger for several years. He still owns a farm of 240 acres, just west of Novinger. Since moving to Green City he has been in the banking business, being president of the bank.

Mr. Novinger was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1840, being a son of John C. and Sarah (Shott) Novinger. He was married January 21, 1866, to Elizabeth Shoop, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Snyder) Shoop. Mrs. Novinger is a native of Adair County, born near Novinger, Missouri, October 18, 1843. They have two children: Joseph E., born November 17, 1866; Sarah E., March 3, 1872, now the wife of Daniel C. Myers, of Green City, Missouri.

J. H. Novinger is a Republican. He was Judge of the County Court of Adair County from 1885 to 1887, township assessor three terms, and Justice of the Peace of Green City several terms. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and the G. A. R.

ABRAHAM OWEN SANBORN was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, September 14, 1857, being a son of Isaac Mason and Alice (McCullough) Sanborn. He was married May 20, 1888, to Permelia Eggleston, daughter of Andrew and Harriet Eggleston. They had two children: Clyde Ray and Asa Owen. Mrs. Sanborn died March 22, 1905. He was afterwards married to Geneva Eggleston, a sister of his first wife. They have no children.

Mr. Sanborn moved with his parents to this county in 1859, settling two miles north of Kirksville, where he lived five years, and in the fall of 1864 moved to the farm where he now lives, and where he has lived continuously since. It consists of 220 acres, four miles east of Kirksville, and is well improved. He does general farming and stock raising. Mr. Sanborn is a Republican in politics and he and his family are members of the Christian church.

Isaac M. Sanborn was born in Vermont January 1, 1796. He moved from there to Wisconsin and from there to Minnesota. In 1859 he came to Adair County and was taken ill while on the trip, dying three weeks after his arrival here. His wife was born in 1822 in Ardee, Ireland. She came to America when a young girl and lived in New York eight years. She then moved to Wisconsin where she was married November 10, 1853, to Mr. Sanborn. After his death she married Ansalum Moody, with whom she lived until his death in 1886. She then made her home with her son until her death, June 4, 1906.



S. A. Novinger and Family, near Novinger



Residence of T. & Z. Zovinger, near Zovinger

PHILIP CARNAGEY moved to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1865, and settled near where he now lives. When grown he left home, married and began farming for himself. He has followed the occupation of farming all his life. At present he owns a farm of 292 acres, one and one-half miles southwest of Pure Air, and makes a specialty of breeding Aberdeen-Angus and Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. He is a member of the Pure Air Breeders' Association.

Mr. Carnagey was born in Ashland County, Ohio, October 19, 1859, being a son of George A. and Mary (First) Carnagey. He was married March 25, 1888, to Emma L. Eitel, daughter of Christopher and Catherine (Eitzel) Eitel. Mrs. Carnagey was born in Adair County, October 24, 1869. They had seven children: Eva F., born February 10, 1889, died September 10, 1890; Laura B., December 27, 1890, now the wife of R. J. Barnett; Olive D., August 31, 1893; Alta M., April 11, 1896; Mattie M., August 25, 1898; Opal L., October 28, 1902; Andrew A., March 15, 1906. All the children were born on the place where they now live.

Mr. Carnagey is of Scotch descent, and a distant relative of Andrew Carnegie, the Iron King, the way he spells his name being the old Scotch form. Mrs. Carnagey's mother, Mrs. Catherine Eitel, is still living, and makes her home with her children. She was born February 16, 1834, in Germany, coming to America in 1853. She came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1855. Her maiden name was Eitzel, and she married the same year she came to this county to Christopher Eitel.

Mr. Carnagey is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church.

ROBERT J. BARNETT was born on a farm in Grundy County, Missouri, April 15, 1886. He moved with his parents, Perry B. and Mariah J. (Shaney) Barnett, to Laredo, Missouri, when two years old. His father was engaged in business there for six years; then moved to Kirksville, Missouri, where he lived eight years. He then bought a farm near Nind, Missouri. Here Robert lived with his parents until his marriage, then moved on a farm two miles west of Nind, Missouri, lived there one year, then moved on his father-in-law's farm near Pure Air. He still rents 100 acres of that farm and lives there.

Mr. Barnett was married December 31, 1908, to Laura B. Carnagey, daughter of Philip and Emma L. (Eitel) Carnagey. They have no children. In politics he is a Republican.

JESSE O. YOWELL came to Adair County when two years old. His parents settled near Pure Air, where his father now lives. Mr. Yowell engaged in farming until 1907, then went into the mercantile business at Pure Air, where he still owns and conducts a store. He handles general merchandise. Besides his store he owns a farm of 128 acres, two miles southwest of Pure Air, and thirty acres where the town of Pure Air is located. He is a stockholder in the Burk Bros. Packing Company at Kirksville. On the farm he raises Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses.

J. O. Yowell was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, February 28, 1879, being a son of Henry and Elizabeth Yowell. He was married March 2, 1903, to Eva Vice, daughter of Samuel C. and Mary Vice. Mrs. Yowell was born in Adair County December 13, 1878. They have three children: Mary E., born December 21, 1903; Odessa M., May 2, 1906; Dental A., August 7, 1908.

Mr. Yowell is a Democrat in politics.



Residence and Family of Philip Carnegie, also Residence of his son-in-law
Robert J. Barnett, 1 1-2 miles southwest of Pure Air

B. F. REESMAN was born on a farm eight miles southeast of Kirksville, living there till grown. He attended the public school and took a course at the State Normal School at Kirksville. After teaching several years he studied at the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1900. He then went to Idaho, practiced till 1905, then returned to Adair County and resumed the occupation of farming. At present he owns a farm of 140 acres, well improved, situated five miles east of Kirksville. Here he has lived since giving up his practice. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Reesman was born October 29, 1874, being a son of B. G. and Florence (Benedict) Reesman. He was married October 2, 1900, to Bertha Barrows, daughter of Otis T. and Catherine (Carrington) Barrows. They have three children: Homer, born April 23, 1906; Howard, October 19, 1907; Harold, October 11, 1910.

He belongs to the K. of P. and M. W. A. lodges.

BEDFORD KEITH DICKERSON is a native of Adair County, Missouri, and was born near the present town of Millard, June 5, 1872, being a son of Patrick H. T. and Catherine I. Dickerson. He was married February 13, 1898, to Anna Salisbury, a daughter of John and Mary Salisbury. They had four children, only one of whom is living: William H., born August 20, 1899, died the same day; Mary L., January 5, 1901, died January 8, 1901; Pearl R., October 25, 1906, died the same day; Bedford K., Jr., May 9, 1908.

Mr. Dickerson was born and reared on the farm he now owns and has lived there all his life. It consists of 160 acres and is situated about four miles southeast of Millard. It is a splendid farm and is one of the historic places of the county. Mr. Dickerson is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., M. B. A. and M. W. A. fraternities, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

PATRICK H. T. DICKERSON, deceased, was born November 20, 1832, in Barren County, Kentucky. His parents died when he was small, and in 1849 he and his brother, Harden Dickerson, came to Missouri, making the trip on foot. They arrived at Dover school house, in Adair County, Missouri, October 25, 1849, where their brother, Edward, was teaching school at that time. Mr. Dickerson entered land in Macon County, remaining there till the spring of 1861. He then moved to Adair County and purchased the farm that his son B. K. Dickerson now owns, living there till 1898. He then moved to La Plata, where he died April 26, 1899.

He was married to Catherine I. Saltmarsh, December 22, 1852. They had ten children, five of whom are living: Mrs. Dickerson was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, November 19, 1837, and came to Missouri in 1851, settling in Macon County. She died at La Plata September 3, 1902.

GEORGE W. WALTERS, a native of Adair County, Missouri, was born October 25, 1883. Lewis and Rachel Walters were his parents. Mr. Walters still lives on the old home place near Stahl, and assists his father in farming. They have 500 acres of land. He is a breeder of Percheron horses and owner of two fine stallions. He also handles Short-Horn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Walters was married December 25, 1905, to Bessie M. Novinger, daughter of Jacob B. and Margaret Novinger. Mrs. Walters was born August 24, 1880, in Adair County near Stahl, Missouri. They have three children: Ralph W., born September 27, 1906; Delta M., December 16, 1907; George Francis, October 25, 1910.



Mr. and Mrs. Patrick H. T. Dickerson, deceased; Residence, Family and Barn of their son, B. K. Dickerson, four miles southwest of Millard

HARRY BALCH, a merchant of Youngstown, was born at Farmington, Illinois, January 13, 1876, being a son of Harvey and Amanda (Lance) Balch. He was married August 22, 1897, to Effie A. Young, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Sharr) Young. They have one child—Hazel P., born July 31, 1908.

Mr. Balch moved with his parents to Iowa when very small. After living there five years they went to Nebraska where he grew to manhood, helping on the farm and attending the public school. He also attended a high school at Friend, Nebraska. When grown he farmed several years for himself, then in 1894 came to Andrew County, Missouri, coming to Adair County one year later. In 1897, at the time of his marriage, he went back to Nebraska, where he remained and farmed four years. Returning to Adair County, Missouri, in 1901, he farmed for three years, then on the starting of Youngstown, in 1904, built the first house in that town. Within the next year he started a store at that place, going into the mercantile business. He has been in business there since, being the main man in that thriving little city. The census gives a population of forty two, with two stores, blacksmith shop and church. It is surrounded by a splendid farming community, and was part of a farm belonging to Mrs. Balch's father. Mr. Balch was postmaster at Youngstown for nearly three years.

PETER L. MILLER was born July 1, 1870, in Adair County, Missouri, near Brashear. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Biggs) Miller, both of whom are dead. On October 14, 1891, he was united in marriage to Anna Wilson, daughter of Andrew J. and Susan (Harrell) Wilson. They have seven children: Dee, born January 4, 1893; Ina B., September 23, 1894; Clyde L., November 29, 1895; Alta M., September 7, 1897; Charles, December 15, 1902; Marie, February 18, 1907; Alma, July 16, 1910.

Mr. Miller remained on the farm near Brashear till grown. His father owned the land where Brashear now is, part of it belonging to Mr. Miller for a time after his father's death in 1884. After his father's death he began farming for himself, living near Brashear till 1903. He then bought his present farm and has lived there since. It consists of 120 acres, five miles southeast of Gibbs, well improved. He has a pretty home. He is a breeder of Poland-China hogs, fine horses and cattle.

P. L. Miller is a Republican and a devoted member of the Christian church.

ISAAC NEWTON CAPPS, son of Henry and Charlotte (Thorpe) Capps, is a native of Adair County, born March 27, 1866. He was married November 20, 1889, to Ida Uber, daughter of John and Chloe (Voorhies) Uber. She was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1862, and came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1865. They have four children: Oletha L., born January 22, 1892; Ermine P., December 3, 1893; Winona M., November 22, 1895; Everett N., January 8, 1899.

Mr. Capps was reared on the farm he now owns, on land entered by his father, who came to this county in 1844. His father was one of the best known farmers of the county, and died at the old home place January 28, 1901. Mr. Capps attended the public school, and took a course at the State Normal School. When grown he married and continued the occupation of farming. At present he owns a farm of 208 acres, two and one-half miles west of Novinger. He is a breeder of Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the K. of P. lodge.



Residence, Family and Barns of Peter L. Miller, 5 miles southeast of Gibbs

WILLIAM DANIELSON, son of Andrew and Hettie M. (Johnson) Danielson, was born in Lee County, Iowa, November 15, 1855. He was married November 30, 1899, to Amanda Abernathy, daughter of Hugh and Jane (Lay) Abernathy. They had one child. It died in infancy.

Mr. Danielson came to Adair County in 1857 with his parents, settling on the farm where his mother now lives, which adjoins his farm on the south. He lived at home till his marriage, then began working for himself. He has been engaged in farming and horsebreeding all his life. Aside from that he is a veterinary and does considerable work in that line. At present he owns a farm of 200 acres, seven miles southwest of Novinger. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Percheron and good road horses, pure-bred jacks and jennets, Poland-China hogs, and thoroughbred barred Plymouth Rock chickens which rank third in the state.

Andrew Danielson, father of William Danielson, died July 5, 1909. His mother is still living. They had ten children, six of whom are living in this county. Mr. Danielson is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. His youngest sister, Tilda, resides at Oakley, Kansas. The oldest, Malinda, resides near Queen City, Missouri, and Sarah C. resides near Humansville, Polk County, Missouri.

WILLIAM KIDDOO, a native of Pennsylvania, was born July 26, 1841, being a son of Richard and Eliza Kiddoo. He was married December 29, 1864, to Mary A. Edgar, daughter of R. S. and Elizabeth Edgar. They have nine children: H. G., born November 17, 1865; M. M., October 31, 1870; N. B., September 6, 1875; Nora B., October 15, 1877; M. V., September 6, 1880; R. S., May 14, 1883; E. E., August 23, 1885; W. A., February 25, 1887; B. F., August 14, 1888.

Mr. Kiddoo moved to Adair County, Missouri, in March, 1904, and has lived here continuously since. He owns 320 acres of land situated in Pettis and Wilson townships.

He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist church.

JOHN W. DAVIDSON was born in Cass County, Illinois, November 11, 1858, being a son of John and Jane Davidson. He was married April 1, 1883, to Susan C. Crawford, daughter of John and Mary Crawford. They have four children: Dale, born July 6, 1885; Virgie, November 21, 1889, now wife of Charles Spencer; James, November 7, 1891; Blanche, November 26, 1895.

Mr. Davidson's parents died when he was quite small and he lived in Illinois with his relatives till about grown. He then came to Adair County, Missouri, coming here in 1869, where he has since lived, with the exception of one year spent in Iowa. He has always been engaged in farming and at present owns a splendid farm of 260 acres, three miles southwest of Gibbs. He does general farming and stock raising. He is an up-to-date, scientific farmer, and has a beautiful home.

Mr. Davidson is a Democrat in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and he and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ELIJAH W. DOOLEY, son of John and Nancy A. Dooley, was born September 13, 1871, in Carlisle, Iowa. He was born and reared on a farm, where he remained till 1903, when he came to Missouri, settling in Schuyler County. In 1906 he came to Missouri and has lived here continuously since that time. He is engaged in the well-boring business.

Mr. Dooley was married to Talitha Miller September 12, 1904. They have two children: John D., born May 1, 1905; and Charles C., July 19, 1907.

F. L. LINK, son of Lewis and Hannah M. (Crane) Link, was born in Carroton, Illinois, August 17, 1854. In 1865 he came with his parents to Kirksville, Missouri. November 20, 1878, he was married to Mary L. Downing, daughter of John H. and Rebecca Ann (White) Downing, at Olney, Lincoln County, Missouri. They have five children: Charles F., Luella D., Samuel Edgar, Anna V., and Albert. A grandson, Ralph Link, also has a home with them.

Mr. Link has never aspired to a political office, but has been a member of the Board of Directors of Kirksville School District almost continuously since 1892, and has served as President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Board. At present he holds the position of Secretary.

He learned the printer's trade in the Kirksville Journal office, beginning at the age of thirteen, and has filled every position from "devil" to manager. He was part owner of the Journal with B. F. Heiny and S. S. McLaughlin. Later he and W. F. Link bought the plant. When the Journal Printing Company was incorporated he was made Secretary and Manager, which position he still holds. Much credit is due to Mr. Link and the board of directors which has unhesitatingly backed him for the building up of one of the best printing plants in North Missouri.

He owns a good residence situated on five acres just south of the city limits.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY was incorporated in April, 1897. This company purchased the Kirksville Journal plant for \$4,500.00. B. F. Heiny, F. L. Link, A. N. Seaber, W. F. Link and T. J. Dockery were the first board of directors. B. F. Heiny was elected president, and F. L. Link secretary and manager. These gentlemen still retain the offices to which they were originally elected, but are unanimously chosen each year. The present board of directors are B. F. Heiny, F. L. Link, C. E. Still, J. A. Cooley, and Geo. M. Laughlin. The capital stock was increased to \$10,000.00 in 1903, and again increased to \$20,000.00 in 1910. The plant is one of the best equipped in North Missouri. Sixteen to eighteen people are employed, and a great deal of book printing, etc., is done for customers at home and in other states. While the capital stock has been quadrupled, they have never made an assessment, and have never missed a dividend. Besides other equipment, the plant has Miehle and Cottrell book presses and a Lauston Monotype type-setting and casting machine. All machines are run by Sprague individual electric motors.

CHARLES FRANCIS LINK was born in Kirksville, Missouri, July 7, 1880, and is a son of F. L. and Mary L. (Downing) Link. He attended the public schools until about fourteen years of age, when he began learning the printer's trade under his father. With the exception of two years, spent in the State Normal School, he has worked at that trade continuously, and is now foreman of the press-room of the Journal Printing Company, having charge of the electrical, printing and type-setting machinery. Mr. Link is a Republican in politics, an elder in the Presbyterian church and a Past Chancellor in the K. of P. lodge. He owns a nice home just south of the city limits, and stock in the Journal Printing Company.

Mr. Link was married June 1, 1904, to Lela Belle Tummond, a daughter of Harry and Margaret (Lichty) Tummond. They have three children: Robert Lewis, born August 6, 1906; Anna Margaret, January 22, 1910; and Charles Francis, Jr., March 2, 1911.



DR. O. W. AVERY (deceased), was born in Union County, Ohio, February 22, 1839, being a son of Aaron F. and Elizabeth (Haskins) Avery. He was married May 2, 1861, to Sarah C. Willey, daughter of Samuel and Elouisa (Pool) Willey. She was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 18, 1841. They had no children.

Dr. Avery was born in Ohio, attended the public school, read medicine and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, receiving his diploma in 1850. He practiced his profession in Ohio about two years, then moved to Keokuk County, Iowa. At the beginning of the war he entered the army there, joining Company I, 40th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he came to Missouri and located at Queen City, where he practiced till 1887. He then came to Kirksville, where he practiced his profession till his death, September 25, 1909. He owned a farm of 120 acres in South Missouri, which still belongs to Mrs. Avery. Mrs. Avery also owns a nice home in Kirksville.

Dr. Avery was a member of the Masonic and K. of P. lodges. His widow belongs to the Christian church.

EDWIN S. RINEHART was born in Knox County, Missouri, September 3, 1864, being a son of Enoch and Martha C. Rinehart. He was married January 27, 1904, to Mary L. Rice, daughter of Columbus T. and Catherine Rice. They have no children. Mrs. Rinehart is a native of Adair County, and is a member of one of the old pioneer families.

Mr. Rinehart was born and reared on a farm in Knox County. He remained there on the farm till about grown, attended the public schools and Oak Lawn College, at Novelty, Missouri. He also took a two years' course at the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. Soon after quitting school he went into the electrical construction business, and helped to build the telegraph line along the Santa Fe railway from Kansas City to Chicago. In 1889 he came to Kirksville, and soon after opened up an electrical supply house. In 1901 he added phonographs to his supplies. Then, in 1907, he quit the electrical business and went into the piano business, in which he is still engaged. He owns a complete line of all sorts of musical instruments, as well as sheet music, and has excellent trade.

Mr. Rinehart is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. and A. M., belonging to the Chapter, and is also a member of the K. of P. and Elks lodges. Mrs. Rinehart is a member of the Methodist church.

FRANK T. PARISH came to Adair County with his parents when a small boy. He was born in Macon County, Missouri, June 14, 1867, a son of John R. and Samantha Parish. He was married February 22, 1895, to Jennie Miller, daughter of John and Elizabeth Miller. They have no children. Mr. Parish had three children by a former marriage: Lena, who died June 3, 1894; William E., born May 18, 1890; James F., January 9, 1892; Maude M., October 12, 1893.

He followed farming till 1901, then came to Kirksville. He was appointed deputy sheriff under C. N. Roberts. He served with him three years, then went into the insurance business, which he has continued since. He served as deputy sheriff under John T. Curry, and later was appointed constable of Benton township to succeed L. P. Carman, who resigned. In December, 1910, he was again appointed to succeed James Haywood, who also resigned.

Mr. Parish belongs to the M. W. A. lodge. He is deputy consul for that order, and spends much of his time working for that lodge, being the agent for the Woodmen Accident Association.



THOMAS S. RICE was born on a farm near Old Paulville. When about a year old his parents moved to Knox County, remaining there till Mr. Rice was fourteen years old, when they returned to Adair County. He attended the Brashear Academy, and Normal School at Kirksville. After leaving school he taught several years. For a time he traveled. Coming to Kirksville in 1897, he lived here a short time, then went to Oklahoma. In 1902 he returned and has since lived in Adair County. On February 18, 1911, Mr. Rice was appointed city collector of Kirksville, then elected to that position in the spring election.

Mr. Rice was born in Adair County February 26, 1867, being a son of Samuel and Margaret (Sampson) Rice. He was married November 21, 1897, to Alice Watson, daughter of David and Jerusha (Pierce) Watson. She was born in McDonough County, Illinois, in 1878. They have two children: Earl, born January 30, 1901; Howard, February 7, 1903.

Thomas S. Rice is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

JOHN D. MILLER, deceased, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, September 18, 1837. He was married August 12, 1867, to Louisa Schuele. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy: George R., born October 20, 1868, lives at Connelsville; Catherine A., November 4, 1870, now Mrs. S. F. Shoop; M. C., December 19, 1873; Ida L., April 7, 1878.

Mr. Miller came down the Ohio River in a flat boat to Missouri in 1844 with his father, settling first in Shelby County. He moved to Adair County in 1850, going to Nineveh where a Dutch colony had just been started. Here his father died in 1853. Mr. Miller returned to Shelby County, remaining there till 1860, when he went to Oregon, going around by Panama. He remained there till 1869, freighting and gold digging, then came back to Connelsville by the same route. He conducted a tavern and was in the mercantile business some years. His partner in the mercantile business was S. F. Stahl, then a young man. Their establishment was destroyed by fire in 1874 and Mr. Stahl then went to Shibley's Point, Mr. Miller going to work on a farm. He continued in that occupation till his death, August 7, 1906, making a trip to Texas in the meantime, where he spent two years.

MANTON M. PATTERSON was born in Logan County, Illinois, September 17, 1868, being a son of Milton and Jane Patterson. He was married November 10, 1899, to Rebecca Ely, daughter of Stephen S. and Jane Ely. They have no children. Mrs. Patterson is a native of Adair County, belonging to one of the old pioneer families.

Mr. Patterson was born in Illinois, but moved to Knox County, Missouri, when only about six years old. About a year later they moved to Macon County, Missouri, where Mr. Patterson was reared. When only about fourteen years old his father died and he was compelled to make his own way. He entered a photograph gallery at Macon City, where he learned the photograph business. He has been engaged in that business continuously since that time. He has worked and been in business at various places, including Macon, Memphis, Iowa City, Iowa, and St. Louis, Missouri. He was also with Henry Moore, at Kirksville, two years. Finally, in July, 1910, he returned to Kirksville and opened up a gallery, being still engaged in that business. He is considered a gifted artist and an excellent photographer.

Mr. Patterson is a Republican in politics, a member of the M. W. A. fraternity and belongs to the Presbyterian church.



DR. CHARLES E. STILL was born at Centropolis, Kansas, January 7, 1865, and is a son of Dr. Andrew T. and Mary E. (Turner) Still. He was married June 30, 1892, to Anna Ryder, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Ryder. They had five children, three of whom are living: Harold, born March 11, 1893, died December 24, 1893; Gladys, December 10, 1894; Andrew T., September 10, 1897, died December 3, 1905; Elizabeth, November 1, 1899; Charles E., Jr., March 26, 1907.

Dr. Still came to Adair County with his parents when nine years old and has lived here almost continuously since. He attended the public schools, graduating from the Kirksville High School. He also took a course at the Kirksville Business College. After quitting school he went to work in the office of the Kirksville Journal, learning the printer's trade. After working at his trade a few years he studied Osteopathy with his father, Dr. A. T. Still, and was the prime mover in the organization of the A. S. O., an account of which is given in the historical part of this work. On the organization of the school he took a complete course in it and was made vice-president and general manager, which position he has held continuously since. The great success and world-wide fame of this institution has been due in a large measure to his efforts.

Besides the school, Dr. Still is interested in a large number of business enterprises. He owns a sanitarium in the Ozarks and one at Bentonville, Arkansas, Dr. Earl Laughlin being at present the manager of the latter institution. Dr. Still is also a large stockholder in the International Life Insurance Company, at St. Louis. Besides these, he and Dr. George M. Laughlin are among the most famous stock breeders in the world. They are the owners of the famous Kinloch herd of Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs. A sketch of these famous herds is given elsewhere in this history. Dr. Still owns 350 acres of land adjoining the city of Kirksville on the west, on which are located some of the most productive coal mines in the country. He and Dr. Laughlin also own 450 acres of land adjoining Kirksville on the east. These two farms are used by them for the handling of their cattle and hogs.

Dr. Still is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic, K. of P. and Elks lodges.

LEWIS HUGHES, a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, was born December 7, 1866, being a son of Oliver and Emaline Hughes. He was married October 26, 1904, to Rosa Houston, daughter of John and Anna Houston. They have two children: Walter, five years of age; and Gordon, age two. Mr. Hughes has two children by a former marriage: Edward, age twenty-two; and Boone, age twenty-one.

Mr. Hughes moved to Macon, Missouri, with his parents, when he was two years old. He was reared on a farm in that county, living with his parents till twenty years old. He worked for the railroad a few years, and was also in the mining business for a time. Coming to Adair County in 1898, he settled at Novinger, Missouri, where he worked in the mines.

Mr. Hughes is a Republican in politics. In 1902 he was elected marshal of Novinger, serving four years. He has acted as deputy sheriff there for the past nine years. He was elected constable of Nineveh township in 1909, and is still serving in that capacity, and also as deputy sheriff. While at Macon he served on the police force, and was also deputy sheriff of that county several years. He is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and Redmen lodges.



DR. HARRY M. STILL was born at Baldwin, Kansas, May 26, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Andrew T. and Mary E. Still. He was married October 7, 1891, to Nannie Miller, daughter of Lighter and Fannie Miller. Mrs. Miller's name was Scott, who was a descendant of General Winfield Scott. They have two children: Fred M., born July 25, 1898; Richard H., November 25, 1903. Mrs. Still was born at Lexington, Kentucky, July 28, 1867.

Dr. Still came to Kirksville with his parents when only about eight years old. He attended the public school and took a course at the Kirksville Business College. After quitting school he clerked in a store several years for John Hannah. He then took up the study of Osteopathy with his father. After completing his studies in this science he began to practice at Hannibal, Missouri. He also practiced at Kansas City, Missouri, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois, New York City, St. Louis, Missouri. He continued the practice till 1907, when he was compelled to give it up on account of ill health. He then returned to Kirksville where he has since lived. Since coming here he has become interested in a large number of business enterprises. He has dealt largely in real estate, is director and stockholder in the Star Coal Company, the Kirksville Power, Electric Light and Ice Company. He is also president of the Citizens National Bank, owns stock in the Journal Printing Company and the A. S. O., helping to organize the latter institution. Dr. Still owns 2,000 acres of land in Adair County, as well as large farms in Iowa, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma and other states.

He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks lodge and is a Republican in politics.

ED. J. HUTCHINS, a native of Kansas, was born March 20, 1879. He is a son of E. C. and Margaret Hutchins. He was married to Ama Halley March 16, 1901. Mrs. Hutchins is a daughter of Don and Helen Halley. They have three children.

Mr. Hutchins moved to Green City, Missouri, with his parents when small, and lived there one year. They then moved to Greencastle, Missouri, remaining four years. From there he moved to Stahl, Adair County, in 1884. There he followed the mining business, later moving to Connelsville, where he now resides. He has lived in a mining district and followed mining continuously since coming here in 1884. He is an ardent Socialist in politics.

GEORGE B. HEABERLIN was born eight miles southeast of Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, January 12, 1862, being a son of John G. and Catherine C. Heaberlin. He was married February 13, 1883, to Martha E. Minton, daughter of Calvin L. and Sarah Minton. They have ten children: Everette E., born November 29, 1883; Leonard L., August 15, 1887; Eunice Z., October 21, 1887; Claude V., June 1, 1889; Freeman, September 13, 1891; Rosy M., February 11, 1895; Benjamin F., February 27, 1897; John G., April 13, 1899; Augusta E., March 20, 1901; Theodore, January 20, 1906.

Mr. Heaberlin is a miner by trade. He owns a nice home southeast of the corporate limits of Kirksville, where he resides. He is a musician and was formerly director of the band at Kirksville. His children are all musicians, and they have an excellent orchestra, made up of members of the family. In politics he is a Socialist. He is a member of the United Mine Workers of America.

JOHN M. RAINWATER was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, February 1, 1858, being a son of John R. and Rachael A. (La Porte) Rainwater. He was married May 1, 1881, to Mary C. Shulze, a native of McDonough County, Illinois, born there June 9, 1857. Mrs. Rainwater was a daughter of John W. and Barbara Shulze. They had three children, only one of whom is now living: Jesse W., born May 2, 1883, died February 3, 1908; next child died in infancy; Ray M., April 10, 1894.

Moving from Iowa to Kansas in 1860, Mr. Rainwater's parents lived there several years, lived in Illinois two years, then went back to Iowa, remaining one year. In 1867 they came to Lewis County, Missouri, coming to Adair County in 1881. Mr. J. M. Rainwater then married and moved to Illinois, where he lived and farmed in McDonough County till 1898, when he came back to Adair County, Missouri. He then bought his present farm where he has since lived. The farm consists of 112 acres, two miles east of Kirksville. He also owns a farm in the northwest part of the county, consisting of 176 acres, making a total of 296 acres which he owns. He handles thoroughbred Jersey cattle, doing a milk and cream business as well as general farming.

Mr. Rainwater is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the M. W. A. lodge.

MICHAEL G. CLEM was born in Hocking County, Ohio, October 22, 1841. He lived there till 1841, when he came to Adair County, Missouri. He settled on a farm near Kirksville, and for many years ran a mill on the Chariton. In 1868 he moved to Kirksville, where he lived till his death, February 23, 1906. He was married in 1838 to Ellen Pullens. She was also born in Hocking County, Ohio, March 31, 1820. She is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Julia Atterberry. Mr. and Mrs. Clem had seven children, four of whom are now living: Mary J. Ely; Mrs. Margaret and Mrs. Julia Atterberry; Mrs. Emma Bragg. Mrs. Bragg lives near La Plata, in this county, and the other three live in Kirksville.

In Mrs. Clem's family there are two lines of five generations: Mrs. Clem; her daughter, Mrs. Ely; her daughter, Mrs. Alfred West; her daughter, Mrs. Charles Glasgow; her daughter, Miss Margaret Glasgow. Mrs. Clem; her daughter, Mrs. Ely; her son, John Ely; his son, Charles Ely, and his son, Harold Ely.

I. H. HUMPHREY, the present editor of The Kirksville Democrat, is a newspaper man with metropolitan training. He served the New York Herald for many years as their City of Mexico correspondent, covering a territory which embraced old Mexico and the five republics of Central America. While in Mexico City he served on the staff of the Mexican Herald, of which paper he was news editor when he retired from Latin-American work, and spent some months on the staff of El Imparcial, the greatest Spanish daily of North America.

MICHAEL HOWLEY was born November 10, 1826. He was a native of Ireland. He came to America in 1845, landing in New York City with only twenty-five cents. Working his way west he landed in Adair County in 1848, and worked on a farm for a short time. Later he entered land, on which he lived till his death. His widow and son Andrew, still live on the same farm. It consists of 200 acres and has never changed hands. Mr. Howley died November 12, 1887. He served on the Home Guard all during the war. David Howley, another son, died April 25, 1911.

Mr. Howley was united in marriage to Margaret Hall January 12, 1859. They had nine children, only two of whom are living: Andrew J., and Lucy.



DR. GEORGE D. GREENSLATE was born in Greenup County, Kentucky, July 14, 1849, being a son of Silas and Elizabeth Greenslate. He was married December 18, 1871, to Lorena Erwin. They had five children, four of whom are living: Jennie, born September 14, 1872; S. V., October 26, 1874; Elizabeth, January 26, 1878, now wife of J. M. Frederick; Oren, May 29, 1880, died May 19, 1905; Ray, October 24, 1889.

Dr. Greenslate came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1855, settling near Trinity school house, in the north part of the county, where his father entered land. His parents moved to Schuyler County and lived there till their death, the father dying in 1879 and the mother in 1905, at the age of ninety-four. Dr. Greenslate was reared on a farm, attended the public schools and then read medicine for a few years with a preceptor. He attended the Keokuk Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1876. He then entered the practice of his profession at Willmathville, remaining at that place till his death, July 12, 1911. Soon after beginning his practice he took a course in a medical college at Joplin, Missouri. He was, perhaps, the best known physician in the county, and at the time of his death, had been the longest in active practice. Soon after going to Willmathville he opened up a drug store, in connection with his practice, which he conducted till 1903. He then bought out a general store at that place, his daughter, Miss Jennie, and son, Silas V., becoming his partners in that business, and the latter was made manager. Since his death Miss Jennie and Silas V. have taken entire charge of the store.

Dr. Greenslate was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

SILAS V. GREENSLATE, a native of Adair County, was born near Willmathville, October 26, 1874. He was reared at Willmathville, attended the public school and graduated at the Kirksville High School in 1894. He then taught school till 1903, attending the summer sessions at the Normal School, at Kirksville, for a number of years. In 1903 he quit teaching and went into the mercantile business with his father at Willmathville, being made manager of the store. Since his father's death he and his sister, Miss Jennie, have taken full charge of the business. The store was entirely destroyed by fire March 14, 1909, including all the contents. A new building was soon erected and the business continued. One of the largest country stores in the county is the one Mr. Greenslate conducts. Miss Jennie, who helps to manage the business, also graduated at the Kirksville High School and took a brief course at the State Normal School, after which she engaged in teaching for several years.

Mr. Greenslate was married March 8, 1903, to Stella Callison, daughter of Daniel Callison. They have one child—Edith, born May 26, 1906.

JAMES B. HIBBARD, son of William and Susan J. (Rogers) Hibbard, was born January 25, 1855, in Adair County, three and one-half miles southeast of Kirksville. He was married September 18, 1889, to Laura Dodson, daughter of Benjamin C. and Maggie (Linder) Dodson. They had three children: Hazel M., born September 29, 1892; Audrey D., July 10, 1908; one child, a boy, born June 20, 1891, died in infancy.

Mr. Hibbard lived on the old Hibbard homestead, land entered by his father, till grown and married. He has been farming all his life, and lived here all the time, except a few trips west and southwest. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, four miles southeast of Kirksville, on which he lives. He is a Democrat in politics.



DANIEL D. NOVINGER was born and grew to manhood on the farm now owned by his brother, S. A. Novinger. He farmed till twenty-eight years old, then went into the mercantile business at Novinger, where he remained five years. He then returned to farming and bought his present farm where he has since lived. He now owns a farm of 540 acres, five miles southwest of Novinger. He is a breeder of Poland-China hogs, Duroc-Jersey hogs, fine cattle, horses, etc. His farm is underlain with four feet of coal, gas is known to be present, and probably oil.

Mr. Novinger was born February 20, 1853, a son of Isaac and Christina (Shoop) Novinger. He was married May 18, 1882, to Elnora J. Bozarth, daughter of Milton J. and Lucy J. (Spivey) Bozarth. They have four children: Charles A., born February 13, 1883; Earl D., and Carl S., twins, born January 15, 1886; Isaac M. December 30, 1889. Charles A. and Isaac are married, but the others are single and at home. Mrs. Novinger was born in Adair County, on the farm where she now lives, March 9, 1857. Mr. Bozarth is not living and Mrs. Bozarth makes her home with Mrs. Novinger.

GEORGE W. VANLANINGHAM was born February 12, 1828, in Harrison County, Indiana. He was married January 24, 1851, to Sarah S. Blakeley. They had eleven children, six of whom are living: John W.; Emma L., now Mrs. L. Phipps; George L.; J. G.; Kittie M., now Mrs. Edward Lininger; Thomas M.

Mr. Vanlaningham came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1855, where he lived and farmed near Novinger till his death, January 15, 1907. Mrs. Vanlaningham died February 21, 1907. Mr. Vanlaningham was one of the oldest and best known men in Adair County.

COLUMBUS T. RICE was born in Tompkins County, New York, February 15, 1827. He attended the public schools until about seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for four or five years in Northern New York, then came to Chicago, Illinois. Returning to New York, he was married to Catherine A. Wycoff in 1854, shortly after returning to Chicago, where he followed the contracting and building occupation until the fall of 1857, when he moved with his family to Missouri, where he had previously entered 200 acres of land in Clay township, Adair County, where he continued to reside until January, 1896, when he moved to Kirksville, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 9, 1897 (his wife having previously died March 2, 1896). They raised a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of which four are still living: Edward A. Rice, born in 1855, receiving his education at the public schools and State Normal at Kirksville, and a graduate of the A. S. O., at present connected with the Post Office department at Kirksville; Charles Rice, born in 1863, receiving his education in the public schools of Adair County, and at present in the lumber business at Milan, Sullivan County, Missouri; Mary L., born in 1861, receiving her education in the public schools and State Normal at Kirksville, married to Edwin S. Rinehart in 1904, and now residing with her husband in Kirksville, Missouri; August A., born in 1866, receiving her education at the public schools and State Normal, graduating from the State Normal in 1885, married to James E. Waddill in 1888.

During the Civil War he volunteered, but was unable to pass the examination, and then enlisted in the Home Guard and later in the County Militia and served in this organization during the entire war, participating in the Battle of Kirksville, August 6, 1862.



THE WOODMEN DRILL TEAM, as shown by the accompanying cut, was organized in 1909, with Noah C. Lane as captain. It soon became one of the crack teams of the state and won numerous prizes in competitive drills, against some of the best teams in the country. At present John Williamson is captain and Sam Stewart, assistant.

MRS. MARGARET ATTERBERRY was born in Adair County in 1845, being a daughter of Michael G. and Ellen Clem. She was married in 1872 to M. V. Atterberry. They had two children: Elmer and Anna Atterberry. Elmer died May 10, 1906. Mr. Atterberry was also a native of Adair County and was born in 1846, and died March 27, 1883. He followed the occupation of farming and owned a farm of 200 acres, fourteen miles southwest of Kirksville. Since his death his widow and her daughter have made their home at Kirksville.

Mr. Atterberry was a Republican in politics, belonged to the A. F. and A. M. fraternity, and was a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM A. ROSS came to Adair County with his parents when ten years old. He lived in the vicinity of Brashear and farmed till the death of his wife, April 15, 1896. Since that time he has lived with his son, John Ross, five miles east of Kirksville.

Mr. Ross was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 4, 1855, being a son of John and Rilura Ross. He was married April 28, 1880, to Rosa Emmons, daughter of Lewis E. Emmons. They had four children: Cora, now Mrs. James Shepherd; John; Ina, now Mrs. Albert Clemmons; Edward.

JAMES C. CALHOUN was born in Lewis County, Missouri, April 14, 1867. His parents' names were David E. and Martha (Herr) Calhoun. He was married to Miss Anna Walker, a cousin of William J. Bryan, January 14, 1891. Mrs. Calhoun's parents' names were Peter and Charlotte (Jennings) Walker.

Born and reared on a farm, Mr. Calhoun lived there till 1890, when he went to Gorin and engaged in the harness business. In 1903 he came to Kirksville, where he dealt in real estate till 1909 when he went into the grocery business, in which he is still engaged.

In Mr. Calhoun's family there are six children: Lester, aged nineteen; Harold, seventeen; Lottie, twelve; Alice, ten; Robert, seven, and Elizabeth, four.

Mr. Calhoun is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges.

J. R. BURCHETT, whose home is at Connelsville, Missouri, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, August 23, 1860. He is a son of Benjamin and Onda Burchett. He was united in marriage to Maggie Kimberly, a daughter of Ira and Margaret Kimberly, August 3, 1890. They have two children: Bruce, born December 5, 1894; Jessie, September 10, 1897.

Though born in Iowa, he came to Adair County, Missouri, when only nine months old and was reared in this county on a farm. When twelve years old he left the farm, worked at various occupations, finally entering the restaurant business at Connelsville. This he sold recently, and has since given his entire time and attention to his feed and grist mill at Connelsville. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A., and votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY CLAY WORMAN is a native of Illinois, born in Adams County, of that state, October 22, 1868. He is an adopted son of John and Maria (Barger) Worman. He was married January 4, 1888, to Mary E. Wilson, a daughter of A. G. and Caroline Wilson. They have one adopted son—Sena, born July 9, 1893.

Mr. Worman was reared on a farm in Illinois, where he remained with his parents, working on the farm and attending the public school, until grown. He then married and started in the farming business for himself, purchasing a farm near the old home place where he lived until 1892. At that time he came to Adair County, Missouri, and bought a farm twelve miles northeast of Kirksville, which he still owns, consisting of 120 acres, all well improved. He also owns another farm of sixty acres, northeast of Kirksville. After following the occupation of farming till 1898, he was elected county treasurer of Adair County, then moved to Kirksville, took charge of his office, and has since remained here. His term expires in 1912. He has a handsome residence in Kirksville, a cut of which is given herein.

He is a Republican and has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. In 1910 he was elected chairman of the County Central Committee, later made a member of the Congressional Committee. He and his wife both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

G. E. DAVENPORT, a native of Missouri, was born September 16, 1881, being a son of Charles and Emma Davenport. He was married in 1902 to Gertrude Elmore, daughter of Thomas and Alice Elmore. They have two children: Dolores, born May 27, 1903; Harold, April 19, 1905.

Mr. Davenport was educated in the public schools and Humphrey's College. He is a traveling salesman and is with Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. He came to Adair County in 1907. G. E. Davenport is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian church.

CLARANCE D. FERGUSON, son of M. L. and Mary Ferguson, was born in Buchanan County, Iowa, February 20, 1875. He was married to Ella M. Cornell November 16, 1904. She is a daughter of S. H. and Margaret Cornell. They have two children: Opal M., born August 22, 1905; Wayne D., born March 26, 1908.

Mr. Ferguson came to Adair County with his parents from Iowa in 1888. He lived at home till grown, then married and began farming for himself. At present he owns a farm of 120 acres, two and one-half miles west of Adair, Clay township. He handles fine cattle, horses, etc.

JOHN H. BARCLAY was born in Illinois on a farm, May 21, 1860, and remained there until he was twenty-three years of age. He is a son of Charles E. and Angeline Barclay. On December 21, 1880, he was married to Sarah F. Kelley, a daughter of John and Mary J. Kelley. They have three children living, one dead: Lloyd E., born October 3, 1881; George E., May 28, 1884; James H., July 18, 1888, died July 25, 1889; Leroy, January 17, 1894.

In 1883 he went from Illinois to Kansas, where he remained three years, then lived in Illinois until 1891, when he moved to Adair County, Missouri. He lived at Millard for a time, and bought his present farm of eighty acres, where he now resides, in 1900. In 1905 he was appointed rural mail carrier for Route One, out of Willmathsville, and still carries on that route, in addition to conducting his farm. He is a member of the Christian church, the M. W. A. lodge, and votes the Democratic ticket.



GEORGE TUTTLE is a native of Adair County, born on a farm ten miles east of Kirksville, January 30, 1873. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Hill) Tuttle, both of whom are dead. He was married January 19, 1893, to Dora Martin, a daughter of James and Mattie Martin. To this union have been born seven children, six of whom are living: Golda, born July 26, 1883; Daniel, November 10, 1895; Clara, January 2, 1898; James, May 22, 1901; Lenna, July 11, 1904; Inis and Iris, twins, November 3, 1906.

Mr. Tuttle spent his early life on the farm on which he was born, remained there with his parents until grown, attending the public schools of that neighborhood. When only seventeen years old he began business for himself, farming and shipping stock, and followed that business continuously fifteen years. In 1906 he was elected recorder of deeds of Adair County, and quitting the farm, moved to Kirksville, where he remained till his term of office expired. He then moved to Brashear to assist in the management of the bank of which he is president, also devoting much time to his farm and stock interests.

Mr. Tuttle is interested in various enterprises, owning three tracts of land in this county, aggregating 560 acres, with first-class, modern improvements. In 1907 he assisted in organizing the Brashear Banking Company, of Brashear, and was made president of that institution, a position which he still holds. He is a Republican and has always taken a very active part in politics. He is an Odd Fellow, and a devoted member of the Christian church.

LESLIE B. SIPPLE was born in Callaway County, Missouri, September 10, 1880, being a son of Lewis H. and Anna R. Sipple. He was married April 27, 1904, to Jessie G. Maxwell, daughter of William Q. and Elizabeth (Williams) Maxwell. They have one child—L. Max, born May 5, 1909.

Mr. Sipple moved to Audrain County, Missouri, with his parents, and was reared there on a farm and in the town of Rush Hill. He was educated in the public schools, the Rush Hill High School and the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating from the latter institution in 1911. In the meantime he engaged in teaching in rural schools, and in the city schools of Kirksville, and in 1907 was appointed County Superintendent of Schools of Adair County, Missouri, to succeed Mr. W. J. Banning. He was re-elected in 1909 and again in 1911. He is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the M. W. A. and Masonic lodges.

LEWIS SCHILLIE, a native of Adair County, was born near Novinger, Missouri, December 3, 1868. He is a son of Ludwig and Mary A. Schillie. He was married to Miss Alice Eitel, March 3, 1897. Mrs. Schillie is a daughter of Christopher and Catherine Eitel, and was born September 9, 1876. They have four children living and two dead: Bessie, born December 18, 1897; Mary, April 13, 1899; Leotia D., November 1, 1901; Rosa E., February 27, 1904; Clarence, December 19, 1905, died October 29, 1908; one son, born September 9, 1907, died in infancy.

Mr. Schillie has followed the occupation of farming all his life. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, two miles southeast of Pure Air. He is a breeder of Percheron horses, good cattle and hogs.

Mr. Schillie is a Catholic, and Mrs. Schillie belongs to the Methodist church. He is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN W. CALEF, son of Albert A. and Minerva (Spencer) Calef, was born Hancock County, Illinois, February 4, 1855. He was married November 1, 1877 to Fannie Cloyd, daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Chumley) Cloyd. They have six children: Mary E., born September 19, 1878, now Mrs. W. E. Shouse; William E., January 11, 1880, was married September 10, 1902, to Ollie F. Swan; L. E., February 7, 1883, now Mrs. A. L. Coons; Elizabeth O., August 4, 1884, now Mr. T. M. Rimer; Addie P., January 6, 1887, now Mrs. Chester Chadwell; Inez P., February 2, 1896.

Mr. Calef moved to Knox County, Missouri, with his parents in 1866; to Adair County the following year. He lived on the farm till twenty-three years old, then married and moved to Knox County, where he lived and farmed till 1907. He then bought part of a farm adjoining the town of Gibbs, which he now owns and on which he now lives. The farm consists of 240 acres, and is considered one of the finest in the county.

RICHARD T. PHIPPS was born and reared on a farm in Randolph County, Missouri, where he lived till his early manhood. He then went into the livery business at Bevier, Macon County, Missouri, remaining there two years. He then went to Randolph County, coming from there to Adair County, going to Novinger in 1901. He is in the livery business there, and has always engaged in that work.

Mr. Phipps was born August 31, 1866, a son of Joshua R. and Jane Phipps. He was married October 21, 1891, to Miss Davis, daughter of James and Susan Davis. They have five children: Goldie A., born September 4, 1892; Corrine F., December 28, 1895; Telia N., January, 1899; Sidney T., October 21, 1900; Herbert R., October 3, 1903.

He is a Democrat and a member of the K. of P. lodge.

JUDGE JOSEPH S. HICKMAN was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 4, 1841, being a son of Isaac and Mary (Allen) Hickman. He was married February 18, 1870, to Nellie Shepherd, daughter of Charles and Martha Shepherd. Mrs. Hickman was born in Virginia May 31, 1860. They had six children, five of whom are living: Cora; Charles F. and Mattie, twins; Lillian, and Lula. One child died in infancy.

Judge Hickman came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents, when only ten years old, settling in Shut Eye Valley, Nineveh township, near where he now lives. When grown he began farming for himself, and for several years clerked at Henry Shibley's store at Shibley's Point. For six years he taught school, farming during the summer. In fact, he has always been a farmer. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, two miles east of Shibley's Point, also 140 acres adjoining Shibley's Point. They had a very fine home which was destroyed by fire May 26, 1900, including all its contents, among which were many papers of historic value.

For two terms Judge Hickman served as County Judge of the First District from 1895 to 1899, also four years as Presiding Judge, from 1899 to 1901. He and Judge Ditmars and Judge Newton being the only men who served eight years as members of the County Court. Mr. Hickman was a member of the court during the time of the building of the court house, and it was largely through his efforts that the present court house was erected. He was clerk of his township from 1873 to 1877, while under township organization. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.





APOLLO BRIGADE, No. 12, Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, was first organized in 1880, but the by-laws were not finally approved till 1892. E. C. Pickler, John L. Porter and T. E. Sublette were the members of the committee which wrote the by-laws. Col. John L. Porter was the first captain and was twice elected to succeed himself. He was followed by J. W. Tinsman, W. W. Fulkerson, E. C. Pickler, Dr. G. A. Goben, Thomas Craig, T. H. Brewington, A. L. Rider and Dr. C. E. Still, in the order mentioned.

The Brigade was reorganized in 1908 by Rev. F. W. Gee, who was then pastor of the M. E. Church, South, at Kirksville. He was assisted by J. M. Gates, R. L. Cross, R. W. Porter, and a number of other members of the K. of P. lodge. Rev. Mr. Gee was elected captain, J. M. Gates first lieutenant, and R. L. Cross second lieutenant. The Brigade now has a membership of about fifty, and the present officers are: F. M. Phipps, captain; R. L. Cross, first lieutenant; Clint Halladay, second lieutenant; R. W. Porter, recorder; Ethel Conner, treasurer.

The Brigade is one of the most famous in the State, and has won many prizes in competitive drills. At St. Joseph they won \$195.00; at Hannibal, \$100.00; at St. Louis, \$125.00, and a number of smaller prizes at various places.

JAMES H. BURNETT was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, July 21, 1859, being a son of Rev. Charles W. and Susan Burnett. He was married to Mary Smith, November 1, 1886. Mrs. Burnett is a daughter of John H. and Sarah E. Smith. They have six children living, one dead: Bessie, born August 1, 1887, died March 11, 1889; John W., September 22, 1890; Audrey B., May 12, 1893; Leo C., June 25, 1895; Chesna M., May 12, 1898; Madge M., February 16, 1900; Paul E., July 8, 1903. Mr. Burnett was reared on the farm in Schuyler County, where he farmed one year for himself before coming to Adair County. He moved near Wilmathsville, Adair County, in 1888, where he has lived almost continuously since. He owns a farm of 240 acres, just northwest of that town. It is well improved and they have a pretty home. He is a breeder of Berkshire hogs, Percheron horses and fine cattle. His family is an old one in this section; his maternal grandfather, Fields Trammell, was a captain of one of the companies in the Indian wars in this state. At the battle between the Indians and soldiers in 1829, fought between the towns of Novinger and Greentop, Captain Trammell was shot through the body with an Indian arrow, and died six weeks later.

Mr. Burnett is a Socialist in politics.

CHARLES ABERNATHY, son of Hugh and Salina (Powell) Abernathy, was born in Adair County, near Stahl, June 6, 1875. He was married November 2, 1896, to Lula Williams, daughter of John and Nancy Williams. They have two children: Glenn, born November 2, 1898; Ina C., May 8, 1902.

Mr. Abernathy was born and reared on a farm one and one-half miles south of Stahl, where he lived with his parents till grown. After his marriage he farmed, working in the mines during the winter, spending all his life in Adair County, except two years spent in the West. At present he is manager of one of the farm units of the Henley Ranch, conducting a farm of 296 acres, one and one-half miles west of Stahl. He is a breeder of Polled-Angus cattle, Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Abernathy is a Democrat, and belongs to the M. W. A. and U. M. W. A. fraternities.





FRANKLIN McCLAY, of 416 North Franklin Street, Kirksville, Missouri, was born near Chicago, Illinois, February 20, 1853, being a son of David F. and Jane McClay. He was married September 5, 1875, to Margaret A. Mauek. Mrs. McClay was born in Harrison County, Indiana, October 13, 1854. They have one child—Washington Irving, born January 30, 1887.

David McClay, father of Franklin McClay, was a native of Vermont, and came west when a young man, worked in the lead mines of Wis., and sailed from New York to California in 1849, and on his return purchased a farm, which is now a part of Chicago. When Franklin McClay was three years old his parents came to Adair County and settled on a farm near the present town of Brashear, where Franklin was reared. When he was married he began farming and followed it almost continuously till the time of his father's death in 1904 in St. Louis.

At present he owns two farms, one of 560 acres two miles northwest of Brashear, and one of 160 acres five miles northwest of Brashear; three properties in St. Louis and one in Brashear. He rented his farm in 1898 and moved to Kirksville to educate his son Irving, building a nice residence. This was swept away by the cyclone of April 27, 1899. Then he moved to St. Louis for the summer, where his father and brother lived, then took up farming again till 1904, when he again moved to Kirksville. His son Irving is now on the larger farm.

David F., father of Franklin, was known as one of the most successful men in Adair County, donating to Brashear three acres of ground for city park.

Mr. McClay is a Republican in politics and he and wife are members of the United Brethren church. His son is a Republican and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

L. E. SCHOENE was born in Lee County, Iowa February 12 1865, being a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Orth) Schoene. He was married August 12, 1888, to Junetta Dunham, daughter of S. R. and Laura Dunham. To them were born six children: Pearl L., Alma E., Lester R., Travis B., Sidney E., and Lottie Winona. Travis B. and Lottie Winona having died in infancy.

Since sixteen years old, Mr. Schoene has been in the employ of the C. B. & Q. and Q. O. & K. C. Railway Companies, in the capacity of agent and operator. He is at present the agent of the O. K. at Brashear, and has served the Company there for many years. He is very popular with the public, having been a resident of the county since 1887, and is highly esteemed by the company which employs him.

Mr. Schoene is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to the O. R. T. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

RAYMOND BENNETT, born May 12, 1875 in Athens County, Ohio, is a son of J. H. and Matilda Bennett. On March 17, 1897, he married Carrie Passwaters, a daughter of W. F. and Josie Passwaters. To this union were born two children: William C., born in March, 1898; Jessie H., November 3, 1900.

Mr. Bennett was born on a farm in Ohio, resided there until 1884, then moved with his parents to Illinois. In 1890 he came from there to Adair County, Missouri, where he has since lived. He was married at the age of twenty-two, and began farming for himself. His present farm, which consists of 120 acres, eight miles east of Kirksville, he purchased in 1900. He handles Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, Short-Horn cattle, etc. He is a prosperous farmer. Mr. Bennett is Democratic in politics.



JACOB B. NOVINGER, a farmer, stock raiser and coal dealer of Morrow township, is a native of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He was born there August 11, 1845, and brought to Adair County, Missouri, when but eighteen months old. His parents, Isaac and Christina (Shoop) Novinger, settled where the city of Novinger now stands. Here he was reared on a farm, with no school advantages except those offered by the common country schools. Reaching his majority, he was unable to write his name. However, he afterwards attended two terms of school at Greencastle, one under John Glanville and one under Joe Custer, now the president of the Mutual Bank, at Greencastle. He then attended the Normal School, at Kirksville, for two terms, after which he taught school two years, again attending the Normal School another term. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. The city of Novinger was named for the Novinger family. His father's home stood where the Baptist church is now located. This land was afterwards sold to J. C. Novinger.

After engaging in farming near Novinger for a few years, in connection with his brothers, Mr. Novinger married, and farmed with his father-in-law three years, then bought his present farm, where he has since lived. Soon after buying the farm he opened up coal mines on his place and shipped over the O. K. the first car of coal ever taken over that road. His mine is considered one of the best in the county, running about four feet. There are two veins of equal thickness and very superior quality. The farm consists of 425 acres, one-half mile west of Stahl. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. He is a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Novinger was married October 11, 1874, to Margaret Motter, daughter of Noah and Susannah Motter. Mrs. Novinger was born October 17, 1854, in Adair County, Missouri. They have eight children: Lillie R., born June 29, 1875, now Mrs. J. E. Tade, of Green City, Missouri; Martin L., September 23, 1876; Emanuel L., December 3, 1878; Minnie C., December 25, 1880, now Mrs. H. H. Guy of Adair County; Noah L., July 16, 1883; Bessie M., now Mrs. Geo. W. Walters, August 24, 1885; Jacob B., August 22, 1890; William J. B., March 14, 1896.

GEORGE W. CAIN was born in Adair County, near Novinger, January 2, 1833, a son of John and Emily (Hill) Cain. He married Miss Christina Novinger, May 13, 1860. She was a daughter of Isaac and Christina (Shoop) Novinger. They had four children: Oliver B., born February 16, 1861; Fernando W., May 5, 1864; Margaret E., January 20, 1866; and William J., September 14, 1871. All are married.

Mrs. Cain was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1839. She came to this county with her parents in 1846. She died September 30, 1910.

Mr. Cain claims the distinction of being the first white child born in this county, being born on the farm near the present city of Novinger. He owns this same farm and still lives there. It consists of 553 acres. The farm is well stocked with fine horses, Short-Horn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

In politics, Mr. Cain is a Democrat. Mr. Cain joined the Elks lodge at Kirksville in the spring of 1911, and is said to be oldest man in the country to become a member of that order. In spite of his advancing years he takes a deep interest in public affairs, and is one of the county's most splendid citizens. A reminiscence written by him, giving many interesting events and experiences of his life, will be found in another section of this work.





THOMAS M. EASLEY (deceased), a son of Jesse and Bettie Easley, was born in Russell County, Kentucky, June 7, 1821. He moved with his parents to Schuyler County, Illinois, in 1838. Here he was engaged in farming till the breaking out of the Mexican war. He served under General Taylor two years, till the close of that conflict, seeing much hard service.

He then moved to Centerville, Iowa, where he conducted a general store till 1850, then went to California, making the trip overland with wagons. During his trip to California he met Colonel Porter, who afterwards commanded the Confederate forces on the day of the battle at Kirksville. They became warm friends, and afterwards Colonel Porter was enabled to extend to Mr. Easley many favors, especially during the time of the Civil War. It was through Colonel Porter's efforts that neither Mr. Easley's family nor his property was ever molested by the roving bands of bushwhackers.

In 1852 he returned to Schuyler County, Illinois, coming by way of Panama. On this trip the vessel was wrecked and sunk and he had some thrilling experiences. He remained in Illinois till 1855, marrying during that period. In the spring of that year he moved to Adair County, Missouri. He entered land near Gibbs and engaged in farming there till 1858, then moved just across the line into Macon County, where he remained till his death, February 11, 1904.

Mr. Easley married Sarah A. Stanford, August 7, 1853. They had nine children, six of whom are living. Only one, George Easley, of Gibbs, lives in this county. The others are J. T., E. R., A. E., Mrs. Lizzie Daugherty and Mrs. Effie Payne.

In politics Mr. Easley was an uncompromising Republican. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Christian church. His wife is still living at the old home place in Macon County.

DR. GEORGE A. STILL, Chief Surgeon of the A. S. O. Hospital, and for several years past, a professor in the American School of Osteopathy, was born in Eudora, Kansas, but at an early age his parents, Dr. S. S. and Ella D. Still, moved to Missouri, and the son completed the high school course and the third year course at the State Normal School, in Kirksville. After this he entered Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, where he was prominent in both the classroom and athletics, winning the white "D" at football younger than anyone at that date; and also, as the youngest member of the class, won the honors in the four-years' science course, receiving for excellent scientific work a handsome microscope at the close of the year. Later, diplomas were received from the American School of Osteopathy and Northwestern University Medical, of Chicago, where he completed the four-years' course in surgery and medicine. Special clinical work in surgery was obtained from the six best hospitals in Chicago, including Cook County, Wesley, Mercy and St. Luke's hospitals.

Since graduation, and as post-graduate work, Dr. Still has visited practically every hospital of note in America, including the principal ones in New York, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Rochester, Minn., San Antonio, St. Louis, Kansas City, and many others, and has seen nearly all the really big surgeons in the world operate.

Dr. Still is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Clinical Surgeons of North America, American Chemists, and many more professional organizations.

In 1904 Dr. Still lectured on Surgery, in Des Moines, and acted as City Path-

ologist and Bacteriologist, also did the surgery for the twenty-four bed West Side Hospital, connected with the Des Moines School. His private office was in the K. P. block.

In the spring of 1905 he signed up for work at the A. S. O., and has been in Kirksville since then, teaching in the school and managing the surgical hospital. During a year the Doctor is called away on many operative and consultation trips, and has operated in more than half of the states of the Union. Of necessity his practice is limited to surgery.

Dr. Still has written many articles on surgical subjects and several monographs on surgical research.

Dr. Still was happily married to Miss Ardella Dockery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dockery, in 1906. Mrs. Still is a well known club woman, being District President of the Federation of Woman's Clubs. Dr. and Mrs. Still spend the month of August annually at their pleasant summer home in the pine woods of Crow Wing County, Minnesota. This satisfies a strong liking for hunting and fishing that it is impossible to think of during the other eleven busy months.

O. P. SPEARS was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, October 24, 1839, being a son of Adam and Leah Spears. He remained in Kentucky on the farm until nineteen years old, then moved to Livingston County, Missouri. He farmed three years near Chillicothe, then in 1862 went to California, remaining there until 1867. In the fall of that year he returned to Livingston County, but the following year went to Green River City, Wyoming, to assist in constructing the U. P. Railway. In 1870 he returned to Livingston County, purchasing 200 acres of land, southeast of Chillicothe, where he lived till 1889, when he sold the farm and for two years traveled. About 1891 he located in Carrollton, Missouri, where he conducted a laundry for nine years. He then sold out and established a laundry at Kirksville, where he has since lived.

He is Socialist in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

A. C. SPEARS was born in Livingston County, Missouri, December 16, 1874, being a son of Reason A. and Mary E. Spears. When three years old he moved to Chillicothe with his parents. In 1895 they went to Carrollton, where he was connected with the Enterprise Steam Laundry. Ten years ago he moved to Kirksville, Missouri, where he is managing foreman of Spears' Steam Laundry. They have fifteen agencies out of town and employ about ten to fifteen people.

AUDREY D. RISDON was born at Kirksville, July 11, 1883, being a son of A. D. and Julia E. (Mitchell) Risdon. He was educated in the public schools and the Normal School at Kirksville, graduating from the last named institution in 1902. He then took a course in the Kirksville Business College, after which he taught school one year in the public schools of Kirksville, holding the chair of mathematics in the High School. This position he gave up to accept a position in the Baird National Bank, becoming bookkeeper. When the banks were consolidated and the Citizens National Bank organized, he was promoted to assistant cashier, remaining in that position till 1908. He then went into the automobile business, and was also for a time division superintendent for the International Correspondence Schools. At present he is giving some attention to the aeroplane business in connection with J. N. Sparling. On April 17, 1911, he was appointed city clerk, which position he now holds. He is a Republican, and a member of the Elks lodge, being secretary of the local order.



RAPHAEL M. MILLER, son of James T. and Charlotte (Collins) Miller, was born January 1, 1876, in Putnam County, Missouri. He was married August 1, 1899, to Jessie M. Stephens, daughter of Judge John D. and America Stephens. They have two children: Raphael M., Jr., born March 13, 1902; Ronald S., August 25, 1905.

Mr. Miller was born at a place called Milletsburg, now called Graysville. He moved to Adair County when only about three years old, and was reared on a farm five miles southeast of Kirksville. He attended the public schools and took a three years' course at the State Normal School. He remained on the farm until twenty years old, then came to Kirksville and worked for C. A. Robinson in the mercantile business for eight years. At the end of that time, in 1902, he was elected Recorder on the Democratic ticket, although the county then had a Republican majority of about 800. He served four years. During this time he assisted in organizing the Kirksville Trust Company. Immediately after his term of office expired he was elected Secretary of the Trust Company. He has served in this and other official capacities since its organization. Besides the bank, Mr. Miller is interested in various other business enterprises. He owns several big mercantile establishments, has stock in numerous manufactories. He also owns 3,500 acres of land in this and neighboring states.

R. M. Miller is a Democrat in politics, and has served his party in various ways. In 1904 he was elected delegate from the First Congressional District to the National Democratic convention, the first time this honor has been given to this county in thirty years.

CHARLES F. BUNDY was born in Indiana in 1854, being a son of Alfred and Louisa Bundy. He was united in marriage in 1876 to Sarah M. Crawford, daughter of John and Mary A. Crawford. They have six children: I. A., born in 1878; Delba, 1879; Guy, 1880; Alta, 1883; Ralph, 1885; Anna Bell, 1888.

Mr. Bundy came with his parents to this county when only four years old. They settled on a farm near Kirksville, and here Mr. Bundy grew to manhood. He attended the public schools and assisted his father in conducting the farm, remaining at home till grown. He then married and continued the occupation of farming, and has followed that business continuously since. He has made this county his home since coming here in 1858. At present he owns a farm of 240 acres near Millard. It is well improved, and he handles all kinds of high-grade stock.

He is a Republican in politics, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

WALTER B. OTTO was born and reared on a farm five miles south of Kirksville, Missouri. He was born August 28, 1868, a son of Henry J. and Sarah E. Otto. His father was one of the early settlers of Adair County. Mr. Otto farmed till 1894, then moved to Kirksville, where he has since been engaged in the carpenter and contracting business.

He was united in marriage January 19, 1896, to Elizabeth Setters, daughter of Henry and Zabah Setters. They have two children: Carl H., born January 11, 1897; Ina L., May 5, 1900.

Mr. Otto is a Republican in politics, is a Presbyterian in belief and a member of the M. W. A. lodge.







JAMES NOVINGER, son of Isaac and Christina (Shoop) Novinger, was born April 1, 1840, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He was married April 16, 1876, to Louisa Snyder, daughter of Michael and Margaret Snyder. They had six children, five of whom are living: Solomon, born December 20, 1876; Israel, March 16, 1878; William, November 24, 1879; Harvey, November 11, 1881, died May 17, 1899; Grover, October 8, 1884; Benjamin, February 25, 1889.

Mr. Novinger came to Adair County with his parents in 1847. He was reared here on a farm, and followed that occupation all his life. He has a farm of 200 acres, two miles northeast of Novinger.

In 1862 he joined Company D, 27th Infantry of Missouri Volunteers. He served till the close of the war. Mr. Novinger is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church.

JACOB J. ABERNATHEY was born in Davis County, Iowa, January 19, 1850. His parents were George and Dorcas Abernathey. The family moved to Adair County, Missouri, in 1859, and settled in Morrow township. Mr. Abernathey has lived in the same part of the county all his life, except two years spent in Sullivan County. He has always been a farmer. The farm he now owns is one mile southeast of Stahl, and consists of 196 acres.

J. J. Abernathey was married February 28, 1869, to Isabel Virden, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Virden. They have seven children: Elizabeth, born August 8, 1870, died February 4, 1879; Mary, born September 7, 1872, now Mrs. W. J. Moore; James, born May 5, 1874; Hettie, born November 24, 1877, died August 26, 1879; Myrtle, born September 9, 1879, now Mrs. Charles Williams; John, born September 4, 1881; Albinas, August 28, 1886. All the children are married.

Mr. Abernathey belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Republican. He served four years as constable of Morrow township, and was deputy sheriff under J. H. Kinnear from 1885 to 1889.

EPHRAIM W. IMBLER was born near Fairfield, Iowa, July 19, 1845. He is a son of Daniel and Saloma (Williams) Imbler. When twelve years old his parents moved to Knox County, Missouri, where he lived for a few years, then went to Marion County, Missouri, where he was married. After his marriage he farmed a few years, then went to Sedgwick County, Kansas, and remained till 1880. He next went back to Knox County, then to Adair County, Missouri, in 1882. Soon after coming here he bought a farm. He died March —, 1901.

Mr. Imbler was married January 28, 1866, to Anna E. Murray, daughter of George W. and Matilda A. (Mann) Murray. They had six children: Mary M., born December 23, 1866; Charles W., September 9, 1868; George E., October 18, 1870; Henry D., January 8, 1873; Lewis J., July 7, 1876; Thomas W., April 5, 1879. Henry, Thomas and Mary are still single; but the others are married.

The farm consists of 120 acres of splendidly improved land. Mrs. Imbler, her daughter Mary and son, Thomas Imbler, live on the place and manage it.

In 1861 Mr. Imbler joined Company F., Third Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He saw much hard service in Louisiana and Arkansas. He was a member of the G. A. R.





GEORGE W. BELL, born in Oldham County, Kentucky, May 18, 1849, was a son of John D. and Nancy Bell. In the spring of 1850 he moved with his parents to Illinois, where they remained until 1857, then came to Adair County, Missouri, entering land adjoining the farm on which Mr. Bell now lives. George W. Bell is a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and had the first registered herd in this part of the country.

Since coming to this county, Mr. Bell has always made this his home, and engaged in farming. He has 223 acres of land, situated four miles south of Kirksville, where he does general farming and stock raising. He has two unmarried sisters who make their home with him. His sister Josie is a native of Adair County, and Alice is a native of Illinois. Miss Josie is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for sixteen years was a most efficient public school teacher of Adair County.

Mr. Bell is Republican in politics.

SAMUEL F. BELL was born in Cass County, Illinois, April 27, 1853, being a son of John D. and Nancy (Pennington) Bell. He was married March 1, 1883, to Millie McKinney, daughter of Archibald and Rachel A. (Davis) McKinney. They have one child—Margaret Mae, born April 7, 1891.

He moved with his parents from Illinois to Adair County, Missouri, in 1857, living with them till grown. He then married and bought a farm near Bullion, where he remained until 1895, when he bought his present farm, located four miles south of Kirksville. He has 120 acres of fine land, and is a breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. He is a Republican. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. JAMES M. KIBLER is a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia. He was born October 21, 1865. His parents were William F. and Lucinda J. (Otto) Kibler. On April 1, 1907, he was married to Lenna Langford, daughter of Robert L. and Emma (Shelton) Langford. Mrs. Kibler is a native of Clark County, Missouri; born December 30, 1881. They have two children: Isabelle, born January 28, 1908; Robert Raymond, born June 1, 1909.

Dr. Kibler came to Adair County in 1869, and lived on the farm he now owns till grown. He attended the public school, and took a course at the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. Later he attended the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1909. After his graduation he practiced at Lynchburg, Virginia, and Henderson, Kentucky. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course, after which he practiced at Staunton, Virginia. In 1908 he gave up the practice, returned to Adair County, and resumed the occupation of farming. He owns a farm of 325 acres near Youngstown, and has a pretty home.

He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. E. BLACK was born February 7, 1877, in Knox County, Missouri, and is a son of Ambrose E. and Pirena E. Black. He was married December 19, 1897, to Mary P. Tuttle, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Tuttle. They have three children: Leo, born September 17, 1898; Iona, July 19, 1901; Lucille, July 6, 1908.

Mr. Black was born and reared on a farm in Knox County, where he remained with his parents till grown. He then came to Adair County, where he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business till in 1907, he and George Tuttle organized the Brashear Banking Company, and Mr. Black was made cashier, which position he now holds.

Mr. Black is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. lodges.







COL. ERNEST A. COGHILL was born near Sublette, in Adair County, Missouri, August 18, 1871, being a son of John W. and Susan (Floyd) Coghill. He was the eleventh child in a family of fourteen. He was married February 24, 1897, to Alice B. Hawkins, a daughter of Judge Hawkins. They had two children, one of whom is living: Roseoe Virgil, born March 14, 1899, died January 10, 1900; John Purl, October 23, 1903.

Col. Coghill was born and reared on a farm, land entered by his grandfather near Sublette, and now owned by L. L. Mickel. His father died when he was eight years old and his mother a year later. He then made his home with his sister, Mrs. George Horton, till he was fifteen years old. At that age he began to make his own living. He worked by the month on the farm and at other occupations till his marriage. A few years later he bought his present farm, the Elms, and has lived there continuously since. It consists of eighty acres and is situated about two miles southwest of Millard. It is well improved and he has a very pretty home. He is a breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs and pedigreed saddle horses. For the past five years, in addition to his farming, he has given much attention to auctioneering and is considered one of the best in his line in the county, making a specialty of farm sales and live stock.

Mrs. Coghill is also a native of Adair County and was born on the old Hawkins homestead, near Millard, June 23, 1876. She has lived in this county all her life.

Col. Coghill's father, John W. Coghill, was born February 17, 1832, in Kentucky. He was married to Susan Floyd July 8, 1852. The wedding occurred at an old log house on land now owned by Emmett Luder. Col. Coghill's grandfather, Jackson Floyd, came to Adair County in 1842, when Schuyler County was an attached part of this county. It is said that he entered land where Kirksville is now located.

FRANK LUTZ was born in Adair County, Missouri, near Kirksville, March 19, 1874, being a son of Samuel A. and Julia Lutz. He was married May 23, 1896, to Dora C. Claus, daughter of Peter and Catherine Claus. They have one child—Virginia, born March 17, 1897.

Mr. Lutz's parents died when he was small and he made his home with his grandparents till fourteen years old. He then started out to make his own way and has worked at various occupations and has lived in ten different states. Finally, in 1907, he returned to Adair County, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, five miles southwest of Kirksville. In 1910 he was appointed overseer of road district No. 11, consisting of the south part of Benton township. In his district there are over 100 miles of road and nearly eighty miles of it have been graded this year, much other work also being done. Mr. Lutz is considered one of the best overseers in the county, and keeps his roads in fine condition. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the M. W. A. fraternity. •

GEORGE W. VANLANINGHAM was born February 12, 1828, in Harrison County, Indiana. He was married January 24, 1851, to Sarah S. Blakeley. They had eleven children, six of whom are living: John W.; Emma L., now Mrs. Levi Phipps; George L.; J. G.; Kittie M., now Mrs. Edward Lininger; Thomas M.

Mr. Vanlaningham came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1855, where he lived and farmed near Novinger till his death, January 15, 1907. Mrs. Vanlaningham died February 21, 1907. Mr. Vanlaningham was one of the oldest and best known men in Adair County.





DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, a native of New London, Missouri, was born December 23, 1872, being a son of George H. and Deborah J. Laughlin. He was married April 11, 1900, to Blanche Still, daughter of Andrew T. and Mary M. Still. Dr. Laughlin graduated from the Kirksville State Normal School in 1894, and taught in the public schools for six years. In 1900 he graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, and since that time has been connected with the school of Osteopathy at Kirksville in the capacity of teacher of practice of Osteopathy and general practitioner. In September, 1911, Dr. Laughlin was elected Dean of the A. S. O., succeeding Dr. R. E. Hamilton. He is interested in many business enterprises and one of the owners of the famous Kinloch Farm. He is a Republican, a member of the Christian church and belongs to the Masonic, K. of P. and Elks fraternities.

THE KINLOCH FARM is another institution which is bringing world-wide fame to Kirksville. It is owned by Dr. George M. Laughlin and Dr. Charles E. Still. They are breeders and importers of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs. The business was started in 1895 by Dr. C. E. Still, but in 1896 he sold off all his live stock, and immediately after this sale the present firm was organized. They are now, perhaps, the most famous breeders of these lines of stock in the world, and certainly among the largest. They now have on hands about one hundred head of registered and imported cattle and about three hundred head of registered and imported hogs. Their hog herd is doubtless the largest of the kind in America and contains some of the most famous hogs. They are splendidly equipped for breeding and have a farm of 350 acres adjoining Kirksville on the west, and another of 400 acres adjoining on the east. They have a large number of handsome and commodious barns, with the newest, modern, sanitary equipment.

Dr. Still makes from one to two trips a year to Europe for the purpose of making importations, securing the best the European markets afford. They are shipped to Kirksville and sales are held from one to two times a year. These sales are among the big events with the breeders of the country. Stockmen from all over the United States and Canada, and often from across the water, come to Kirksville to attend these sales. At a recent sale buyers were here from Australia and New Zealand. In the summer of 1911 a sale was held at their barn, at which some cattle sold for record prices. Viola's Golden Jolly, an imported animal, sold for \$13,000.00. Jolly's Royal Sultan, an animal of their own breeding, sold for \$10,000.00. His mother, Majesty's Lady Hoopla, sold for \$3,400.00.

Their hog herd now consists of about 300 registered animals. They hold a sale once a year, and have some of the world's famous hogs. They were the owners of Star Masterpiece, the highest priced hog in the world, and still have a number of his offspring on their farm. Concerning the Kinloch Farm, we quote the following as an excerpt from an article written by Prof. Hugh Van Pelt:

"Great and rapid as have improvements been made in the character of dairy herds surrounding Kirksville, much of the credit is due the Kinloch Farm operated at that point by Doctors C. E. Still and Geo. M. Laughlin. During the past fifteen years many of the best Jerseys ever bred on the Island of Jersey and in America have been owned at Kinloch Farm, and from time to time they with their progeny sold by scores and their prepotent blood diffused in herds all over the country. Many times prices have been paid causing sacrifice on the part of the sellers, enabling buyers to secure the best blood known in the Jersey world at a price within the reach of the farmer and dairyman. In fact, since Dr. Still first organized Kinloch Farm he has held in mind the breeder who was just beginning, the dairyman who needs productive cows, and the farmer with pride that would lead him to seek good bulls for breeding up his herd."



JAMES COY was born in La Rue County, Kentucky, at Hodgenville, February 12, 1846. He was a son of John M. and Siania Coy. On November 22, 1876, he was married to Icy Kriner, who died April 11, 1893. She was a daughter of Andrew and Caroline Kriner. They had nine children: Archie M. Coy, born August 3, 1878; William A. Coy, born October 2, 1879; Siania B. Coy, born October 4, 1880, now Mrs. George Bozarth; Anna F. Coy, born November 13, 1882, now Mrs. E. T. Bozarth; Gracie M. Coy, born December 21, 1883; James P. Coy, born February 16, 1885, died September 4, 1902; Mamie M. Coy, born September 24, 1887, died January 19, 1890; Connard I. Coy, born June 13, 1889; Lillie R. Coy, born September 17, 1891.

Mr. Coy came to Adair County with his parents October 5, 1855, and settled near the present town of Pure Air. Here he lived till grown. He has always been engaged in farming. At present he owns a farm of 195 acres, one mile east of Pure Air. He is a breeder of Percheron horses, fine hogs and cattle.

During the war he was a member of Company B., 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES W. HUGHES, son of James and Sarah Hughes, was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, August 1, 1858. He married Nettie Converse, October 25, 1877. She is a daughter of Lewis and Salena Converse. They have six children: Melvin, born September 14, 1878; Homer, January 25, 1880; Edwin, June 6, 1882; Forest, May 19, 1887; Dale, April 9, 1897; Cornelius, August 16, 1899.

Mr. Hughes was born on a farm in Schuyler County. His parents having died when he was very small, he made his home with relatives in Iowa, where he lived till grown. He then married and lived in Marion County, Iowa, till 1884. He came to Adair County in that year. He has been living and farming in this county since. He now owns a farm of sixty-five acres, near Clay. He is a member of the Methodist church.

JAMES SEES was born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 4, 1861, being a son of Thomas and Margaret M. Sees. He was married January 1, 1884, to Emma J. Strock, daughter of M. F. and Airy E. Strock. They have seven children: Ina, born November 19, 1884; Essie, July 16, 1887; Irvie, April 3, 1890; J. Ray and Lilah Mae, twins, November 14, 1894; Dale, December 9, 1896; Glenn, October 7, 1902.

Mr. Sees came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1868, settling at old Paul Town. Lived there about two years, then moved to a farm in that vicinity, where Mr. Sees grew to manhood. He lived there with his parents, farming and working at the carpenter's trade until he was married. He and wife went to housekeeping in the town of Brashear, living in that vicinity until the fall of 1890, then moving to Kirksville and working at the carpenter's trade until the spring of 1898. He then moved with his family to his farm five miles northwest of Brashear, where he still lives. He does general farming and stock raising. His farm consists of 160 acres, and is well improved.

Mr. Sees is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the M. W. A. lodge. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Sees is not a member of any church, but is in sympathy with all organizations working for the uplift of humanity.



NICHOLAS HAMLING, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, was born February 21, 1865. When very small he moved to France with his parents, John and Mary (Till) Hamling, remaining there until his coming to America. Landing in New York February 1, 1890, he went to Illinois where he engaged in farming for six months, then came to Grundy County, Illinois, then to Stahl November 25 of the same year. Here he dug coal till 1897, then bought the Miller place. Later he bought other land near his original place, and now owns a farm of 200 acres, just southwest of Stahl. He is a breeder of Jersey cattle, and just starting in the dairy business. He also raises Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. While conducting his farm here he spent some time in Sullivan County, running a grist mill, and is just installing the same thing on his present farm.

Mr. Hamling was married June 6, 1908, to Mary Zanter, daughter of Nicholas and Louise (Brinkey) Zanter. They have one child—Louise L., born October 23, 1909. He was formerly married to Almeda E. Ledford, who died September 11, 1906. They were married July 4, 1894, and had two children: Carrie, born August 10, 1898, died September 15, 1898; John N., January 24, 1904. Mr. Hamling is a Republican, a member of the Catholic church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge.

S. F. SHOOP was born in Adair County, Missouri, near Nineveh, February 3, 1871, being a son of Judge Adam and Cyrena Shoop. He was married October 28, 1894, to Catherine Miller, a daughter of John D. and Louisa Miller. They have six children: Leola, born May 7, 1896; Hugo, August 5, 1898; Velma A., January 2, 1900; John D., February 19, 1902; George M., December 29, 1904; Louise, February 27, 1910.

Mr. Shoop was born and reared on a farm just west of Nineveh, living there with his parents till grown. He then went into the mercantile business at Willmathville, remaining there six years. Then, in connection with M. C. Miller and J. H. Berry, he organized the Miller Mercantile Company, and they opened a store at Connelsville, and also one at Novinger, Mr. Shoop being made manager of the Connelsville branch. Later they sold the Novinger store and opened up a big general store at Nineveh. They now own and conduct two big stores at that place, one at what is known as old Nineveh and another near the depot at Connelsville. In addition to the mercantile business, Mr. Shoop owns 100 acres of land near Shibley's Point.

Mr. Shoop is a Republican in politics.

HENRY L. YOWELL was born in Howard County, Missouri, September 25, 1850, a son of John S. and Jensey Y. Yowell. He was married November 9, 1876, to Elizabeth J. Farmer, who died June 10, 1896. They had eight children: Bertha B., wife of John Cunningham; Jesse O.; James I.; Lillie M., wife of Charles Cunningham; Grover C. F.; Robert O.; Amos S.; Etta G. Mr. Yowell was again married October 13, 1900 to Teresa Farmer. They have two children: Snodie, born Nov. 19, 1902; Fannie P., April 25, 1904.

Mr. Yowell moved to Lewis County with his parents in 1861. He lived there ten years, and then moved to Schuyler County. In 1881 he came to Adair County, and then moved to Schuyler County. In 1881 he came to Adair County, where he has since lived and farmed. At present he owns a farm of 225 acres, one mile southwest of Pure Air. He handles Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Percheron horses.

He is a Democrat. Mrs. Yowell is a member of the Baptist church.

T. E. ELMORE, a native of Adair County, was born July 8, 1864, being a son of W. C. and Eliza Elmore. He was married in 1888 to Allie Begole, daughter of D. W. and Lyda Begole. They had six children: Opal, born September 9, 1889; Ora, November 28, 1890; Fay, November 24, 1892; Warren, September 13, 1900, deceased; Aubrey, December 27, 1902; Vita, July 17, 1908.

In 1888 T. E. Elmore and his brother, George, built the first store at Gibbs, being the first business establishment there. They continued that business four years, then Mr. Elmore sold out his interest there and moved to a farm south of Gibbs, remaining there till 1902. At that time he moved to Gibbs and went into the banking business, remaining one year. He then went to Oklahoma and remained a year, returning to Adair County, where he bought his present farm, one mile north of Gibbs. It consists of 320 acres and is well improved. He handles Polled-Angus cattle, Shropshire sheep and Percheron horses. He has what is considered one of the best farms in the county and a beautiful home. Besides his home farm he owns 360 acres in Arkansas.

Mr. Elmore is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity and belongs to the Methodist church.

FRANCIS MARTIN HARRINGTON was born in Amsterdam, New York, within four miles of the place where his grandfather, Joseph Hagamen, a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, erected the first grist mill west of the Hudson River. His father, Martin Harrington, a native of Grafton, Massachusetts, was descended from several Massachusetts families who were prominently identified with the cause of freedom and Colonial Independence. Eleven of the 130 men in Captain Parker's Company at the Battle of Lexington, were Harringtons, and two of them, Jonathan and Caleb, were numbered among the nine who fell on the Lexington Common, April 19, 1775. Through the Putnams, Brighams and Elliots, of Massachusetts, also comes to Mr. Harrington on the paternal side, a splendid line of ancestry.

His mother was Catharine Hagamen of New York, a lineal descendant of the old Schout-Fiscal, Adrian Hagamen, who governed five Dutch Colonies on Long Island in 1650.

Francis Harrington received a fair education in the public schools of Pike County, Illinois, where he afterwards taught several terms. He read law in Pittsfield, Illinois, with Hay and Matthews. Then entered the Law Department of Northwestern University, of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1866. In July of the same year, he located in Kirksville for the practice of his profession. Four years later he was married to Miss Martha Dutcher of Barry, Illinois. To this union were born two sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except one infant daughter.

Mr. Harrington has been identified with many public improvements in Kirksville through her transition period from a tiny village to a flourishing little city. In 1869 he represented Adair County at a meeting held in Quincy for the purpose of organizing a company to build a railroad from Quincy to Kirksville.

He was one of the directors of the Kirksville Savings Bank at the time of its establishment in 1873, and was for many years vice-president of this institution. Mr. Harrington was active in the movement to establish the First State Normal School in Kirksville, and was president of the Public School Board when the Washington and Benton school buildings were erected. He was a member of the Water Works Committee in the town. He served as County Attorney for five or six years.



and it was during one of his early terms that the bridge at Sloan's Point was built across the Chariton River.

Mr. Harrington was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly of Missouri, and while attending this session, was elected Mayor of Kirksville without his knowledge. He was re-elected Mayor and resigned to become again representative from Adair County, which office he held until the close of the Thirty-Second Assembly. In 1890 Mr. Harrington was the defeated candidate for Congress, although having made a splendid race for a Republican in a district largely Democratic.

Mr. Harrington was an untiring worker in the halls of the Legislature. He served on the Ways and Means Committee and other important committees during the various sessions, and was the author of a number of important bills, among them the well-known Marriage License Bill passed at the Thirtieth General Assembly which requires license to be issued by the Recorder of Deeds. He was also the author of the bill preventing the marriage of cousins in this state.

After an absence of many years, Mr. Harrington became a member of the Forty-Second General Assembly. Upon his return from Jefferson City a royal welcome was given him at his home on East Normal Avenue, as a mark of appreciation of his work as Representative of Adair County.

"Mr. Harrington," writes a friend of his, "has a peculiar shrewdness in managing a case that is undefinable, and is the secret in part, of his splendid success." "As a jury lawyer," continued his legal brother, "he has few peers in his judgment. A truer friend to his clients I never saw."

Several years ago Mr. Harrington retired from active practice to accept the office of Postmaster. At the expiration of the term he was reappointed.

ALBERT HERREN, a native of Canada, was born November 20, 1850, a son of James and Elizabeth (Liscom) Herren. Though born in Canada, when but a baby he moved with his parents to Illinois. Here he remained on a farm until 1872, when he moved to Adair County, where he has since lived and farmed. He owns a farm of 320 acres, ten miles southwest of Kirksville. The place where they live joins Mrs. Herren's home and belongs to her. It consists of 205 acres, with one of the most beautiful homes in the county. She also owns 245 acres in Knox County. They do no active farming, all their land being leased.

Albert Herren was united in marriage February 16, 1904, to Peoria Dowdy, a daughter of Jefferson J. and Mary (Atterberry) Dowdy. She was born in Macon County, November 24, 1860, coming to this county the same year. They have no children. By a former marriage Mrs. Herren has three children: Annie A. Bragg, now Mrs. Pearl Graham, of Whittier, California; George Bragg, of Washington. Mary A. Bragg, now Mrs. Charles Lee, of Sycamore, Illinois. Mrs. Herren's former husband was George J. Bragg, of Washington.

Mr. Herren is a Republican.

MISS RILLA WREN was born in Benton County, Oregon. She lived there till grown, attending the public schools. In 1890 she came to Kirksville and took a course in the Kirksville Business College, also a course at the State Normal School. She then entered the mercantile business and is at present a member of the Porter-Wren Co., owning a half interest. Miss Wren is the buyer for the firm.





GEORGE YOUNG was born near Canton, Ohio, June 24, 1834, being a son of Christ and Catherine Young. He was married April 12, 1857, to Elizabeth Sharr, daughter of Philip and Barbara Sharr. They had eight children, five of whom are living. Those living are, Minnie, now the wife of C. M. Brawner, George A., William, Clinton, Effie, now the wife of Harry Balch.

Mr. Young was born and reared on a farm in Ohio. He followed the occupation of farming in that state till 1860, when he moved with his family to this county. He purchased land near the present town of Youngstown, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. At present he owns a farm of 520 acres at Youngstown, the town being built on his farm. He assisted in organizing that little city, and still owns a large number of lots in it. Besides general farming, he handles Short Horn cattle, Poland China hogs, and Percheron horses.

Mr. Young is a Republican in politics and he and his family are members of the Methodist church.

SOLOMON E. MOYER was born at Dayton, Michigan, February 7, 1866, being a son of Solomon and Nancy C. (Martin) Moyer. He was married October 16, 1892, to Delia Goodwin, daughter of Columbus C. and Margaret (Dillinger) Goodwin. Mrs. Moyer was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, November 25, 1871, and came to Adair County in 1881. They have one child—Pansy O., born August 6, 1893, died August 13, 1902. They have one adopted child—Theodore, nine years old.

Mr. Moyer went to Iowa with his parents when a small boy, then in 1871 moved to Sullivan County, Missouri, remaining there one year. In 1872 he came to Adair County, where he has since lived. He has been engaged in the saw mill and bridge business. At present he devotes his time to building county bridges. He lives at Youngstown, where he owns a home and twenty-eight acres adjoining the town.

He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS E. CLARKSON was born at Clayton, Illinois, March 24, 1851, a son of Kinzie and Theresa Clarkson. He lived in Illinois until 1883, then came to Knox County, Missouri, where he lived ten years, engaged in farming. He then came to Adair County and farmed here until 1897, sold his farm, and moved to Brashear where he buys and sells horses and mules. He has been the constable of Salt River township for twelve years.

FRANCIS A. PEVEHOUSE was born in Adair County, near Brashear, Missouri, April 17, 1867. He was reared on land seven miles northwest of Brashear, the farm he now owns being a part of the old home place. When grown he started farming on the home place for himself. He now owns a farm of 193 acres, six miles northwest of Brashear. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and the highest type of graded stock; also he has a fine registered saddle filley of his own raising.

Mr. Pevehouse was married February 12, 1888, to Mary F. Dunham, daughter of Elijah and Mary A. Dunham. They had ten children, nine of whom are living: Elijah W., born December 24, 1888; Nora E., December 13, 1890; Oscar H., May 22, 1892, died February 12, 1894; Roy E., December 4, 1893; Eva L., July 14, 1895; Francis A., June 24, 1897; Nellie L., January 10, 1900; Goldie M., March 8, 1903; Glenn E., February 18, 1905; Gladys M., January 8, 1908.

Mr. Pevehouse is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church.





JOSEPH McREYNOLDS was born April 10, 1847, in Knox County, Missouri, being a son of Josiah and Mary (Pue) McReynolds. He was married April 4, 1876, to Nancy Henry, daughter of Hugh F. and Leah Henry. Mrs. McReynolds is also a native of Knox County, and was born Dec. 8, 1852. They had ten children, seven of whom are living: Hugh, born April 17, 1877; Charles F., Oct. 21, 1878; Homer E., April 28, 1881; Verdie L., Aug. 17, 1884; Addie M., March 23, 1886, now Mrs. Tony Rollison; Elizabeth, May 23, 1888; Fannie C., May 23, 1891. Three children died in infancy.

Mr. McReynolds was born and reared in Knox County, Missouri, and belongs to one of the old-time families of that section. He remained at home with his parents till grown, then married and took up the occupation of farming. Soon after his marriage he moved across the line to Lewis County, where he remained about five years. Then in 1881 he came to Adair County and bought his present farm where he has since lived. It consists of 160 acres, six miles south-west of Gibbs. He also owns twenty acres across the line in Macon County. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. McReynolds is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Baptist church.

JOHN A. MYERS, born in Sullivan County, Missouri, near Green City, September 3, 1857, is a son of Henry and Mary A. Myers. He was married to Margaret A. Novinger, daughter of Isaac and Christina Novinger, January 1, 1880. She belongs to one of the oldest families of Adair County. They have nine children: Elnora J., born January 25, 1881, now Mrs. I. K. Moore; Rosa L., October 17, 1882, now Mrs. H. E. Jackson; Isaac J., December 5, 1884; Henry L., October 24, 1886; John S., September 10, 1888; Sarah C., March 24, 1890; Catherine L., March 20, 1892; Grace A., April 25, 1894; Ralph E., March 20, 1896.

The farm on which Mr. Myers was born and reared is in Sullivan County, within a half mile of where he now lives. He has always lived in that county and has always been engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 200 acres, just northeast of Green City, and is a son of one of the oldest settlers of Sullivan County.

His wife, who was a member of the Novinger family, was born just west of Novinger, July 9, 1856. She was reared in Adair County, living there till her marriage to Mr. Myers. Since then she has made her home in Sullivan County.

Mr. Myers is a Republican.

ALVARO T. MORROW was born October 29, 1859, in Adair County, Missouri. His parents were Joseph Maxwell and Rosanna Morrow. He was married February 24, 1880, to Anna Lowe, daughter of Hawley and Maria Low. Mrs. Morrow was born in Adair County, March 29, 1862. They had ten children, eight of whom are living: Estelle M., born December 8, 1882, died April 10, 1890; Junia F., June 2, 1884; Robert A., May 21, 1886; Alfred G., June 8, 1890; Rosa M., March 13, 1892; Berthel L., February 16, 1894; Clifford M., March 21, 1896; Catherine E., September 7, 1898; George E., September 20, 1900. The first child, born September 13, 1881, died in infancy.

The farm on which Mr. Morrow was reared is seven miles east of Kirksville. He bought the farm now owned by his widow, in 1900, moving there the next year. He lived there till his death, December 4, 1907. Mrs. Morrow has lived on and managed the farm since his death. The farm consists of eighty-seven acres, eight miles northeast of Kirksville. It is well improved. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.



REUBEN W. PROPST is a native of Adair County, Missouri, and was born north of the present town of Brashear, Oct. 10, 1860, being a son of Robert and Ma linda Propst. He was united in marriage Feb. 20, 1883, to Ora Paul, daughter of J. Horatio and Sarah A. Paul. They have four children: Daisy B. born Nov. 28, 1883; Chauncey F., Aug. 6, 1886; Horatio D., Nov. 28, 1888; Anna L., Jan. 31, 1891.

Mr. Propst was born and reared on the old Propst homestead, just north of Brashear, remaining at home with his parents till grown. He then married and continued the occupation of farming, having lived in this county and followed that business all his life. At present he owns a farm of 240 acres, 4 1-2 miles north of Brashear. It is regarded as one of the best farms in the county, and is splendidly improved, the home being a handsome one with many modern improvements. Mr. Propst is a progressive, scientific farmer, and a breeder of high-grade stock. Mr. Propst is a Republican in politics and he and his family belong to the Methodist church.

JOHN H. WALLACE was reared on a farm in Adair County, Missouri, on land entered by Col. Jones and later sold to Mr. Wallace's grandfather for \$2.00 an acre. He was born there March 10, 1876, son of James and Mary E. Wallace. He was married May 2, 1899, to Grace Dunham, daughter of George and Mary E. Dunham. They have four children: Orpha, Carroll, Beryl, and Eva.

Mr. Wallace lived with his parents until his marriage, then began farming for himself. He now owns forty acres, a part of the old Wallace farm, situated near Youngstown. He also farms other land adjoining. He has lived in this county all his life, with the exception of three years spent in Colorado. He is a Republican and a member of the M. W. A.

JETHRO V. COULSON, a native of Brown County, Illinois, was born April 18, 1837, being a son of Bethel and Elizabeth Coulson. He was married April 5, 1860, to Lucinda Allison, daughter of Elijah and Mary Allison. They had seven children: Sarah Ellen, born February 14, 1861, died September 20, 1892; John L., November 22, 1862; James F., June 25, 1864; Elmer E., June 11, 1866; Alvars J., January 6, 1869; William H., April 3, 1871; Vianna E., June 3, 1873.

Mr. Coulson owns a farm of 160 acres situated at Adair, Missouri, southwest quarter of section 32, township 63, range 13. He does general farming and makes a specialty of raising fine Poland-China hogs. Mr. Coulson came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1861, and has lived here since, except about four years. During the war he served three months with the Home Guards. He is a Republican.

JAMES W. RILEY, son of James M. and Elizabeth A. (Morris) Riley, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 5, 1852. He was married January 28, 1877, to Nancy Thompson, daughter of John Thompson. They have eleven children: Elmer, born December 16, 1877; Maud, January 10, 1882; Jim, September 6, 1884; Homer, December 11, 1886; Dennie, June 29, 1888; Ollie, May 8, 1890; Pearl, October 1, 1892; Elizabeth, October 4, 1894; Glen, December 16, 1896.

Mr. Riley moved to Johnson County, Missouri, with his parents in 1859. There his father died in 1860, and in 1861 he and his mother moved to Schuyler County, where he lived and farmed till 1884. He then moved to Adair County, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. At present he lives on one of the McCahan farms, one mile south of Stahl. He is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mrs. Riley belongs to the Holiness church.







B. F. HEINY was born in Carroll County, Indiana, September 15, 1847. Lived on a farm in that county until 22 years of age.

Enlisted in Co. B. 142 Indiana Infantry, at Lockport, Indiana in 1864, and served until the close of the war. After returning home from the army he attended school in Idaville, Indiana, for two years, and in the fall of 1867 he came to Kirksville with Profs. Joseph Baldwin and F. L. Ferris and entered what is now the Kirksville State Normal School, September 1st, 1867, being one of the first students to enter the school. He attended the Normal a portion of the time during 1867, 1868, 1869, teaching three terms of school, and doing some writing in the County Clerk's office. He accepted the position of Deputy County Clerk in 1869 and held the position until January 1st, 1875, when he entered on the duties as Clerk, having been nominated and elected without opposition. At the close of his term of office January 1st, 1879 he bought what is now known as the Normal Book Store and soon after bought an interest in the Kirksville Journal and took editorial charge of the paper. The Journal and Book Store were managed by him until 1891 when he sold both properties to accept the Cashiership of the Union Bank, now The National Bank which P. C. Mills and he organized. He remained with the bank as Cashier for 16 years and in January 1908 retired from the bank and on the 1st of March of the same year accepted the position of Secretary of the Kirksville Trust Co. and in April 1910 was elected President and assumed the management of the Company. He is a member of the Board of Education and was for a number of years President of the Board. He has been three times Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the Kirksville State Normal School. He is President of the Journal Printing Co. of Kirksville, and is one of its largest stock holders.

He is a republican, a Presbyterian, a Mason, a K. of P. and a member of Corpsal Dix Post No. 22, G. A. R.

ROBERT H. SAMUELS was born Aug. 6, 1854, in the southwest part of Adair County, Missouri, being a son of Robert and Margaret (Littell) Samuels. He was married Oct. 1875 to Teressa Lemon, who died in 1888. They had four children: Harley, born July 17, 1876; Hugh, Feb. 17, 1878; Carl, Dec. 17, 1880. He was again married, April 27, 1892, to May Selby, daughter of Joshua and Amanda Selby. They have two children: Cecil M., born Jan. 10, 1896; Nina M., born Feb. 8, 1902.

Mr. Samuels moved to the place where he now lives, near Youngstown, when only a few months old, and has lived there continuously since, and been engaged in farming all his life. He owns a farm of 160 acres, the old home place, and does general farming and stock raising.

WILLIAM F. PHILLIPS was reared on a farm about a mile north of where he now lives. He was born near Yarrow, Adair County, Missouri, February 2, 1868. He married Rosa Baker, October 7, 1907. She was born in Schuyler County, March 1, 1882, being a daughter of John and Caroline (Swagert) Baker. They have two children: Beulah F., born September 19, 1908; Delma L., August 29, 1910.

Mr. Phillips lived with his parents, James and Sophia (Anspach) Phillips, till grown. He spent six years in Oklahoma before his marriage, and also lived in Macon County for a short time. Finally, in 1899, he returned to Adair County, and in the following year bought his present farm. It is situated one mile east of Yarrow and consists of 100 acres. He does general farming and stock raising.

He is a Republican and a member of the M. W. A. lodge.







HON. JAMES T. LLOYD was born at Canton, Missouri, August 28, 1857, being a son of Jeremiah and Frances Lloyd. He was married March 1, 1881, to Mary B. Graves, daughter of Thomas A. and Mary Graves. They had four children: Oliver J., now Cashier of the National Bank at Shelbyville, Missouri; Thomas L., Ethel Lee; and Willard P. The latter died at the age of four years.

Mr. Lloyd was reared on a farm in Lewis County, Missouri, attending the public schools of his neighborhood. He completed his academic education at the Christian University, Canton, Missouri. After quitting school, he served as Deputy Sheriff of Lewis County, and later as Deputy Circuit Clerk, spending his leisure time in reading law. In the meantime he was admitted to the bar at Edina, Missouri, in 1882, and afterwards practiced his profession at Monticello for two years. In 1885 he moved to Shelbyville, Shelby County, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1897, when he was elected to Congress, as Representative from the First Congressional District of Missouri, of which Adair County is a part. He still makes his home at Shelbyville, and has been elected to Congress eight times, six times without opposition in his party. Mr. Lloyd has been highly honored by his colleagues in Congress, is chairman of Accounts Committee, also of the Patronage Committee, and is a member of Post office and Post Roads Committee. This is a recognition given to but three members of the House. He is also held in the highest esteem by the members of his party, and is now Chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, one of the highest honors in the gift of the party. Mr. Lloyd is regarded as a man of the sternest integrity, as well as great ability. In all his campaigns he has received the hearty support of many of his constituents of opposite political faith.

Mr. Lloyd is a Democrat in politics, and of the most aggressive and progressive type. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and M. W. A. fraternities, and at present is chairman of the Missouri Society at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Methodist church.

MARGARET C. WELCH was born in Adair Co., Mo., a daughter of William and Bridget (Murphy) Welch. She was reared near Wilmathville, and has lived in this county all her life. She now owns a pretty home at Adair, where she now resides. Her father, William Welch, was a native of Ireland, where he was born March 27, 1812. He came to America when a young man, living in Kentucky till 1854. He then came to Adair County, Missouri, and settled near Willmathville where he lived at the time of his death.

ERBIN E. SLOAN was born in Adair County, Missouri, near Kirksville, Nov. 10, 1860, and is a son of Columbus J. and Rebecca (Thompson) Sloan. He was married April 26, 1892, to Flora B. Thompson, daughter of William O. and Cynthia (Harlan) Thompson. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Paul C., born Jan. 27, 1893; Audrey B., May 5, 1894; Bernie, April 9, 1896, died Jan. 8, 1901; Eugene, Nov. 8, 1897; Ruth, Aug. 26, 1900. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Sloan was born and reared on a farm three miles west of Kirksville, living there with his parents till grown. Since his marriage he has been engaged in farming and mining, and has made this county his home all his life. At present they own a farm of eighty acres, eight miles southwest of Kirksville. Mrs. Sloan is also a native of Adair County, and was born near Kirksville May 3, 1867. Mr. Sloan's parents were among the earliest settlers of Adair County, coming here from Kentucky in 1840.



WINFIELD SCOTT VAWTER is a member of one of the most famous families in the country, and can trace his ancestry back centuries before the Revolutionary War. The family originally went from France to England, where they played an important part in that country's history. In 1875 three brothers came from England and settled in Massachusetts, later taking a prominent part in the affairs of that early time, their descendants doing much in shaping our country in its early history. Mr. Vawter is a direct descendant of one of these brothers.

He is a son of William and Matilda Vawter and was born in Shelby County, Mo., March 28, 1873. His father is a native of Iowa and served with distinction during the Civil War, in Co. G. 11th Mo. Cavalry. During this conflict his eyes were so badly injured that in later years he became totally blind. In 1893 he went to live with his son, W. S. Vawter who was then at Brashear. On the removal of that gentleman to Trenton in the summer of 1909 he went with him and still resides with him in that city.

Mr. Vawter was educated in the public schools of Missouri and moved to Adair County when small, settling at Brashear. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Brashear for about five years, using his spare moments during that time in the study of law, his preceptor being Judge Blair. He was admitted to the bar in May 1899 and practiced successfully at Brashear until the summer of 1909 when he moved to Trenton. Mr. Vawter served several times as Mayor of Brashear. He is an ardent Republican and has always taken a deep interest in politics. He also takes a deep interest in lodge work and has held high offices in both the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges. He is a student of literary and historical subjects as well as an able and well read lawyer.

In the fall of 1910 Mr. Vawter was appointed City Attorney of Trenton and the following spring elected without opposition to succeed himself.

Mr. Vawter was united in marriage Oct. 28, 1908 to Miss Minnie Barnhart. They have one child, Wm. B., born August. 16, 1909.

Mr. Vawter has been connected with the publication of Violette's History of Adair County since the enterprise was started, and is the "power behind the throne." He is now the Treasurer of the company.

NOAH C. LANE was born at New Boston, Linn County, Missouri, Aug. 7, 1870, being a son of John H. and Catherine T. Lane. He was married Oct. 5, 1898, to Kathleen Clapper, daughter of William G. and Mary R. Clapper. They have one child, Mildred Leane, born Dec. 28, 1899.

Mr. Lane was reared at the little town of New Boston, living at home with his parents till about grown. He then learned the barber's trade, in which business he has been engaged almost continuously since. He worked and conducted shops in a number of places, and in 1904 came to Kirksville. For a number of years he was one of the proprietors of the Royal barber shop. In 1910 he quit this business on account of ill health, and went to work as special deputy for the Yeomen lodge in Arkansas, with headquarters at Fort Smith, later going to Van Buren.

Mr. Lane is a Democrat in politics and a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., A. F. and A. M., M. W. A. and B. A. Y. fraternities. He is considered one of the best posted lodge men in this part of the country, and takes a deep interest in all kinds of lodge work. He helped to organize the famous Woodmen drill team which won so many prizes in the State and District contests.



CHARLES N. TOLMAN was born at Bountiful, Utah, Jan. 24, 1869, a son of Judson R. and Sophia (Merrill) Tolman. His mother died when he was about five years old, and he made his home with his grandmother till about eleven years old. He then went to Colorado and remained in that and adjoining states till 1884, when he came to Missouri, finally locating in Clinton County. He attended the public schools of that section and took a special course in mathematics at the State University at Columbia. He taught school in Clinton county several years, and was for three years principal of the schools at Plattsburg. Later he purchased the Democrat-Lever, a newspaper at that place, which he conducted till 1900. He then went to St. Joseph and engaged in newspaper work till 1904. Later he was engaged in the same business at Sedalia, Boonville, Kirksville, and Trenton. In the fall of 1909 he returned to Kirksville and took up the field work for Violette's History of Adair County. In August, 1910, the Denslow History Company was organized and he was made President and Field Manager. He also does some magazine and special newspaper writing.

Mr. Tolman was married May 24, 1908, to Minnie E. Murphy, daughter of W. S. and Mary E. (Waldron) Murphy. Mrs. Tolaman was born at Grafton, West Virginia, Nov. 23, 1884, and came to Kirksville, Missouri, with her parents when about four years old. She was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Kirksville High School in the class of 1903. She then took the Latin Course of four years at the State Normal, graduating in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. For five years she was a teacher in the Kirksville Public Schools, giving up that position at the time of her marriage. Later she also took a course in shorthand and typewriting at the same institution, and has assisted in editing this history, writing the biographical sketches therefor.

Mr. Tolman is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the K. of P. lodge, and he and his wife both belong to the Christian church.

JAMES H. REED was born March 12, 1868, in Sullivan County, Missouri, being a son of R. L. and Jane Reed. He was married March 31, 1892, to Mary Powell, daughter of Charles and Sarah Powell. They have six children: Virgil F., born June 29, 1893; Ottie June, June 20, 1895; Eva M., Dec. 8, 1896; Marie, July 12, 1901; Lenore, March 8, 1904; Alice E., March 9, 1910.

Judge Reed was born and reared on a farm in Sullivan County, remaining there with his parents till about nineteen years old. He then came to Adair County, where he worked in the coal mines for a number of years. Later, in addition to mining, he took up the occupation of farming, and now owns a farm of 142 acres, two miles southeast of Stahl. The land is not only excellent for farming, but is all underlaid with big veins of coal, only a small portion of it having been mined.

Judge Reed served as Constable of Morrow township for two terms, and in 1902 was elected Justice of the Peace of that township, an office which he still holds. He is a Democrat in politics and takes a great interest in public affairs.

Mrs. Reed is a native of Adair County, and was born March 15, 1874. Her father and mother are both living, and make their home with her. Mr. Powell was born August 30, 1825, in Illinois, and came to Adair County in 1855. He was married to Sarah E. Beets Jan. 3, 1851. They had ten children, 9 of whom are living. Mrs. Powell was a native of Ohio, and was born January 4, 1831.





W. M. DENSLOW is a son of of the late Judge W. V. Denslow and was born in Grundy County, Missouri, August 9th, 1858. His education was completed in Trenton High School. He was married May 22, 1880, to Callie Schooler, daughter of Wm. D. and Malinda (Nichols) Schooler. Mr. Denslow is a newspaper man and a professional photographer. He was in the photograph business for six years at Macon, Mo., and March 29, 1911 he purchased the Grand Studio on the north side of the square, in Kirksville. In 1888 he took charge of the Grundy County Gazette and built that paper up to be one of the best country weeklies in north-west Missouri. During his residence in Macon for one year he edited the Macon Citizen, a paper owned by the late Col. Brees. In 1908 the News Publishing Co., a corporation with \$10,000.00 capital was organized in Trenton, Missouri and established the Trenton Daily News. Mr. Denslow was selected as its editor and manager, a position which he voluntarily gave up nearly three years later, after that paper had succeeded in establishing the largest daily circulation of any newspaper in Grundy County. In August 1910 the Denslow History Company was organized at Kirksville to complete the history of Adair County, and since that time he has been secretary and office manager of that company. Mr. Denslow represented Grundy County in the State Legislature from 1895 to 1899, and was in July 1898 appointed U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Missouri, and served until the Spanish-American War tax was repealed. Mr. Denslow is a Republican in politics and a Methodist in religion and is a member of the Elks, Masons and R. A. M. and is a Knight Templar, having just retired from the position of Eminent Commander of Godfrey De'Boullion Commandery, No. 24 at Trenton, Mo. He is also a member of W. O. W. and B. A. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Denslow have one son Ray V. Denslow, who is a graduate of the Missouri State University and for the past year has been editor and manager of the Trenton Daily News, but who recently took a position in the Trenton postoffice. He is a prominent Mason and is past Eminent Commander of Emmanuel Commandery No. 7 at Macon, and Past High Priest of Trenton Royal Arch Chapter No. 66. He was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry the night of the day he arrived at his majority, the lodge waiting until after midnight to confer the degrees, that their work might be legal.

JAMES B. KEPHART, son of John M. and Margaret (Legan) Kephart, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, May 25, 1859. He was married June 29, 1879, to Minerva L. Young, daughter of John and Martha (Greenstreet) Young. They had six children: Alburdis W., born April 23, 1880; Verna May, September 4, 1882; died July 30, 1883; Edna Erna, February 27, 1886; John Edgar, April 10, 1888; Evah Irene, November 15, 1894; Aurel Buchanan, July 23, 1900.

Mr. Kephart moved to Iowa with his parents in 1867. Two years later, in 1869, they came to Adair County, Missouri. He was then only ten years old. They settled at Old Paul Town, now Brashear. Here he lived with his parents till grown. He then married, and in 1882 bought his present farm, where he has since lived. It consists of 200 acres, one and one-half miles northeast of Youngstown. He does general farming and stock raising.

He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian church.





THOMAS H. VANLANINGHAM was born in Adair County, Missouri, near Sloans Point, Dec. 21, 1872, being a son of Thomas and Henrietta (Truitt) Vanlaningham. He was married June 4, 1903, to Fannie M. Beatty, daughter of Thomas and Susan Beatty. They have two children: Thomas Everal, born April 13, 1905; Leland Wayne, April 23, 1909.

Mr. Vanlaningham was born and reared on a farm near Sloans Point, remaining at home with his parents till grown. When about twenty-five years old he went to Green City, where he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, remaining till Aug., 1911. He then came to Kirksville, formed a partnership with G. W. Lehr, purchasing the Hennon-Stahl Furniture and Undertaking business. Their main furniture store is at 205 North Elson Street, and their undertaking parlors at 105 East Harrison Street. J. F. Waddill, a licensed embalmer, has charge of their undertaking parlors.

Mr. Vanlaningham belongs to an old-time family, his father coming here from Illinois in 1854 and remaining here till his death, Feb. 4, 1906. Mr. Vanlaningham is a Republican and a member of the M. E. church.

GEORGE V. LEHR was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, April 9, 1869, being a son of Lorenze and Margaret Lehr. He was married April 28, 1892, to Artha A. Davis, daughter of Harley P. and Nancy Davis. They have six children: Roma, born Sept. 23, 1893; Ralph, Oct. 24, 1895; Mabel L., Dec. 16, 1897; Emil, May 9, 1903; Harold, Feb. 23, 1906.

Mr. Lehr was born and reared on a farm in Sullivan County, remaining at home till twenty-three years old. He then went to farming for himself near Queen City till 1898, then moved to Green City, where he engaged in the carpenter and contracting business and buying, shipping and breeding stock. He still owns a farm of 100 acres near Green City and six acres within the city, with a nice home. Here he lived till Aug., 1911. At that time he came to Kirksville, and, in connection with Thomas H. Vanlaningham, purchased the Hennon-Stahl Furniture and Undertaking business. Their undertaking parlors are at 105 East Harrison Street, and their furniture store at 205 North Elson Street.

Mr. Lehr belongs to an old pioneer family of Sullivan County. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES S. DAVIS was born near Green City, Sullivan County, in 1867. He is a son of S. H. and Almira (Watt) Davis, both of his grandfathers and families settling there in the pioneer days of 1853. He attended the common schools of Sullivan County, the Green City College, Kirksville and Warrensburg State Normals, and the University of Chicago; taught in the country and town schools of Sullivan, and was School Commissioner of that county for two terms. He spent his vacations in store, office, and bank work, and one year in Kansas as manager of a general merchandise store. He closed his work as a teacher at Edina, Missouri, being Superintendent of the Schools of that city for two years. In 1899 he went to Europe, spending a year in school and travel. Returning he located in the banking business for himself at Winston, Missouri, where he remained until 1906, when he sold his bank and went to Edina and took up the abstract business with John W. Ennis, familiarizing himself with laws, titles and contracts. Mr. Davis purchased the State Bank of Brashear, taking possession March 1, 1907.

In September, 1901, he was married to Miss Leta Ennis, daughter of John W. and Jeanette Ennis. They have two children: Ennis, aged eight, and Jeanette, aged three.





JACOB E. MORELOCK was born and reared on the farm where he now lives. He has lived there all his life, except a short time spent in Utah. He and his brother, Earl Morelock, own a farm of 100 acres, just east of the home place, also conduct the home place of 200 acres. They are breeders of thoroughbred Percheron horses, having one of the best animals in Adair County and a fine jack. They also breed Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Plymouth Rock chickens and Bronze turkeys.

Jacob Morelock was born March 21, 1869, being a son of Enoch and Martha Morelock. He was married January 1, 1899, to Agnes Hunt, daughter of James and Mary Hunt. They had six children, four of whom died in infancy: Gerald Maxwell, born May 22, 1906; Marian Marie, January 17, 1911.

Mr. Morelock is a Democrat and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Masonic lodges.

Morelock Bros., Win. H. E. and Jacob E., own and have on their farm the Short-Horn bull "Scottish Favorite," and heifer "Sweet Butterfly No. 97111, Mammoth Jack "Custer No. 2881," and the Imported Percheron Stallion "Robuste No. 4080 (60232)."

ENOCH B. MORELOCK came to Missouri in 1842. His parents settled at Milan, Missouri, where he lived till 1851. They then moved to Adair County, going to a farm in the northwest part of the county, where Mr. Morelock has since lived. He has been engaged in farming all his life. He owns a farm of 200 acres, near the Henley Ranch, but has retired from active farming, his sons, Earl and Jacob, now running the farm.

Mr. Morelock was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, February 24, 1859, being a son of E. M. C. and Elizabeth Morelock. He was married June 14, 1860, to Martha Kelly, daughter of Jacob and Susan Kelly. Mrs. Morelock was born December 24, 1839, and died February 18, 1898. They had seven children: B. Frank, born April 18, 1861, died November 8, 1897; Flora Estella, March 9, 1867, died February 21, 1898, was the wife of C. E. Hunter; Jacob E., March 21, 1869; Louis H., January 4, 1871, died July 28, 1872; Susan E., November 8, 1873, died March 22, 1890; William H. E., May 11, 1881. Infant son, born November 14, 1864, died January 28, 1865.

Mr. Morelock enlisted in Company B, 39th Missouri Infantry, in September, 1864, being discharged in July, 1865. He saw much service in the South.

E. M. C. Morelock, his father, was also born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, the date of his birth being December 9, 1809. He came to Missouri in 1842, and to Adair County in 1851. He was one of the pioneer newspaper men of the county and founded the Kirksville Democrat. He was the first representative in the Legislature from Sullivan County, serving three terms. He was the second county and circuit clerk of Adair County, the two offices being combined at that time. In this office he served from 1855 to 1859. He died in Adair County June 11, 1888.

Enoch Morelock is a member of the Democratic party.

JAMES F. ABERNATHY is a native of Adair County, Missouri, and was born in Nineveh township May 5th, 1874, being a son of Jacob and Isabel Abernathy. He was married Aug. 1st, 1896 to Bird Hoffner, daughter of Jacob and Manda Hoffner. They have three children, Clyde age 14; Don, age 10; Jacob G., age 5. Mr. Abernathy was born in this county and spent his early life on the farm near Stahl. When grown he married and continued the occupation of farming, in which he is still engaged. At present he owns a farm of 128 acres near Stahl, and does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Abernathy is a republican in politics and a member of the M. W. of A.



DR. F. M. BARNES was born in Adair County, Missouri, Nov. 2, 1857, being a son of Henry M. and Nancy M. Barnes. He was married Jan. 10, 1889, to Olive M. Gabbert, daughter of Sylvester and America S. Gabbert. They have three children: Glen F., born Jan. 19, 1890; Monte E., Nov. 13, 1891; Beulah May Oct. 10, 1894.

Dr. Barnes was reared on his father's farm near Kirksville, Missouri, remaining at home until about seventeen years of age. He attended the public schools during the winter months and helped his father on the farm during the summer. After taking a course in the State Normal School at Kirksville, he went to St. Louis and attended the Old American Medical College, from which institution he graduated with high honors in March 1885. At least twenty years of his practice he has conducted near the neighborhood where he was born and reared. He is still conducting his practice at Brashear, Mo. near the neighborhood where he was born and reared. He is considered a very successful physician and an ideal citizen.

Dr. Barnes is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge. His wife belongs to the Rebekahs and the Royal Neighbors.

FRANK SHILLIG was born at Richmond, Iowa, January 24, 1859. He is a son of Peter and Anna Shillig. Mrs. Shillig, his wife, was formerly Mrs. Rose Granger, daughter of Perry and Nancy A. Lillard. They were married April 13, 1900.

Mr. Shillig was reared on a farm and continued that occupation until a short time ago when he moved to Kirksville. He came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1904, and bought a forty acre farm south-east of Kirksville. He is now in the livery business, proprietor of the Iowa Livery Barn.

Mr. Shillig is a Democrat, a member of the Catholic church, and belongs to the Yeoman lodge.

GEORGE HEWARD was born in Bureau County, Illinois, in 1857, being a son of Lieena and Thomas Heward. He came with his parents to Adair County, Missouri, when only two years old, and has made this his home continuously since, with the exception of five years spent in the irrigation district of North Platte, Nebr., and two years in the mining business at Leadville, Colorado. Mr. Heward has always made his home on a farm near Sperry, where he still owns a tract of eighty acres. It is splendidly improved and he has a beautiful home. He is considered an up-to-date farmer and does general farming and stock raising. He is Republican in politics, but does not affiliate with any lodges.

ALLEN H. SHOUSE was born on a farm in Knox County, Missouri, November 21, 1855. He was married October 24, 1878, to Mary Vansickle, daughter of William and Susan (Oldfather) Vansickle. They had nine children: Etta, born July 8, 1880, now Mrs. John Wandell; Elisha W., born September 4, 1882; Walter E., October 4, 1884; Alva E., August 8, 1886; Iva A., November 24, 1888; Jesse E., February 3, 1891; George H., June 7, 1893; Bertha, November 10, 1898; Orel E., August 14, 1904.

Mr. Shouse lived with his parents, George W. and Elizabeth (Rice) Shouse, in Knox County, till thirteen years old, then moved with them to Adair County and lived at home till grown. At present he owns a farm of eighty acres, six miles south-east of Gibbs. He raises Polled-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs, and fine horses. He does general farming and stock raising. He has farmed all his life.

Mr. Shouse belongs to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Baptist church and the M. W. A. lodge.











JOHN MAUCK was born in 1851 in Mauck Port, Indiana, being a son of Fabric and Elizabeth Mauck. He was married Jan. 20, 1878, to Harriet McPheeters, daughter of William A. and Kitty J. McPheeters. They have two children: Ancie M., born Nov. 15, 1878; Zoe E., April 4, 1883, now Mrs. Chas. Church. Ancie Mauck married Floy Moore of Brashear, Sept. 5, 1911.

Mr. Mauck came to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1858, settling on the farm near the present town of Brashear, which he now owns. He has lived there continuously since coming here, and has always been engaged in farming. He has a splendid farm, situated three miles north of Brashear. His home is regarded as one of the prettiest farm residences in the county. His son, Ancie M., makes his home with his father, and in recent years has had the management of the farm.

ALFRED REYNOLDS was born near Willmathville, Adair County, Missouri, July 16, 1871, being a son of William B. and Ruth D. (Story) Reynolds. He was married Jan. 10, 1892, to Emma S. Brassfield, daughter of Dennis M. and Racheal Brassfield. Mrs. Reynolds was born in Adair County, July 1, 1874. They have five children: Lula M., born May 2, 1893; Stanley L., Oct. 12, 1895; Gertrude R., Nov. 12, 1898; Bessie L., Sept. 10, 1901; Roosevelt, June 27, 1904.

Mr. Reynolds was born on a farm near Willmathville, and remained there with his parents till 1880. They then moved to Greentop, Missouri, where his father went into the mercantile business. He remained there and assisted his father in the store till his marriage. At that time he returned to Adair County and farmed for two years, then returned to Greentop, where he again worked in the store for three years. At the end of that time he again returned to this county and bought his present farm, where he has since lived. It consists of ninety acres four miles north-east of Sperry. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Reynolds is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Rebekah lodge.

CHARLES BANKS was born in Lexington County, Missouri, Sept. 25, 1876, and is a son of William and Asenath (Corning) Banks. He was married Dec. 20, 1901, to Etta Dille, daughter of David D. and Mary (White) Dille. They have two children: Joseph Eugene, born Jan. 26, 1908; Margaret Etta, Sept. 8, 1910. Mrs. Banks was born in Chariton County, Missouri, Oct. 15, 1879.

Mr. Banks was born and reared on a farm in Lexington County, remaining there till about twenty years old. He attended the public school and took a course at Avalon College. He then taught country and village schools in that county for eight years. Then, in 1904, he came to Kirksville and entered the State Normal School. He took the full course, graduating in 1907, and also held the Library Scholarship one year. From 1908 to 1910 he was principal of the Kirksville High School. In the summer of 1910 he took advanced work at the Normal and received the degree of B. A. That same year he was elected Superintendent of the Kirksville schools and was reelected in 1911. During the summer of 1911 he did post-graduate work in the University of Wisconsin. In addition to his work as Superintendent of the Kirksville Public Schools he teaches some classes at the Normal.

Mr. Banks is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.





JOHN V. LEDFORD, son of E. B. and Polly Ledford, was born in Green County, Tennessee, September 16, 1840. He was married to Hannah Bachman April 3, 1864. To this union were born eight children: Jacob, born Jan. 8, 1865; Mary, Dec. 9, 1866; George P., Feb. 23, 1869; John A., Oct. 20, 1871; Lillian Lee, July 15, 1873; Thomas M., Feb. 3, 1875; Elizabeth A., Sept. 9, 1877; Silvina, Nov. 26, 1879.

Mr. Ledford was one of the early pioneers of this county, coming here when a small boy. He lived in this county and farmed till his death, Feb. 11, 1891. On Sept. 17, 1864, he enlisted in the United States Army, serving till July 19, 1865. Mrs. Ledford was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, Sept. 1, 1840, and died at her home in this county April 25, 1890. Both she and Mr. Ledford were devoted members of the Presbyterian church, and had been for many years.

JACOB LEDFORD, son of John V. and Hannah Ledford, was born in Adair County, Jan. 8, 1865. He was married May 2, 1911, to Mrs. Sarah Stoakes.

Mr. Ledford was born and reared on a farm in the western part of this county, remaining at home with his parents till their death. The care of several of the younger children then devolved upon him. He has lived in that part of the county and farmed and mined all his life. At present he owns a farm near Stahl, which is underlaid with big veins of coal, some of which has already been mined.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIS was born in Adams County, Illinois, March 16, 1858, being a son of George W. and Hettie (McGinnis) Willis. He was married June 4, 1881, to Ida Gardner, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Heavlin) Gardner. They had ten children, seven of whom are living: William S., born April 2, 1884; Clyde T., Oct. 25, 1887, died May 11, 1909; Sylvia M., July 29, 1888, died April 9, 1904; Victor, June 8, 1890, died June 21, 1897; Clarence A., Aug. 19, 1891; Alta O., June 16, 1894, now the wife of Marion Waggoner; Maud M., Oct. 12, 1898; Delta E., May 7, 1900; John H., Nov. 13, 1903; Levirra O., Nov. 2, 1904.

Mr. Willis came to Adair County, Missouri, in 1865, settling in the north part of the county. His father lived there till his death in 1881, his mother dying in 1891. He lived at home till about grown, and then married and continued the occupation of farming. He has been a farmer all his life, except one year, 1894, spent in the mercantile business at Millard. At present he owns a farm of 120 acres, three and one-half miles north-east of Connelsville. He does general farming and stock raising, handling fine horses, cattle and hogs and thoroughbred Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Willis is a Republican in politics and he and his family are members of the Baptist church.

GILBERT SNEED was born in Knox County, Missouri, July 21, 1885, and is a son of G. W. and Mary Sneed. He was married Oct. 27, 1907, to Jennie Lind. They have two children: Stanley, born Jan. 8, 1909; Bernice, May 15, 1910.

Mr. Sneed was born in Knox County, Missouri, but moved to Kirksville with his parents when only about ten years old, and has made this city his home since. When about grown he went into the electrical business, taking up and studying all lines of electrical construction, and becoming exceedingly proficient in his business. In 1905 he opened an electrical supply house in Kirksville, which he still conducts. He does general electrical contracting and repairing, and carries a full line of electrical supplies.

Mr. Sneed is a Democrat in politics and a member of the K. of P. lodge.













D. FRANK HAYDEN was born in Livingston County, Mo., Dec. 6, 1868, and is a son of B. B. and Elizabeth A. (Wischeart) Hayden. He was married Feb. 5, 1896, to Jessie E. Hubbell, daughter of George N. and Emma (Baker) Hubbell. They have one child, Evard A., born April 29, 1904.

Mr. Hayden was born and reared on a farm in Livingston County, remaining there with his parents till about grown. He attended the public schools, the Stanberry Normal, and also took a course at the Gem City Business College. After graduating from the latter institution, he farmed in Livingston County for a few years, then went into the hardware business at Hale, Missouri, remaining there three years. He then returned to the occupation of farming, in which he continued till 1903. At that time he came to Kirksville, where he has since resided. Soon after coming here he went into the monument business, in which he is still engaged. He recently added pneumatic tools for lettering and carving, having now one of the best equipped plants of the kind in North Missouri. He is a natural mechanic himself and also employs an expert workman and a traveling salesman.

Mr. Hayden is a Democrat in politics, a member of the M. W. A. lodge, and he and his family belong to the M. E. Church, South.

DAVID M. PICKENS was born near Stahl, Adair County, Missouri, Dec. 27, 1866, being a son of David R. and Martha J. Pickens. He was married Jan. 5, 1888, to Laura A. O'Bell, daughter of Nicholas and Philopena O'Bell. They have three children: Minnie, born July 29, 1891; Albert G., Feb. 14, 1894; Clarence C., Feb. 12, 1906.

Mr. Pickens was born and reared on a farm near Stahl. When about eighteen years old he left home and went to work in the mines at Stahl. He farmed and worked in the mines in that section till 1905, when he moved to Connelsville, Mo., where he has since lived and been engaged in the mining business.

Mr. Pickens is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, in which he takes a deep interest.

JOHN C. DYE, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, May 13, 1859, is a son of William and Susan Dye. His wife was Emma Collop, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Collop. They were married December 25, 1881. They have one child—Fannie, now Mrs. C. E. Vaughn.

Mr. Dye moved to Adair County with parents in 1866. He was reared on a farm in this county. He has an eighty acre farm six miles northeast of Kirksville. He has been a farmer all his life. He is Democratic in politics and belongs to the Methodist Church South, and the M. W. A. lodge.

DR. WILLIAM I. CAIN was born near Novinger, Missouri, on the old Cain homestead, September 14, 1871. He was married to Miss Charlotte Hoerrmann, December 23, 1896. Mrs. Cain is a daughter of John and Christina (Hetzel) Hoerrmann. They have two children: Estell V., born December 4, 1897, and Edith O., April 29, 1899.

Dr. Cain lived at home till grown, and took a course in the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1899. He entered the practice at Benton Harbor, Michigan, remaining there ten years. He next went to Bar Harbor Maryland, where he lived till January 1911. On the death of his mother he returned to the old home, and is now helping his father run the home farm.



EUGENE CRANDALL BROTT was born at Brookfield, Missouri, Oct. 24, 18181, being a son of Walter E. and Nettie E. Brott. He was married June 3, 1908, to Clara Fout, daughter of W. G. and Ada Fout.

Mr. Brott was born and reared at Brookfield, Missouri, receiving his education in public schools of that place, and graduating from the high school. His parents died when he was quite small, and he made his home with an aunt until about nineteen years of age. He then started out to carve his own way, and for a few years worked at various occupations, finally going into the real estate business at that place. He continued in that business till March, 1905, when he went to St. Louis, where he accepted the position as Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Missouri. In the spring of 1911 he gave up that position and came to Kirksville, purchasing stock in the A. S. O. He was made Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, and after the death of Dr. Warren Hamilton, was promoted to Secretary and Treasurer, which position he now holds.

Mr. Brott is a Republican in politics and takes a deep interest in public affairs. For a number of years, while living at Brockfield, he was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of that county. He belongs to the Elks lodge.

CHARLES A. SMELSER was born at Galesburg, Illinois, March 3, 1872, being a son of George and Adaline Smelser. He attended the public school of his neighborhood, completing his education at Knox Military Academy. After quitting school he served for six years in the 6th Ill. Inf., and three years in the Artillery, the last year as quartermaster. He also learned the painter's trade and was for several years in the employ of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. In 1907 he came to Kirksville, where he has since resided. He worked at his trade here till the summer of 1911, when he accepted the general agency for the Post Dispatch for this section.

When the Kirksville Military Band was organized Mr. Smelser took a deep interest in it and was mainly responsible for bringing this matter to a successful issue. In recognition for his services in this regard he was made manager and drum major.

Mr. Smelser is a Republican in politics, a member of the M. E. Church, South, and belongs to the M. W. A., Redmen, and M. B. A. lodges, for the latter being county deputy.

JOHN A. BURCHETT was born in Adair County, Missouri, April 16, 1866, being a son of Benjamin and Onda (Wright) Burchett. He was married December 4, 1889, to Jane Bozarth, daughter of James Madison and Rachel (McPhetridge) Bozarth. Mrs. Burchett is also a native of this county, born July 26, 1869. They have six children: Bertha Ethel, born September 6, 1892; Beulah M., April 17, 1895; Gail B., June 11, 1897; Charles, October 23, 1899; Verna R., November 13, 1905. The first child, born September 18, 1890, died September 23, same year..

Mr. Burchett lived on the farm in the west part of this county, Liberty township, till grown. Soon after his marriage he moved to Sullivan County, Missouri, where he remained eight years, engaged in farming. He then returned to this county, soon afterward buying his present farm where he has since lived. The farm consists of 200 acres, one-half mile east of old Ringo's Point. He is a breeder of Short Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and fine horses.

Mr. Burchett is a member of the Democratic party and belongs to the M. W. A. lodge.



JOSEPH MOTTER is a native of Adair County, and was born in an old log house near the Chariton River, not far from the old Wash Conner mill, Dec. 7, 1851. He is a son of Judge Noah and Susan (Dopendorf) Motter. He was married Jan. 10, 1879, to Carrie E. Shoop. Mrs. Motter was also born in Adair County, May 3, 1859. She is a daughter of Philip D. and Frances (Shontz) Shoop. Mr. and Mrs. Motter had two children, one of whom is living: Clyde C., born Jan. 10, 1880, died Sept. 18, 1910; Noah P., March 27, 1882..

Mr. Motter moved with his parents to a farm near Connelsville when a small boy, where he was reared. He lived at home and assisted in conducting the farm till his marriage. He then moved to his present farm, just north of the old home place, where he lived continuously, with the exception of a few years, until coming to Kirksville. In 1906 he retired from active farming and moved to this city where he has since lived. He turned the management of his farm over to his sons, still retaining a supervisory interest. After the death of his son Clyde the management devolved on his other son, Noah P., who is now married and lives on the old home place. The farm is regarded as one of the best in Adair County, and consists of 320 acres, one and one-half miles east of Connelsville. After the death of his father Mr. Motter purchased the interest of the other heirs in this tract, and it now all belongs to him. The southern part of the farm, on which was located the old Motter home, is owned by his brother William Motter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Motter belong to early pioneer families, sketches of their parents being given in another part of this work.

Mr. Motter is a Democrat in politics, and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church.

JAMES M. THRELKELD is a native of Schuyler County, Missouri, born December 8, 1865, a son of Thomas J. and Jane Threlkeld. He was married Oct. 13, 1887, to Emma E. Hounsom, daughter of Walter and Frances Hounsom. They had four children: Archie L., born March 4, 1889, now a teacher in the Kirksville High School; Ombra Maude, April 7, 1891; Curtis H., March 17, 1895; Harold H., October 30, 1905.

Mr. Threlkeld was reared on a farm in Schuyler County, attending the public school and the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa. He then engaged in teaching for five years, also farmed for a short time. He then went into the drug business at Lancaster, which he abandoned in 1891 on account of ill health. He next went into the life-insurance business. In 1906 he came to Kirksville, Missouri, where he has since lived. He is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAAC CAPPS was born in Granger County, Tennessee, March 19, 1837, being a son of David and Barbara Capps. He was married June 17, 1860, to Amanda Lay, who died May 20, 1870. He again married Oct. 27, 1872, to Mrs. Sarah Truitt, formerly Miss McPhetridge, daughter of William and Minerva McPhetridge. By the first marriage there were six children, three of whom are living: John G., Caltha, now Mrs. Hiram Dixon; Marion. By the present there are six children living, one dead; William; May M., now Mrs. Lon Price; Jonah; Jesse; George; Bert.

Mr. Capps came to this county with his parents in 1844, settling near Novinger, on the farm now owned by Mr. Capps. He has lived there continuously except a short time during the war, when he was in Iowa. He has always followed the occupation of farming. At present he owns a farm of 360 acres, two and one-half miles west of Novinger.

Mr. Capps is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church..



CLYDE CARDER was born in Knox County, Missouri, November 6, 1883. He is a son of Harrison B. and Helen Carder. He was united in marriage, August 18, 1904 to Bessie Buford, daughter of J. A. and Alice Buford. They have three children: Edna, born July 15, 1905; James, June 15, 1907; Leo, May 15, 1909.

Mr. Carder worked at railroading for a time after he was grown, then went to Edina, and engaged in the automobile business. He remained there till November 1909, when he came to Kirksville and opened up a garage and auto sales room in connection with his cousin, Archie Carder. They handle the Studebaker, including the E. M. F. 30 and Flanders 20, Michigan, Auburn. They are expert chauffeurs and mechanics as well as salesmen. They conduct a repair shop and carry auto supplies.

Mr. Carder belongs to the Elks lodge.

ARCHIE CARDER son of Issac and Axie Carder, was born in Knox County, Missouri, October 27, 1881. He was reared on the farm in Knox County, remaining at home till 1906. He then went to railroading. In 1909 he came to Kirksville, where he went into the automobile business with his cousin, Clyde Carder. The firm is known as the Carder Auto Co. Mr. Carder is unmarried. He belongs to the Elks lodge.

WILLIAM QUINN was born at Burlington, Vermont, October 9, 1852, being a son of Matthew and Mary A. (Kelley) Quinn. He was married April 19, 1887, to Margaret Killday, daughter of Micheal and Ann (O'Conner) Killday. They have nine children: Clara, born March 13, 1888; Mamie, February 15, 1890; Edward, November 9, 1892; Albert, December 11, 1894; Constance, January 1, 1896; Matthew, May 11, 1898; Willie and Margaret, twins, born May 21, 1900; Ray, September 25, 1903.

Mr. Quinn moved to Adair County, Missouri, in March 1871. He has since lived and farmed in this county. He now owns 132 acres of good land, situated about 4 miles east of Sperry. He does general farming and stock raising.

He is a Republican in politics and a Catholic in his religion.

GEORGE P. LEDFORD was born in Adair County, Missouri, Feb. 23, 1869, being a son of John V. and Hannah (Bachman) Ledford. He was married Oct. 8, 1888, to Lizzie O'Bell, daughter of Nicholas and Christina O'Bell. They have three children: Eldridge V., born Feb. 3, 1890; Alva, Feb. 8, 1891; Ollie, Sept. 10, 1892.

Mr. Ledford was born and reared on a farm just north of Stahl, the same farm which he now owns and on which he now lives. Here he has lived all his life and been engaged in farming. He now owns a tract of seventy acres near Stahl. His land is all underlaid with heavy coal beds.

JONATHAN O. SHUMAKER was born March 9, 1856, and reared on a farm near Millard, Adair County, Missouri. He was married to Louisa Cavett, and they have one child—Albert. He lived with his parents, Adam and Louisa (Holman) Shumaker, till grown, then went into the carpenter and contracting business, working a number of years at Kirksville. He continued in that business till 1894, then bought his present farm. After living and farming there four years, he leased the land and went to Oklahoma. There he spent five years, being in Kansas part of the time, working at carpentry. He then worked a while at Kirksville, returning again to his farm in 1907, where he has since lived. The farm consists of seventy-nine acres, two and one-half miles northeast of Gifford.

He is a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the M. W. A. lodge.



WILLIAM E. SHIRLEY was born at Willmathville, Adair County, Missouri, but moved with his parents to Greentop when small, living there till grown. He attended the public schools and the First Disrrict Normal School at Kirksville, graduating at the latter institution in 1898. He then taught school seven years, in the meantime reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1902. He practiced at Brashear, Missouri, then at Novinger, remaining there till he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1906. After serving one term he was appointed assistant claim attorney for the O. K. railroad, which position he still holds, having his headquarters at Kirksville.

Mr. Shirley was born November 2, 1874, a son of George A. and Martha J. Shirley. He was married March 27, 1910, to Jessie Nicholas, daughter of Henry and McCallay Nicholas.

■ He is a Republican, and belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of the Chapter and Commandery.

HERBERT T. WILSON is a native of this county, and was reared on a farm near Brashear, Missouri, coming from one of the oldest families in this part of the State. He was born September 11, 1871, a son of James W. and Harriet E. (Tipton) Wilson. He was married October 1, 1902, to Mary I. Murfin, daughter of John W. and Matilda A. (Peterson) Murfin. They have no children.

Mr. Wilson belongs to the family for which Wilson township was named. The family came to this county in the early thirties. He lived with his parents till twenty, then came to Brashear. For five years he clerked in the store for James Milstead. He was also with E. E. Black in the mercantile business, then with C. A. Chadwick in the lumber and hardware business. In August 1909 he formed a partnership with R. L. Milstead and Son in the general merchandise business, in which he is still engaged.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic orders, belonging to the Royal Arch and Commandery.

DR. JAMES C. NUNN was reared on a farm in Pike County, Missouri. He was born March 11, 1865, in that county, being a son of Walter G. and Anna (Robinson) Nunn. He was united in marriage December 27, 1897, to Kate McGinnis, a native of Montgomery County, Missouri. She was a daughter of Erasmus and Fannie (Berger) McGinnis. They have no children.

Dr. Nunn attended the public schools and the Pike County College, also took a course at the Watson Seminary, at Ashley, Missouri. He taught school in Pike County six years, reading medicine in the meantime. He then attended the Hospital Medical School at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating in 1894. He was appointed interne at the asylum at Fulton, remaining there three years, when he came to this county, practicing at Stahl and Novinger since that time. At present he is located at Novinger.

For several years he owned drug stores at Stahl and Novinger, but devoted his attention to his practice, hiring managers to run the stores. Since his graduation he has done much clinical work at St. Louis and also took one year's post-graduate course at that place. During the time Mr. Folk served as Governor, Dr. Nunn was a member of the board of managers of the asylum at Fulton, Missouri.

He is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic, Elks, K. of P. and M. W. A. lodges.





WELLINGTON S. HALLADAY was born in Leeds County, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 14, 1843, a son of Samuel and Sarah Halladay. He was married Nov. 10, 1873 to Mary Draper, daughter of Copeland and Mary Draper. They had five children, four of whom are living: Clarence born July, 1874, died October 13, 1878; Theron, December 2, 1878; Clinton, November 17, 1883; Ethel (now Mrs. Albert Arnold,) and Mabel, twins, August 14, 1889.

Mr. Halladay came from Canada to Adair County, Missouri, with his parents in 1869, settling on a farm five miles east of Kirksville. He lived there and assisted in conducting the farm till his marriage, then going into the dairy business with his father-in-law near Bullion, in which he continued several years. He then moved to Kirksville, where he engaged in the grocery business six years. He was also Marshal of Kirksville for about two years. At the end of that time he returned to farming, in which he continued about eleven years. Returning to Kirksville, he and his son, Clinton, bought their present blacksmith and wagon shop, at 122 East Harrison Street, which they have since conducted.

Mr. Halladay is a Republican in politics and a member of the Baptist Church.

THADEUS W. BOZARTH was born September 20, 1836, in Adair County, Missouri, being a son of Andrew Bozarth. He was married October 12, 1862, to Elizabeth Spivey. They had seven children: Nancy, now the wife of George Anderson; Cynthia, the wife of S. E. Snyder; Julia, wife of Grant Burchett; William O.; A. J., twin of William O.; James John.

Andrew Bozarth, father of Thadeus W. Bozarth, came to Adair County in 1830 with his brother Hiram. They were originally from Kentucky, moving to Howard County, Missouri, in the early part of last century.

REV. C. C. CUNNINGHAM was born in Pitman, Arkansas, April 3, 1885, being the son of Rev. O. H. L. and Laura T. Cunningham. He was united in marriage June 10, 1909, to Gertrude Bewick, daughter of S. C. L. and Alice Decker Bewick. To this union was born one child—Chester Bewick, born December 23, 1910. Mr. Cunningham was for a time pastor of the Baptist church, at Novinger, Missouri. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge. In connection with his pastoral duties he edited the Novinger Record for a few months. In the fall of 1910 he gave up his work there and entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he is now a student, often preaching at various places.

JUDGE CHARLES LYMAN LEWIS was born at Candor, Tioga County, New York, July 26, 1839, being a son of Asahel and Abigail E. Lewis. He was married Dec. 25, 1883, to Minnie E. Shott, daughter of Jacob and Jane E. Shott. They have no children living. One child, Elsie Jane, born Dec. 15, 1884, died in 1885.

In 1847 Mr. Lewis emigrated to Illinois with his parents, settling at Newark, Kendall County, where he obtained a common school education. He taught school and clerked in a store, alternating between the two callings for two or three years, then read law at Ottawa, with Cook, Glover and Campbell, being admitted to practice in 1864. He then returned to Newark and for two years served as prosecuting attorney for that city. In 1867 he came to Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, and entered the practice of his profession. He was City Attorney from 1877 to 1879, and was elected Probate Judge in 1882, serving four years, then re-elected to the same office.

Mr. Lewis is a Republican in politics, taking quite an active part in public affairs. He is an active member and earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT was born in Adams County, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1860. He was married Sept. 12, 1879, to Mary Gurthrie. They had ten children, eight of whom are living: Ola, now Mrs. D. M. Newman; Roscoe, pastor of the M. E. Church at Hannibal, Missouri; Dr. J. E., a dentist at Kirksville; Albert E., a farmer at Lipscomb, Texas; Earl, now dead; Lottie; Cecil; Lloyd; Dorsey. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Wright was born and reared on a farm in Ohio, remaining there with his parents till grown. He then married and farmed for one year in Adams County. At that time he moved to Iowa, where he engaged in farming till 1902, when he came to Adair County, Missouri. He bought a farm of 400 acres near Bullion. He owned and conducted that farm till the spring of 1911, when he moved with his family to Hereford, Texas, having sold his farm. He is still engaged in farming, and owns a tract of 320 acres near Hereford.

Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., Yeoman and M. W. A. fraternities. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN C. WEAVER, deceased, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1813. He was married at the age of twenty-seven to Barbara Switzer. They had nine children: Mary J., William S., Frederick S., John S., Maria L., James K., three children dying in infancy. Mrs. Weaver died in 1859, and he was again married in March, 1862, to Mrs. Nancy Fretz Bailey. They had five children: Hattie L., born Nov. 3, 1868, now Mrs. A. F. Grassle; Ollie D., June 20, 1870, now wife of Dr. George Prewitt; Ella M., Jan. 5, 1874, now the wife of Frank M. Davis; Samuel W., Aug. 23, 1863; Joseph C., April 16, 1865. Mrs. Weaver, his second wife, was formerly the wife of James Bailey, by whom she had three children: G. W.; James O.; Mary I.

Mr. Weaver came to Missouri in 1866, settling in Cooper County, where he remained three years. He then came to Adair County, where he resided till his death. He was killed in the cyclone at his home in Kirksville, April 27, 1899. He was engaged in farming near Kirksville till a few years before his death, when he retired and moved to this city. He was a widely known and public-spirited citizen, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

JUDGE NATHANIEL M. SHELTON was born in Troy, Lincoln County, Mo., March 17, 1851. He was educated in the public school of his native county; then attended Parker Seminary at Troy; from there he went to William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., completing his education at the State University at Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, practicing at Macon, Mo. In 1884 he was elected to the Legislature, serving in the the Thirty-third General Assembly as Chairman of the Committee on Education. In 1886 was re-elected in the succeeding Legislature, was Chairman of the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence. In 1888 he was elected senator from the Seventh District, and served four years, being Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In 1898 Judge Shelton was elected Circuit Judge of the Second District, of which Adair County is a part, and re-elected in 1904, and again re-elected in 1910 for a term of six years.

Judge Shelton was married November 21, 1878 to Belle Garges, of Lancaster, Mo. They make their home at Macon. He is a Democrat in politics and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He is regarded as one of the great lawyers of the State and has been mentioned for the Supreme Bench.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



HADLEY M. HENLEY is a native of Iowa, born near Davenport, February 26, 1853. His parents were Jesse L. and Sarah Henley. He attended Griswold College at Davenport, then the Iowa State University. After leaving that college he studied law, then entered the practice at Davenport. He continued the practice about ten years, then took up also the loan and brokerage business, in which he is still engaged. His home is still at Davenport, although he spends a portion of his time at the Henley Ranch, which is partly in this county.

Mr. Henley was married May 28, 1878, to Ella Van Fleet, daughter of John R. Van Fleet. They had three children, two of them are living: Nellie, born Oct. 1, 1879, died July 12, 1907; Jesse V., December 25, 1886; Louise, now Mrs. J. J. Vrooman, born November 30, 1888.

Henley ranch is one of the few large agricultural operations which is managed on strictly business principles and one which furnishes many practical illustrations of scientific farming. The ranch is situated in Adair, Putnam and Sullivan counties, the main buildings, offices etc. all being in Adair, and consists of 8,000 acres of which 2,500 acres are under cultivation. A four year rotation of corn and cowpeas, oats and clover is being practiced, with a catch crop of rye after the corn and cowpeas for the late fall and early spring pasture. Other crops, such as rape, kale, vetches, mangles and field peas are grown to supply various feeding demands. A field of alfalfa is under experiment. "Headquarters" and all the main buildings are centrally located. For the purpose of management the land is divided into farm units, each devoted to its particular line of stock and to the raising of crops best adapted to that particular farm unit. The ranch is all under fence, practically all being 48-inch woven wire, with one barbed wire in top. In all, there is considerable in excess of 100 miles of this kind of fencing on the place. The ranch was started about 12 years ago, when H. M. Henley of Davenport, Ia., purchased several hundred acres of land in the north part of his present holdings, with the intention of raising sheep on an extensive scale. Land adjoining on all sides was afterwards purchased until it now embraces the large area mentioned. It was not until within the past two years that plans were perfected for a ranch devoted to the breeding of pure bred stock. It is now, perhaps, the most complete breeding establishment in this part of the country, and the improvements made are a credit to the owners and managers and should be the pride of the people of this section. The ranch is managed by Mr. Henley's son, J. V. Henley, and his son-in-law, J. J. Vrooman. At "headquarters" are three residences for the use of families taking care of the general work of the ranch. The other families live on the respective farm units. All the employees are under the direct supervision of the superintendent, C. H. Deacon, who is assisted by a foreman. The stock handled consists of purebred Shropshire sheep, Poland China hogs, Percheron horses and Jersey cattle. They have what is conceded to be one of the greatest flocks of Shropshire sheep in the world, having all told about 1,500 head, 500 of which are imported, making it the largest imported flock in North America. At the head of the flock is the 1910 International champion ram together with many other imported prize-winning rams and the 1910 International champion flock. The sheep are divided into flocks from 75 to 200 head. Each flock is located at the respective sheep farm units, all of which are under the direct care of the English shepherd, P. E. Wilcox. The Poland China hog unit is ideally equipped in every respect. It is composed of a large central hog house of cement and steel, surrounded by numerous small farrowing houses and their adjacent crop pastures. The central hog house is so arranged and heated that the pigs are farrowed during the coldest winter months.

This entire plant has a capacity of 1,000 hogs a year, all of whom are purebred Poland Chinas, the most typical of which are sold or retained as breeding stock and the others fattened for market. The Percheron herd is especially fine, being composed of horses which were awarded prizes at the leading live stock shows of the country. The stallion at the head of the herd, Matador, is a beautiful black 3-year-old, sired by the International champion Calypso. Matador has, perhaps, won more prizes than any other American bred horse of his age. The Jersey herd is maintained particularly to furnish dairy products to the employes and their families. A milk and butter fat record is kept of each individual and whenever a cow proves unprofitable she is eliminated from the herd. The Missouri mule is given a place alongside the pure bred live stock. About 50 of the best class of mules are utilized for the heavy hauling and road work, and 50 other younger mules are raised and kept to replace the mature work mules which are sold when about five years old. At "Headquarters" are about 30 buildings which impress one as being a busy little village with its houses, office building, barns, silo, machine shop, garage, sheep and hog houses, etc. Near headquarters, on a slightly hill overlooking the valley is one of the prettiest bungalows in this part of the state, which is modern throughout.

Within the past year a considerable sum has been spent for improvements. They are not only building fences erecting buildings, bridges, etc., but are doing very extensive work on the public roads, not only for their own benefit, but for the convenience of the general public, as well. They are now building a bridge across Spring Creek and opening up a new road through their place to Greencastle.

Both the managers studied agriculture at the state university and their enthusiastic efforts for better farming are winning them success and helping to further Missouri's name as the home of live stock of international reputation.

PROFESSOR J. D. WILSON is a native Missourian and was born in Howard County Aug. 22, 1862, being a son of David and Sarah Wilson. He spent his early life on a farm in that section, attending the public schools of his neighborhood. He then took a course at the State Normal School, at Kirksville, and entered the profession of teaching. He was elected superintendent of schools at Cameron, Missouri, and served three years. He then resigned and entered Ann Arbor University. After completing his course there he accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Sedalia, Missouri, serving in that capacity nine years. Giving up his position there he took a special course at the Missouri State University, and upon completing his work there he came to Kirksville and accepted a professorship in the State Normal School. He has been with this institution for the past eight years, having charge of the department of Psychology and Theory of Education. Professor Wilson is regarded as one of the strong men of the state and one of the great psychologists of the West. He is also a great hypnotist and mind-reader and frequently gives public entertainments to demonstrate the principles of these subjects.

Professor Wilson was married to Clara Carroll June 18, 1890, a daughter of W. S. and Volunnia Carroll. They have six children: Edna, born March 12, 1892; Mabel, Feb. 18, 1894; Clara and Carroll, twins Nov. 5, 1898; John, June 7, 1902; Samuel, March 13, 1908. Professor Wilson is a Republican in politics, a member of the Ben Hur and Yeoman lodges, and he and his family are members of the Christain Church.

PETER J. SUBLETTE, a pioneer of Adair County, came of a hardy stock, French Huguenots, who left France and came to America that they might enjoy undisturbed their political and religious convictions, settling in Virginia, then a new country. Later they moved to Madison County, Kentucky, where Peter J. Sublette was born March 11, 1818. When sixteen years old his parents moved to Coles County, Illinois, and with other pioneers began the developement of that rich farming section. When war was declared against Mexico he enlisted in his country's cause, and saw much hard service, remaining to the close of the conflict that added an empire to his country's domain. When the war closed, he returned to his Illinois home and soon after located in the vicinity of St. Louis, where William Sublette, and his brothers noted Indian fur traders, had settled. Here he was married to Sarah R. Warfield November 2, 1848. Six years later they sold their possessions in St. Louis county and came by wagon to Adair County, locating on the farm near Sublette, which has ever since been the family home. Here he and his faithful wife labored hand in hand and developed from the virgin prairie one of the finest farms in Adair County. They were ardent supporters of schools and churches, and Mr. Sublette took the lead in building the first church and school house combined, erected in the northern part of the County. They were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, eight of whom, six sons and two daughters are now living.

Sarah R. Warfield Sublette was born in Warfieldsburg, Maryland April 16, 1828, and was a daughter of George and Sarah Warfield, her father being a member of the widely known Warfield family of Maryland. Mrs. Sublette was a cousin of ex-Governor Warfield of that state. Her parents moved from Maryland to Illinois in 1838, and later located in St. Louis County, on the Old Manchester Road. Here she resided until her marriage with Mr. Sublette. She was a woman of great strength and refinement of character, and in the trials and hardships incident to building a home in a new country for a large family of children was the enthusiastic helper and wise counselor of her husband.

Their children are George W.; James M.; Thomas E.; Miriam R.; Sarah R.; William H.; Reuben H.; Daniel W.; Mary E.; Willard J.; and Warren F. Of these James M. and Sarah R. died in childhood, and William H. January 18, 1901. The children who reached the years of maturity were educated in the public schools and the Kirksville Normal School some of them holding post-graduate diplomas from that institution.

Of the children Daniel W. and Mary E. reside on the old homestead, near Sublette, which they own, and where they were born. To this homestead they have added until they now have a beautiful and finely improved tract of nearly six hundred acres. In addition to their course at the Kirksville Normal School they are both graduates of the Kirksville Business College. Daniel W. Sublette has been a life-long farmer. He handles stock successfully, keeping nothing on the farm in the stock line but the best. He makes a speciality of Shorthorn Cattle. He is an Odd Fellow, Modern Woodman, Rebekah, and a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

Peter J. Sublette died October 24, 1899, in the eighty-second year of his age, closing a long life of industry and integrity, one that left its impress on the community for good.

Sarah Warfield Sublette died March 10, 1904 at the age of nearly seventy six years.





WILLIAM WALTERS, a native of Adair County, Missouri, was born June 16, 1861, being a son of William and Jerresha (Lay) Walters. He was married March 25, 1886, to Anna Lawrence, daughter of John and Jane (White) Lawrence. They have four children: Hettie, born February 7, 1889, now the wife of Earl Moots; Mabel, November 8, 1890; Mazie, November 12, 1892; Arthur, September 9, 1896.

Mr. Walters was born and reared on a farm near Stahl. When thirteen years old his parents died, and he then lived with his brother, Lewis Walters, till grown, then went to Montana where he remained seven years. He returned to Adair County, married, and began farming, an occupation which he has followed since that time. Mr. Walters now lives on his brother's farm, one and one-half miles south of Stahl. It consists of 150 acres, and is well improved.

He is a member of the K. of P. and M. W. A. fraternities.

HENRY L. WALTERS was born in Adair County, January 16, 1876, being a son of Lewis and Rachel (Cook) Walters. He was married March 6, 1908, to Nell Englehart, daughter of Charles and Jane Englehart. They have no children.

Mr. Walters was born and reared on the old home place, one mile east of Stahl. He attended the public school and took a course at the State Normal School. In 1902 he quit the farm and went into the mercantile business at Shibley's Point with E. E. Price. Here he remained a year, then bought a store at Stahl, where he moved his stock from Shibley's Point. He was in business with Mr. Price for two years, then began conducting a butcher shop and general merchandise store for himself. He is still engaged in that work, and also owns a farm of 160 acres, one and one-half miles southeast of Stahl.

He is a Democrat, and a member of the M. W. A. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

ALBERT EDWARD AINSLIE, son of Louis J. and Margaret Ainslie, is a native of Adair County, and was born near Adair Oct. 15, 1880. He was married Oct. 21, 1902, to Florence Noonning, daughter of Wm. H. and Rose (Quinn) Noonning. They had four children, two of whom are living; Margaret, Robert, Ernest and Isadore. Margaret and Robert are deceased. Ernest is four and Isadore two years of age.

Mr. Ainslie was born and reared on a farm near Adair, remaining there with parents till grown. He then married and continued the occupation of farming and has always made this county his home, with the exception of a short time spent in the West. In 1909 he quit farming and moved to Kirksville, going into the real estate and insurance business with W. A. Downing. He continued in this business till March 1911 when he accepted the position of Deputy Collector with U. S. G. Downing, which position he now holds.

Mr. Ainslie comes from one of the old pioneer families, his father, L. J. Ainslie, being one of the early settlers. The elder Mr. Ainslie is one of the best known men in the county, is splendidly educated and well posted. He has been a great traveler; has made the circuit of the globe and been in almost every known country in the world. During the Civil War he served with Co. D. 21st Mo and was badly wounded at the battle of Shiloh. He still makes this county his home but spends much of his time in travel.

Ed Ainslie is a Republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in political affairs. At present he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Republican Central Committee of Adair County. He and his family belong to the Catholic Church.

ANTHONY J. KOEHL was born at Highland, Illinois, Aug. 9, 1867, being a son of Anton and Anna K. Koehl. He was born and reared on a farm in Illinois, remaining there till twenty-two years of age. He then came to Adair County, Missouri, and has made this and adjoining counties his home since that time, spending some years in Chariton County. He finally came to Kirksville in 1907, and has lived here continuously since. He was for a time in the collecting business, and also traveled in Colorado for a wholesale house. On July 10, 1911, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Adair County, which position he now holds.

Mr. Koehl is a Republican in politics. He has never married.

CLARENCE ELMORE, a son of William C. and Eliza (Clark) Elmore, was born July 30, 1872, one mile south of Gibbs, Missouri, and died April 10, 1911. He was united in marriage March 8, 1893, to Eva Corbin. Mrs. Elmore comes from an old time family, being a daughter of Newton and Mary E. (Holloway) Corbin. They had one child—Lloyd Muir, born July 3, 1893.

Mr. Elmore lived on the home place till grown. When seventeen years old his father died, and he began farming for himself. When married he moved on the farm which his widow now owns. He inherited it from his father's estate. He lived on the same farm till his death, except one year spent in Oklahoma. There are eighty acres in the home place, and twenty acres, two miles south-west of this farm. He belonged to the Christian church, his wife also being a member.

DR. JERE TAYLOR MUIR was born in Trimble Co., Kentucky. His parents moved to Missouri before he was one year old.

Unlike many who drift into a profession by accident or force of circumstances, Mr. Muir chose his profession when he was six years old, and began, in early life, to study the elementary principles of education.

Aside from several special courses, including the law, the main preparation for his life work was made in two institutions, the State Normal University of Illinois, and LaGrange College. The bachelor's and master's degrees were conferred on him in regular course, the doctor's degree after his scholastic and professional ability were recognized in the educational world.

Dr. Muir began teaching when quite young, and the greater part of his educational work as a teacher has been done in two institutions, LaGrange College, and the State Normal School, Kirksville, Missouri.

In the latter he has held various positions, as methods of teaching, director of the practice school, political science, and vice-president. When all students were required to take music he was for a year and a half in charge of this department. During the time he organized and instructed the first military band the school ever had.

Under his direction the Model School Headlight was published. This was the first paper the school had. His wife, Elma Hay Muir, is a college graduate, and a musician of high rank.

Mr. Muir represented Lewis County in the legislature three sessions 1905-6, 1907-8, 1909-10, and was the author of many important bills which became laws while he was a member.

He has written several books, including a manual of Orthodoxy, more recently a History and Government of Missouri, and is at present preparing a high work on Civil Government. Dr. Muir is field representative of the Kirksville State Normal School.



THE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE AND LIGHTNING INSURANCE CO. was organized in 1894, incorporated May 8 of that year, by J. J. Keim, J. A. Myers, Benj. Ely, George R. Voorhies, M. B. Horton, H. Corbin, F. W. Gibbs, Ludwig Schillie, William McPhetridge, W. M. Harriett, O. B. Millikin, S. F. Hoag, A. M. Greeg, W. P. Foster, C. L. Bailey, A. Stukey, James F. Bragg and W. F. Johnson. The organizers were all residents of Adair County, and the business has been confined entirely to this county. It has been in business continuously since the date of organization, and is conducted on the assessment plan. The risks are confined to farm property, and now carry \$1,263,340.00 in insurance. Thus far it has cost the insured only about one-half of what the old-line companies charge. They have had a phenomenal growth, and have never failed to pay a loss promptly.

The first president of the company was J. J. Keim, who served for two years, and was succeeded by D. W. Begole, who had held that office since that time. The first secretary was A. M. Gregg, who served till 1902. He was succeeded by P. D. Kirk, who now fills that same office. The company maintains an office at the court house, which is in charge of the secretary, Mr. Kirk.

For the purpose of carrying on the business, there is a deputy in each township who has charge of the business in that particular locality.

DANIEL T. VANLANINGHAM, son of Thomas and Henrietta (Truitt) Vanlaningham, was born May 19, 1870, near Youngstown, Missouri, on the farm where he now lives. He was married March 18, 1896, to Addie Shott, daughter of Jonas and Annie (Wallace) Shott. Mrs. Vanlaningham was born July 3, 1871, near Novinger, Missouri. They have six children: Clarence, born Aug. 30, 1898; Roy, April 24, 1900; Fannie, May 12, 1902; Ira, Dec. 8, 1904; Harry, Feb. 23, 1907; Nellie, April 13, 1909.

Mr. Vanlaningham was born and reared on the farm where he now lives. He lived with his parents till grown, attending the public schools, then married and began farming for himself. In 1905 he quit farming and took up the mercantile business at Youngstown where he remained two years. During that time his father died. He then went to farming on the old home place. It consists of 218 acres and at present belongs to his mother but is under his management. He does general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Vanlaningham is a Republican in politics and belongs to the K. of P. fraternity.

CHARLES D. THOMPSON was born on a farm in Clay County, Indiana, February 17, 1848. He is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Reynolds) Thompson. He remained in Indiana till he joined Company K., 133 Indiana Vol. Infantry at the beginning of the Civil War. He served till the close of the war after which he moved to Illinois, living in Shelby and Vermilion Counties. In 1906 he came to Adair County, Missouri, buying his present farm where he has since lived. He has 182 acres of well improved land and raises fine stock. The farm is situated one and one-half miles north of Kirksville. He does general farming.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage September 3, 1874, to Carrie Shoure. They have five children: Lydia, born September 16, 1875, now Mrs. Ed. McGranahan; Clifford, October 2, 1877, married; Clinton, April 19, 1884; Floyd, November 11, 1887; Sarah, September 8, 1891.

He is a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the M. W. A. and G. A. R.

NATHANIEL B. WELLMAN was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, May 30, 1867, being a son of John and Eliza Wellman. He was married April 7, 1890, to Mary Green, daughter of Albert and Lucinda Green. They had five children, four of whom are living: Leonard, born February 5, 1891; Gladys, February 20, 1892, died August 9, 1909, being drowned in the Chariton River; Ollie, February 8, 1894; Elba, July 9, 1896; Lemah, August 6, 1898.

Mr. Wellman was born and reared on a farm near Queen City, living there till about grown. He then went to Kansas where he remained two years. At that time he came to Adair County, where he has since lived. He farmed a few years, and then, in 1901, went to Connelsville where he engaged in the general merchandise business. After continuing that about a year he sold out and went into the furniture business at that place, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Wellman is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

GEORGE S. SEAT was born in Worth County, Missouri, Jan. 20, 1878, and is a son of William L. and Rachael J. Seat. He was married April 28, 1904, to Laura M. Neiger, daughter of Christian L. and Margaret Neiger. They have two children: Florence M., born March 30, 1905; Mary R., May 30, 1907.

Mr. Seat was born and reared on a farm in Worth County, remaining at home till grown. He then married and continued the occupation of farming in that county till March, 1910, when he moved to Adair County, where he has since resided. At present he conducts a farm of 280 acres near Adair.

Mr. Seat is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM WADDILL is a native of Coles County, Illinois, born June 6, 1843, a son of John and Delilah (Phillips) Waddill. He was married September 24, 1867, to Elizabeth Agee, who died in 1887. They have three children living: Cora, born November 24, 1869, now Mrs. Sherman Hagans; Elba S., born November 20, 1870; Ray C., born June 15, 1877. His second wife was Kate J. Lowe, whom he married in 1889. They have no children.

Mr. Waddill came to Adair County in 1856. When grown he engaged in the occupation of farming. This he continued till 1896, then retired and moved to Kirksville where he still resides. He still owns a farm of eighty acres, three miles north-east of Kirksville.

He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN S. WILSON was reared on a farm near Old Wilson Town, the place where his brother, J. W. Wilson, now lives. He was born there September 17, 1850, being a son of Joel and Angie (Davidson) Wilson. He was married October 3, 1872, to Mary Clark, daughter of John A. and Drusana (Edgman) Clark. Mrs. Wilson was born in Macon County, Missouri, January 16, 1855. They have three children: Robert W., born June 7, 1874, died October 14, 1875; Ora L., January 4, 1876; John R., March 30, 1878, died October 20, 1879.

Mr. Wilson has lived in this county all his life. He lived with his parents till his marriage, then started farming for himself. He has followed that occupation all his life, and now owns a farm of forty acres, three-fourths of a mile west of Wilson Town, where he has lived since 1886. He does general farming.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.



BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Kirksville, Missouri, was organized about the year 1872, by Rev. J. W. Wilson as pastor, who is now a member of the Kansas conference and presiding elder of the Kansas City, Kansas, district. The church building was erected in 1878, by Rev. J. P. Watson, who is now a member of the Colorado conference. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Smith, was transferred in 1910 to this church from the Colorado conference and has proved himself to be a vigorous worker, having taken over forty members into the church since he came. Bethel church stands as one of the leading churches in the Hannibal district and has a present membership of 78.

REV. JOHN H. SMITH (Colored) was born in slavery, a son of Jess and Harriett Smith. He was born December 26, 1853, in Macon County, Missouri. His parents were at that time the property of Newton Switzer. He lived in Macon till the war was over and his family had been given freedom, then went to St. Louis and attended the colored high school, graduating from that institution. He worked in a store at St. Louis several years, later studying for the ministry, being ordained to preach in the African Methodist Episcopal church, by Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D., of the N. M. Conference, in 1886. He has been an active worker in that work since that time. He came to Kirksville October, 1910, being transferred from the Colorado conference. He has served, since ordained, in Colorado, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico conferences.

John Smith was married to Nellie Colquit November 12, 1886. They have three children: Nannie, wife of Frank Moore; Effie, wife of Charles Chandler; Minnie, wife of Charles Castle.

WILLIAM H. FRAKES (colored) was born in Boone County, Missouri, April 11, 1854, a son of Thomas J. and Maria Frakes. He was married December 28, 1886, to Lucy A. Toles. They have no children. Mrs. Frakes has a daughter, Isabel Gilstrap.

Mr. Frakes moved to Livingston County with his parents at the close of the war. Here he lived for fourteen years, then went to Linn County, where he attended the public schools. He then took a two-years' course at Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City. He taught two years in Linn County, then came to Kirksville in 1886, and accepted the principalship of the colored school. He taught continuously here till 1909, when he quit teaching and has since devoted his time to truck farming. He owns five acres of ground, and a pretty home, at the southwest city limits.

While teaching, Mr. Frakes kept up with the advancements, and has always had the privilege of attending the teachers' meetings and institutes conducted by the white people. He is a Republican, a member of the Baptist church, and belongs to the Masonic order.

Errata

P. 128—"The Radicals of the Original Prairie View Congregation." should read "Pleasant" instead of "Prairie."

P. 323—The line under the picture should read "The I. & St. L. Depot at Connelsville" instead of the "Santa Fe Depot at Gibbs."

P. 402—The sword presented to Ensign Willard was provided for by a special appropriation of the State Legislature, and not by the people of Kirksville. The sword was presented in Kirksville, however, through a delegation of Kirksville citizens.

P. 407—"he proceeded to buy thirty acres of land south of the proposed depot site" should read "north" instead of "south."

Archer, Hugh Victor, page 695, born 1887, instead of 1877.

Clem, M. G., page 1019, second name in picture of five generations should be "Mary J. Ely "

Conkle, Mrs. A. E., page 498, picture of home "in Kirksville" instead of "near Brashear."

Davenport, G. E., page 1027, date of birth Sept 26, instead of 16.

Herren, Albert., page 724, corrected biography run on page 1092.

Houghton, J. R., page 529, should be "J. R. instead of "J. H."

Hiekman, C. F., page 513, name of first child should be "Arita," instead of "Anita."

Martin, Dr. W. W., 673, should read, also "member of Masonic order."

Shoop, Judge Jacob., page 785, should be "Jacob" instead of "James."

Tuttle, George., page 1030, birth of first child should read 1894.

Young, W. H., page 770, should read G. B. Easley and granddaughter in foreground.

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